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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY DAILY PUBLISHES PRO, CON ON DEFENSE SPENDING DEBATE

Jockel: Paying Too Much

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 19

[Commentary by Gordon Jockel, former head of the Joint Intelligence Organization, former Ambassador to Indonesia and Thailand]

[Text] HOW much defence do we really need? If there is no foreseeable threat to Australia — and including Indonesia there isn't should we be devoting vast amounts of our scarce national wealth to defending ourselves against it?

There is far less violence and instability in our neighbourhood than we would once have thought possible. Indonesia has consolidated. The ASEAN nations do not stir up trouble for each other, nor do they allow others to do so.

For about the last 15 years Australian governments have taken the view that Australia faces no threat in the 10 years ahead. The 15 years that have elapsed plus the projection for the next 10 make a quarter of a century without threat. And yet Australia's defence spending as a proportion of GDP has not diminished in recent years, including a large foreign exchange component. Moreover, apart from the years when defence spending was higher because of the fighting in Korea and Vietnam, the present percentage is not lower than it was when Australian governments were apprehensive about the strategic environment — falling dominoes and the downward thrust of China.

I can't imagine anything more difficult to work out rationally than a sensible national defence capability. The more difficult it is the more searching should be the effort. It was a former Army Chief of Operations and now head of the Federal Police, General Gray, who recently raised the issue of priorities when he queried a $6 billion defence vote in relation to the $100 million to be used for fighting the drug war.

In recent years Australian forces have not been engaged other than in peacekeeping roles. What we have got for our defence dollar has been the maintenance of the structure, the retention of state of the art skills and capabilities, the preservation of services' morale and various other benefits like defence assistance programs with other countries and aid to the civil authorities in national disasters. Some people would say that Australia's security was enhanced because of the deterrent power of our forces. This I do not accept because we have not even remotely been under threat. There also are other arguments about the level of defence capability winning us status and influence in South-East Asia.

Do we need to spend at an annual rate of $6 billion to maintain adequate forces and keep up the state of the art? So long as we hold to the 10-year no-threat estimate, that figure really takes some arguing. The evidence of recent years doesn't support the argument. Whole systems of equipment have served out their time of life and usefulness with small returns.

I suppose I will be told that shifting to continental defence, relying less on allies, and the escalating cost of replacing equipment all combine to drive the defence vote up. I wouldn't doubt it as we look upon defence capabilities as a sort of constant. But in Australia's strategic situation as it has now emerged, we have to address the question how much defence do we really need and how much can we afford? What sort of defence insurance policy should Australia take out?

Australian governments receive good strategic assessments through the intelligence agencies and the Department of Defence which also have available national assessments from their overseas counterparts. Rarely, however, do governments coherently examine defence policy in conjunction with strategic assessments. And consideration of defence estimates takes place in the budget context and not in the strategic context. I venture to say that the implications of the 10-year no-threat assessment do not strike home when defence estimates are considered. Making decisions on defence spending and defence programming seems to follow a historical, political and institutional life of its own.

An example of what I seek was the aircraft carrier issue. The question of whether Australia should have had a replacement carrier did tend to bring together questions of strategic requirement, roles and affordable costs. This should happen much more.

While our Minister for Defence tells us that strategically Australia is one of the most fortunately placed countries in the world, at the same time he hands us a defence program which places us in the higher bracket of world defence spenders. I can understand that Labor is fearful of appearing soft on defence, but that seeming paradox needs more explanation than we get.

The strategic environment is not only about capabilities and intentions and distances and logistics. It is also about norms and conventions which affect the behaviour of states. The advent of the nuclear bomb and the end of colonialism changed the international order. Years ago Raymond Aron wrote of the freezing effect of the nuclear bomb on the international order. Scores of small new nations have a common voice about the sanctity of borders.

Today nations do not massively attack each other. An established, internationally recognised and stable state *ipso facto* enjoys a large measure of security (the turbulent and tension-ridden areas of the world are where the very existence of states is in dispute or regimes are challenged). Such factors should enter our calculations about how much defence we need and what to pay for.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE 1983

(As a percentage of GDP)

Country	%
Australia	3.2
Canada	2.1
Denmark	2.4
France	4.2
Indonesia	3.5
Japan	1.0
South Korea	5.7
Malaysia	7.1
New Zealand	1.9
Sweden	3.2
USSR*	16.0
UK	5.5
USA	7.4

** Estimated.*

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 1985-86.

Such factors also should be part of our calculations on handling our defence and security. Let me illustrate. Peace and the absence of external threat in South-East Asia flow not only from the social and political resilience of the countries in the region but also from the constraints I have mentioned. The USSR, I believe, uses its power as arms supplier to Vietnam to exercise a restraining hand on Vietnam at Thailand's borders. The Thais carefully manage their political relations with the USSR. Trade between the two countries has actually expanded considerably since Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. As remarked to me by a Thai general, "Ambassador, we defend our borders by political means."

What of Australia? Any country in our neighbourhood which challenged Australia militarily would need an external arms supplier. In my book, it suggests on defence grounds that Australia should take the edge of hostility out of its feelings about the USSR and pursue sound and stable relations.

In what I have said about the international order I am not suggesting that whole chunks of the world can rest in peace, confident that force will not be applied. Force may well be exercised to secure political aims and limited objectives. In our part of the world, in its short but lively history, Indonesia has learnt the technique of deploying the lowest military options to try and get its way. Moreover, given their importance in Indonesia's internal power structure, it is likely that its armed forces will continue to avoid operations which carry risks of escalation and heavy retaliation.

I happen to think of Indonesia as a strategic asset and not a potential threat. But the above serves to make my point. If we now conceive of Australia's armed forces as having continental and neighbouring roles, we need to study how we handle conflict in a largely Third World military environment. Some costly high-technology weapon systems might not fit.

There are some who might find this article over confident about the unpredictabilities of the future. My fall-back justification is to refer to warning time. Excellent work has been done in our defence and intelligence establishments to the effect that neither uncertainty or time need work against us. The nations in our region are low powered militarily. It would take them a considerable time to work up a military capability that would pose a serious threat, during which Australia could gear itself for the contingency. That is another factor to consider when thinking about the size of the insurance policy.

My own view is that we are paying more insurance than we need, given that we are not under threat and that our national stability and international standing are important elements of security.

Reasons for $6 Billion Budget

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 19

[Commentary by Peter Hastings, former editor and one-time senior research fellow, Strategic and Defense Studies Center, ANU]

[Text]

NO-ONE in his right mind quarrels with the statement of the former Director, Joint Intelligence Organisation, Mr Gordon Jockel, that Indonesia is not now or foreseeably a "military threat" to Australia. Only last week in Jakarta, Mr Beazley, the Defence Minister, said just that.

He added, however, that increasing Soviet Union sea and air capability based on Vietnam's Camranh Bay caused concern to Australia and regional countries. Was he trying to justify our annual $6 billion defence expenditure on political grounds? Or on genuine strategic grounds, that while our region is a less uncertain part of the world than others, is it still uncertain for all of that?

Mr Jockel argues that Australia should substantially cut its defence expenditure — he does not say by how much — because Australia "has not been remotely under threat". Perhaps.

The near mid-1960s purchase of the F111s — still the deadliest strike weapon in the region — may have deterred President Sukarno from a rash venture over the PNG border. Defence is not simply about identifiable threat. It's about many things, chiefly credibility.

Deterrence is expensive and, because technology costs escalate at a faster rate than annual inflation, getting more so. It is no argument for reduced expenditure to complain that "whole systems of equipment have served out their time of life and usefulness with small returns". He means they have not been combat tested.

France, West Germany and Italy, to take three disparate countries, have deployed whole generations of high cost, high-tech weapons that have lived out their "usefulness".

Singapore's 720 M-113 armoured personnel carriers, a very large number for a small island city, have never been battle tested either. Moreover, if it comes to that, the Soviet Navy, yearly increasing in global reach, hasn't fired a shell in anger since 1945.

In any case two of our most expensive weapons systems, the Oberon submarines and the Orions, have been used for very real peace time surveillance and intelligence operations. The Orions regularly deploy from Butterworth well into the South China Sea where Soviet Union vessels operate. Their intelligence reports go not only to Malaysia and Singapore, but also informally to other friendly, anti-Soviet, South-East Asian countries.

In asking whether Australia should divert "vast amounts of our scarce wealth" to defending ourselves against no identifiable threat, Mr Jockel also asks what defence do we "really need". It's a question consistently bedevilling Australian defence planning.

Too often in the past the capabilities and weapons we sought were not realistically related to our likely strategic problems. The carrier debate was an example. Admirals, generals and air marshals like to push for pet projects, "state of the art" acquisitions and so on.

We can only determine what we really need by determining first an adequate defence of Australia, based on Australia's island-continent nature. This means adequate defence and surveillance of our huge sea approaches — an enemy can only approach us above, on or below the sea's surface — bearing in mind Australia has one of the world's longest coastlines, second largest economic zone and fourth largest fishing zone.

When we realistically determine defence and surveillance requirements in the light of these parameters we can say what we can afford.

Some will want more. Others will settle for less. But the argument that defence estimates are conducted in a budgetary rather than strategic context has been truer in the past than now, I suspect. The Melbourne is not the only defence item examined, and rejected, on combined strategic/cost grounds. The decision to acquire ASW helicopters for the RAN's FFGs followed detailed debate on strategic needs.

No Australian defence purchase was as exhaustively researched over years as the $2,000 million Hornet replacement of the Mirages. Equal care has gone into the choice of the new submarines, costing $2,600 million.

Mr Jockel links his "real need" argument with another, namely that nations today "do not massively attack each other". In the World War II sense, no. But quite recently the US and North Vietnam massively attacked each other for years in a bloody war with very high casualties. The US dropped more bombs on North Vietnam than the RAF and USAF on Europe in World War II.

India helped create a new sovereign state by massively attacking a neighbour. The present Iran-Iraq war has been long and brutal with an estimated one million dead. Russia's invasion of Afghanistan has been a war not a skirmish. So was Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia disguised as liberation.

In an echo of the early 1960s, when Russia was a prime weapons supplier to Indonesia, Mr Jockel argues that any neighbouring country "challenging Australia militarily" would need an external arms supplier and that as the Soviet Union is the most likely candidate Australia should seek better relations with it.

This depends upon the likelihood of a genuine Soviet response. One need not be a Fraseresque Russophobe to have doubts. The USSR does not share our Western values. It has unvarnished superpower ambitions. Its ASEAN relations are poor. I should have thought our diplomacy better directed to strengthening regional rather than Soviet relations.

Mr Jockel's central argument, however, for reduced defence expenditure, is that Indonesia's inherent weakness, the desire of its army to avoid military ventures beyond its capability makes it a strategic "asset" not a threat. He adds that if Australia is concerned with continental rather than forward defence it should abandon "costly high technology weapons". But can we?

Even if Indonesia is incapable of major threat to Australia, it could nevertheless under changed political conditions, regional or domestic, stretch us at much lower conflict levels. His argument about having no need of high-technology weapons does not follow. Australia's armed forces are necessarily small while the sheer size of our northern coastline and approaches comprise operational areas requiring high technology, endurance and sustainability in the form of OTHR, strike aircraft, submarines, fast surface ships and a military presence which is manifest if small.

Are we paying too much for defence at 2.9 per cent of GDP annually? Mr Jockel believes so, stating that we are in the "higher bracket of defence spenders". We are actually 17th on the world list, well behind Norway, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, NATO powers admittedly, but all of which spend more than 3 per cent of GDP annually on defence.

We are also on the defence hook. Australia is, for the first time, seeking to establish military forces based on the defence of Australia, as independently supplied and maintained as possible. This of course can only be relative. Even so the changes in force structure since Forward Defence days are relatively enormous and very costly as the Dibb Report will undoubtedly reveal.

A reduction in defence expenditure by 1 per cent of GDP annually from its present level of 2.9 per cent would equal a cut of $2.2 billion each year or a cut of more than $11 billion in the Five Years Development Program. This would involve a massive restructuring of the force structure and virtual cancellation of major weapons systems.

Defence is costly insurance for us. But no less so for regional countries. In 1983 we were (still are) well behind Malaysia which spent on defence 8 per cent of GDP and Singapore which spent 4.8 per cent. Moreover, Malaysia's and Singapore's defence expenditure as percentage of government spending was 17.3 and 15.5 per cent respectively, compared with Australia's 9.8 per cent.

Even allowing for built-in socio-political elements in ASEAN military spending, these are very burdensome amounts indeed for small, relatively small countries. And why do they spend them if the region is as stable, as responsive to "norms and conventions", as Mr Jockel's article suggests? Because, like us, they live in an uncertain world.

/9317
CSO: 4200/935

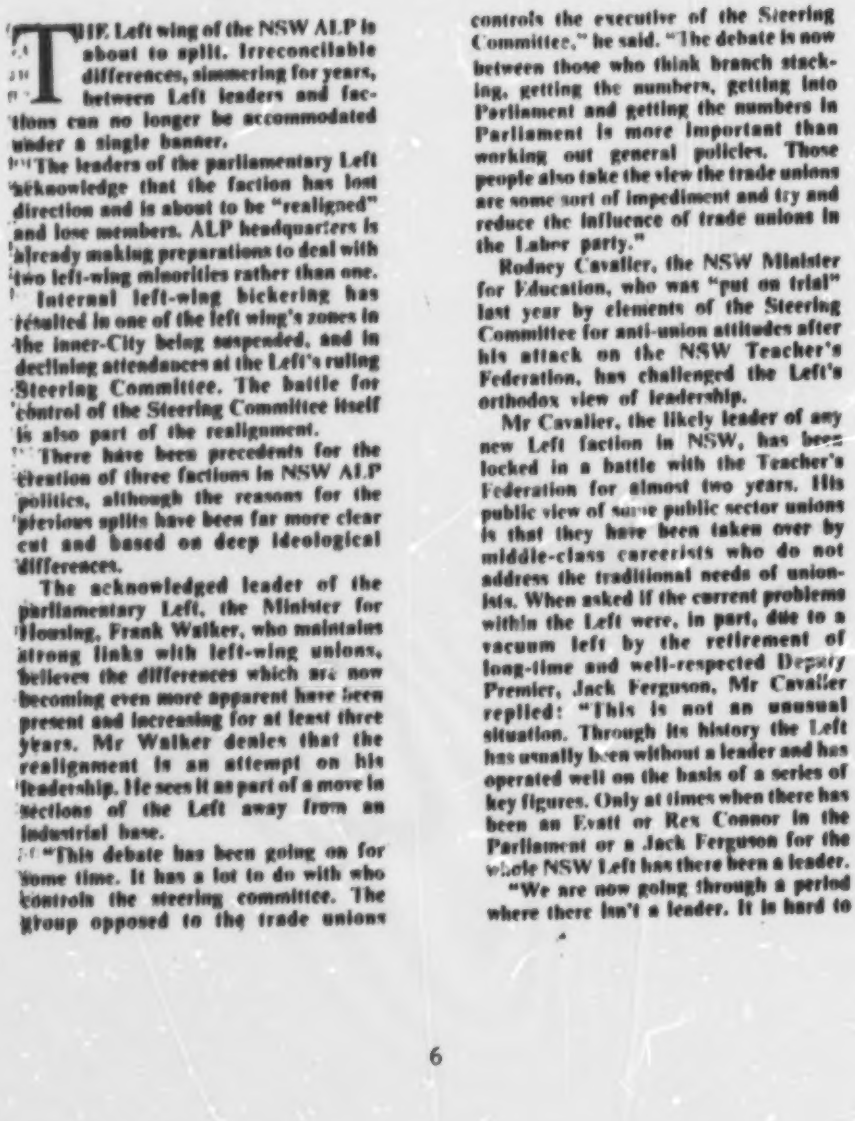
NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR PARTY LEFT WING SPLIT SEEN

'Irreconcilable Differences Simmering'

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 19

[Article by Dennis Shanahan]

[Text]



THE Left wing of the NSW ALP is about to split. Irreconcilable differences, simmering for years, between Left leaders and factions can no longer be accommodated under a single banner.

The leaders of the parliamentary Left acknowledge that the faction has lost direction and is about to be "realigned" and lose members. ALP headquarters is already making preparations to deal with two left-wing minorities rather than one.

Internal left-wing bickering has resulted in one of the left wing's zones in the inner-City being suspended, and in declining attendances at the Left's ruling Steering Committee. The battle for control of the Steering Committee itself is also part of the realignment.

There have been precedents for the creation of three factions in NSW ALP politics, although the reasons for the previous splits have been far more clear cut and based on deep ideological differences.

The acknowledged leader of the parliamentary Left, the Minister for Housing, Frank Walker, who maintains strong links with left-wing unions, believes the differences which are now becoming even more apparent have been present and increasing for at least three years. Mr Walker denies that the realignment is an attempt on his leadership. He sees it as part of a move in sections of the Left away from an industrial base.

"This debate has been going on for some time. It has a lot to do with who controls the steering committee. The group opposed to the trade unions controls the executive of the Steering Committee," he said. "The debate is now between those who think branch stacking, getting the numbers, getting into Parliament and getting the numbers in Parliament is more important than working out general policies. Those people also take the view the trade unions are some sort of impediment and try and reduce the influence of trade unions in the Labor party."

Rodney Cavalier, the NSW Minister for Education, who was "put on trial" last year by elements of the Steering Committee for anti-union attitudes after his attack on the NSW Teacher's Federation, has challenged the Left's orthodox view of leadership.

Mr Cavalier, the likely leader of any new Left faction in NSW, has been locked in a battle with the Teacher's Federation for almost two years. His public view of some public sector unions is that they have been taken over by middle-class careerists who do not address the traditional needs of unionists. When asked if the current problems within the Left were, in part, due to a vacuum left by the retirement of long-time and well-respected Deputy Premier, Jack Ferguson, Mr Cavalier replied: "This is not an unusual situation. Through its history the Left has usually been without a leader and has operated well on the basis of a series of key figures. Only at times when there has been an Evatt or Rex Connor in the Parliament or a Jack Ferguson for the whole NSW Left has there been a leader.

"We are now going through a period where there isn't a leader. It is hard to see where there is a leader in the present parliamentary Left. It is essential to have a clear source of authority. The Steering Committee's internal divisions have meant there isn't a clear source of authority."

The current split, which will culminate before or at the State ALP conference in June, is part of problems the Left wing has in Government. The Labor party has control of the most populous States and economic and welfare policy. The machinery is in place to implement the agenda of reform so long sought by the Left. But pragmatism rules. Labor can do move, the argument runs, by limiting its goals to achievable aims and holding on to power over a longer period.

Putting pragmatism before principle is not limited to the Right wing; it is gaining force within the Left, and is one of the root causes of dissension there. Philosophy is becoming a victim of sophistry.

According to Frank Walker, the Left wing "tends to be about a series of philosophical values felt very strongly in the Left and not so strongly in the Right". He said he supposed the Left was "more idealistic as opposed to pragmatic".

"The Left would see itself for progress and change and see the Right as for getting into office at all cost and holding on to it. The Left would also see the Right as less likely to change than the Liberal Party on some social issues. All political parties are in turmoil but the Right is in tremendous upheaval. You have an economic traditionalist — Keating — and [John] MacBean attacking him and taking a very traditional leftist position on the economy," he said.

"On the other hand you have Bob Carr [NSW Minister for Planning and Environment] standing up in public forums and saying what I said 20 years ago in the Labor Party and was rubbished for it. The Left is the engineroom of ideas. We produce the new ideas which cause outrage, but in one to two decades they are always adopted by the Right. There certainly is a revolution occuring in Australian politics and in world politics, but it has a lot to do with having a highly educated set of parliamentarians and union leaders. Those sorts of people challenge dogma."

But it was the idealists who attacked Frank Walker for introducing the NSW land rights policy in "watered down" form. NSW now leads the country in Aboriginal land rights reforms, but sections of the Left remain dissatisfied and are further frustrated by the Federal Government's backdown on land rights.

A lack of a specific rallying point — such as the Vietnam War protests — is also contributing to the aimlessness and introspection within the Left. According to Mr Cavalier, the Vietnam generation gave the Left a tremendous lease of life because "Vietnam destroyed the legitimacy of American leadership".

"Of course 1968 is 17 years ago, the liberation of Saigon is 11 years ago, and no new cause has emerged — notwithstanding attempts to rally around uranium. So what the Left operates on now is a response to single issues and an attempt to remain relevant as different episodes arise," he said.

In comparison he says the Right has a romantic attachment to that old Irish ideal. "It is remarkable how many people who clearly have not the slightest bit of Christianity in their lifestyle still feel the need to go to church almost every Sunday as part of a ritual and part of the need to be seen. Not unlike certain left wingers who feel the need to participate in demonstrations and marches. They have precisely the same meaning. Marxism has never been strong in terms of Australian Left philosophy. It has been a potpourri of various socialist thought."

But Mr Cavalier says it is essential for a Labor Government to demonstrate in areas of public ownership, such as transport, health and education, that "those services are efficient and can be more efficient than anything the private sector can achieve".

As far as the Left moving slowly to achieve aims he takes a pragmatic political view with touch of long-term idealism — a lot can be achieved in reform if the time is right for the electorate.

"The time has to be right. You can do almost anything if the time is right."

Editorial Views Crisis

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 10 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: The Life of the Labor Party?"]

[Text]

THE LEFT, historically and self-consciously the life and conscience of the Labor Party, is clearly in a crisis. In NSW, for example, its parliamentary wing is in danger of splitting into two factions, one centred around the Housing Minister, Mr Walker, and the other around Mr Cavalier, the Education Minister. A compromise of sorts has been negotiated, but its chances of holding together over a period of time are not strong.

The weakening of organisational cohesion in NSW has been mirrored by even more critical ideological collapse at the Federal and State levels of the ALP. The problem here is that the high hopes of the 1960s, when left-wing policies were proclaimed as inevitable solutions, have not materialised. In fact an important conference held at Easter, which aimed at reviving the Left as an intellectual and political force, virtually conceded the irrelevance of current left-wing ideology.

This irrelevancy is a product of many different factors, with two in particular standing out. First, the changed political environment of Labor in office has exposed the Left's lack of interest in how its highly expensive demands will be funded. When Mr Brian Howe, Social Security Minister and a leading Left light, speaks of the "fetish about Budget deficits", the public's hip-pocket nerve begins to throb. Second, the New Right has emerged with a coherent and radical program that has succeeded in pulling the political centre toward its end of the spectrum.

The purpose of the Easter conference was to confront the fact that left-wing policies are yesterday's dogmas. But in the conference deliberations there was a Bourbon sense of learning nothing and forgetting nothing. The 13 "key issues" identified by the Left had a predictable, old-fashioned, occasionally negative ring to them. Admittedly there was little sectarianism in the conference debate, an achievement for any meeting of Left groups. However, as the tension between Mr Walker and Mr Cavalier suggests, this lack of factional posturing and rancour might not be a permanent condition, in NSW at least.

After the 1984 ALP national conference, Mr Gerry Hand, an important voice of the Left in the Federal Parliament, proposed that the Left give greater attention to economic issues rather than devoting its attention to uranium and the US alliance. The Easter conference chose to ignore this advice. It decided to develop "an achievable economic strategy relevant to the people's needs", a commitment that was predictably vague and begged the question of whether the Left was capable of producing such a strategy. The consequences for the Left's credibility of this continuing unwillingness to put forward workable policies on the real issues are obvious.

An example has been its misreading of the implications behind the removal of the ceiling on home-loan interest rates. Mr Hand has been reduced to threatening the Prime Minister with future factional fights if the Left's views are not given more attention. But this is the same Mr Hand who has described the policies of the Left as a "hotchpotch of economic ideas". The point about a cohesive economic strategy is that the commanding heights of the economy inevitably put the Left's other demands into proper perspective. Without such a strategy the Left's program becomes little more than a collection of single issues that may in time be appropriated by a greenies' party.

/9317
CSO: 4200/935

CHANGE SOUGHT TO FOREIGN BANKS' GEARING RULE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 7 Apr 86 p 25

[Article by Stephen Hutcheon]

[Text]

The Australian Merchant Bankers' Association (AMBA) will ask the Federal Government this week to change the rule concerning the gearing requirements which cover loans by overseas banks to their local merchant bank subsidiaries.

That rule — spelt out in the Government publication *Australia's Foreign Investment Policy — A Guide For Investors* — says that a loan cannot be made by the overseas parent to the merchant bank subsidiary if that loan would cause the subsidiary's proportion of foreign debt funds to foreign equity funds to exceed 6:1.

It is Taxation Office policy to apply this debt:equity restriction when an overseas investor's equity in an Australian company exceeds 50 per cent.

"The policy is inappropriate for a financial institution. It is meant for an industrial/commercial corporation so as to prohibit transfer pricing," according to a senior merchant banker.

"We don't do transfer pricing in banking. It's a little bit tough to do and if we're going to do it, this would be an awkward way.

"Our parent bank would have to charge us usurious rates of interest in order to get profits transferred.

"The whole thing is not well thought out and we're taking the position that it is wrong and should be changed."

The Government's concern is that without such a rule it is possible for foreign companies to have access to taxation advantages generally not available to companies with no overseas links.

According to *Australia's Foreign Investment Policy — A Guide For Investors* : "This possibility arises because interest is a deductible expense for Australian income tax purposes and, when paid to a non-resident, may be subject to a withholding tax of 10 per cent of the interest paid, whereas dividends are not deductible for income tax purposes and, when distributed to a non-resident, are subject to a 30 per cent withholding tax (normally reduced to 15 per cent if a double tax agreement applies)."

The argument is that in the absence of the ratio there would be no legislative provision which would prevent a foreign company from funding its Australian subsidiary with a very small amount of equity and a very large amount of debt.

In doing so it effectively would provide a means of taking the profits from the Australian operations out of the country in the form of payments of interest on the debt.

Although the foreign-owned merchant banks say the rule does not affect directly their operations, it can inhibit their ability to compete.

"Our competitors, principally the banks and Australian-owned merchant banks, don't have this problem and we don't understand why we should," the merchant bank executive said.

Coupled with the general complaint is one that concerns a recent re-writing of the guidelines which states more emphatically that parental guarantees are to be included in calculating the ratio.

The previous guidelines did not spell this out, according to the merchant banks, although Treasury argues that the change in wording has not altered its interpretation of the condition.

"The prior policy statement didn't make it clear that parental guarantees were included as part of the debt arrangement.

"We would argue in our submission that these guarantees have become so commonplace internationally that it would be wrong to penalise such arrangements," said the executive director of AMBA, Mr John Hall.

It appears that a number of foreign-owned merchant banks have deviated from the "new" conditions and, as a result, several have been receiving polite reminders from Treasury.

These letters remind the merchant banks that they should observe the gearing rules they were asked to comply with as a condition of the approval given by the Foreign Investment Review Board to establish local operations.

/9317
CSO: 4200/935

OFFICIALS QUESTION EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVALUATION

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Hartcher]

[Text]

Two of Australia's most senior public servants questioned yesterday the centrepiece of the Federal Government's attempts to arrest the national trade imbalance.

The director of the Bureau of Industry Economics, Professor Brian Johns, released the results of a survey which showed that the majority of Australian manufacturers had derived no competitive advantage from the 25 per cent devaluation of the Australian dollar.

And only 30 per cent of the 102 companies surveyed by the bureau expected to hold any devaluation-induced competitive advantage beyond the middle of this year.

This appears to dash the hopes of the Treasurer, Mr Keating, that the devaluation, by making Australian goods cheaper overseas, would bestow a major, long-term advantage to the majority of Australian manufacturers. He will have the consolation, however, that 30 per cent is better than none.

And the secretary of the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, Dr David Charles, said that his observations suggested that although many companies saw increased opportunities to export, they were not yet prepared to invest in the extra plant necessary to make use of these opportunities.

The survey by the Bureau of Industry Economics found that, for the majority of companies, any competitive advantage brought about by the devaluation had been wiped out by the higher cost of the imports used to make their products.

The devaluation of the dollar, which occurred after it was floated, was widely expected to give an unprecedented, one-off "kick-start" to Australian exporters, and to the local companies which compete against imports in the Australian market — this was to be the J-curve effect.

Such a kick-start is necessary to correct the $12-billion-a-year deficiency in Australian exports compared to imports. This trade imbalance in turn weakens the value of the dollar, which has recently been artificially supported by high interest rates.

However, the comments of Professor Johns and Dr Charles throw into doubt both the readiness of Australian manufacturers to exploit the devaluation, and the number of companies who can expect to gain any material benefit.

Professor Johns said: "The general conclusion that can be drawn from the survey ... is that import-competing manufacturers in many Australian industries will gain a smaller relative price advantage from the depreciation than a superficial examination of the exchange rate changes might suggest.

"This is not only because the input costs of local manufacturers will rise because of the depreciation ... but also because in many industries importers of competitive products appear not to have passed on so far the full increase in the import prices that they are being charged by their overseas suppliers."

The companies surveyed reported that the prices of imported materials had risen by 26 per cent during 1985, and further increases at the rate of 11 per cent per annum are expected in the current half-year.

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BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY CLOSES MINES, OBTAINS FINANCING HELP

Layoff of 1500 Shocks Town

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

SYDNEY.— The far western New South Wales town of Broken Hill has been shocked by the standing down of 1500 workers from three mines closed at midnight last night.

The closures are a serious blow to the town of 25,000, which has been at the forefront of union power in Australia for generations.

The stand-downs by the CRA Limited subsidary, Australian Mining and Smelting Limited, are expected to last until at least April 18 when the company will review the situation.

Until then, the mine would be maintained by a handful of workers plus a number of apprentices, the company said last night. A clerical staff of 1600 would remain at work.

But company industrial relations officer Mr Rob Jones last night said there were no guarantees retrenchments would not follow.

The stand-downs follow the failure of negotiations involving the company and three unions in the Barrier Industrial Council over proposed changes to work practices.

Early last month, the company said it would close down the mines because of falling world prices for silver, lead and zinc.

After moves by the New South Wales Government, the company began talks with the unions in the hope the establishment of extra shifts would allow it to cut costs and boost metal production, cushioning the effects of the 'slump.

Major concessions, including the establishment of some weekend shifts, were agreed to by a mass meeting of workers over the weekend.

But at a meeting with union officials yesterday, the company general manager, Mr Bryan Drew, rejected these concessions as inadequate.

Mr Drew said it was disappointing that after weeks of intense discussions, union officials seemed to have either misunderstood or ignored the harsh realities facing the mines.

He said he had offered the unions a way of achieving a position for the mines to go close to covering operating costs, but it had been flung back in his face.

"I will now have to find another way to keep the mines operating at some level which can go close to break even," he said.

The Barrier Industrial Council president, Mr Bill O'Neil, said the stand-downs were illegal. He feared major retrenchments would follow.

BHP Taps Eurodollars

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Apr 86 p 37

[Text]

Broken Hill Proprietary Co Ltd, on behalf of a number of participants in the Central Queensland Coal Associates and Gregory joint ventures, successfully has refinanced the venture at lower rates via a Eurodollar floating rate note tranche of the original April 1984 funding.

The participants are Queensland Coal Trust, Pancontinental Mining Ltd, and two BHP subsidiaries, Utah Development Co Ltd and BHP Minerals Ltd.

Both the old issues were guaranteed by the Bank of Tokyo Ltd and were lead managed by Credit Suisse First Boston and Bank of Tokyo International.

"By taking advantage of the substantial improvement in the terms now available in the Euromarkets, Queensland Coal Finance Ltd (which is the actual company borrowing the funds) achieved a substantial reduction in the margin over LIBOR (London inter-bank ordinary rate) it will pay," BHP's treasurer, Mr Graeme McGregor, said yesterday.

The new issue of up to $US400 million ($571 million) matures in 1996 and carries interest rate of only 0.5 per cent over the six-month LIBOR.

Dawkins' 'Conflict of Interest'

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 11 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Dawkins Caught Out Again"]

[Text]

THE CRUCIAL point about the committee of ministers which interviewed Mr Holmes à Court and BHP is that such an exercise is fairly rare. Interventions by governments into the way big business conducts itself are normally at a more general level. But here was the Government deciding between the interests of two companies, while their shareholders waited with bated breath. Everything about this extraordinary case should have alerted Mr Dawkins, the Trade Minister, of the need to avoid any possibility of a conflict of interest, no matter how remote.

Mr Dawkins's carelessness, therefore, in not trying to find out the extent of his mother's extensive holdings in Mr Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group is difficult to understand. It has certainly damaged his political credibility. Mr Dawkins, after all, had raised the question of conflict of interest himself before the committee began its deliberations. He also was aware, as he has admitted, that his mother had some shares in one of Mr Holmes à Court's major companies. Mr Wilson Tuckey demonstrated with his embarrassing questions that the nature of these shares and their volume was not hard to find out. Why, then, did Mr Dawkins sit back and do nothing?

During yesterday's boisterous Question Time in the Federal Parliament, Mr Dawkins tried to give an explanation of his behaviour. Frankly, he was not convincing. He blamed his office for issuing conflicting stories about the extent of his knowledge about his mother's shareholdings. When he was asked, he said, he gave an account that he has not changed. But surely he should have made himself clear to his staff before they began to speak for him? He then went on to argue that his ministerial responsibilities required him to declare the interests of his "immediate family", an entity which involves spouses and dependent children only. Mr Hawke, quoting from Cabinet guidelines, supported Mr Dawkins in this interpretation.

Mr Dawkins also raised a more general argument. Where will it all end, he asked, if ministers are expected to know about the financial interests of their mothers? Will close friends be next? As far as the regulations are concerned, the answer is that they won't be. But avoiding conflict of interest, or the appearance of it, requires more than merely keeping to the letter of the regulations and guidelines. The spirit of the regulations has to be acknowledged as well. Common sense suggests that the public will be outraged by a minister taking a leading role in a decision which could financially advantage his mother in a significant way. A judge who found himself in a similar situation to Mr Dawkins would have found out the exact nature of his mother's shares and would have excused himself from the case.

In October, 1983, a question from Mr Tuckey revealed that Mr Dawkins had tenuous (and innocent) links with a company used for tax evasion. As Minister for Finance at the time, and a stern and relentless critic of "bottom of the harbour" tax cheats, Mr Dawkins was remarkably careless to allow himself to be involved in any way with the company. To dismiss as "irrelevant" the matter of his mother's shareholdings in the Bell Group shows a similar lack of political judgment. Mr Dawkins will survive the Opposition's challenge to his position. But his aspirations for higher honours in his own party have received a second, possibly fatal, blow.

/9317
CSO: 4200/935

BANK PROJECTS 20 PERCENT FARM FAILURE

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 7 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

A MAJOR bank has claimed that 20 percent of Australian farmers will find it difficult to stay viable in the long term.

The National Australia Bank also predicted 7 percent of farmers would be lucky to survive in the short term.

The bank's monthly report on the economy emphasised the need for structural change to Australian agriculture.

Federal Cabinet will meet this morning to again discuss the farm package proposed after four months' work by the Primary Industry Minister, Mr Kerin.

A final decision is expected on what help the Government will give rural industry. Mr Kerin is expected to announce this on April 15.

The National Bank said neglect of structural change had been a major oversight in the rural debate. It recommended action at three levels to prevent more farms becoming unviable.

First, it said, there was a need for on-farm adjustment based on innovation and improved management, but diversifying might be a problem for farmers with high levels of debt.

Other areas for structural change included transportation, handling, storage, processing and marketing of rural products which soaked up 50 percent of the value of farm production in off-farm costs.

The Government could assist by continuing to reduce tariff protection and by removing unnecessary market regulation.

Mr Kerin has said publicly he will not look at "band-aid" measures for the industry and wants structural changes to help the industry in the long term. He is believed to want some lifting of tariffs on farm inputs, including chemicals.

Cabinet also has been asked to look at a restructuring of the farm quarantining proposal, which has not yet been put to Parliament. There may also be some interest rate relief and a change in the Rural Adjustment Scheme to help farmers off the land if they are not viable.

The National Bank joined the National Farmers Federation in warning against "band-aid" assistance that would place disincentives in the way of restructuring.

Among measures the bank warned against was increasing the activities of rural reconstruction authorities. This should be treated with extreme caution, it said.

Because of the importance of agriculture as an export income-earner and a source of employment, it was in the best interests of government to support continued research to improve rural productivity and competitiveness. Strong promotion programs were required and needed to be supported, the bank said.

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CSO: 4200/935

'TALK' COLUMN STEPS UP CRITICISM OF THAI LEADERSHIP

Sitthi Scored on Border Visit

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Mar 86 p 3

["Talk " Column]

[Text] Last week General Siddhi Savetsila, foreign minister of Thailand, went to survey the border provinces adjacent to Laos such as Udon and Nongkai. Mr Siddhi said that the purpose of his trip was "to exchange views with the local authorities concerning security and trade with Laos." However, this was merely an excuse to cover up their well-organized and well-planned secret with ill intentions toward Laos under the supervision of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. Everyone knows well that Mr Siddhi Savetsila has been playing the lead role in a Beijing produced farce. For example, since he became big and famous as deputy prime minister he has become even more aggressive regardless of the dissatisfaction of the Thai people and the conflict within the party surrounding him.

Superficially, Siddhi Savetsila's renaissance could be seen as only a campaign for support and to seek ways to modify the differences with the representatives in the north who now have less trust in him as a result of the disunity within the Social Action Party. However, if we examine the problem carefully we will see very clearly the purpose of the trip. While Siddhi Savetsila was visiting Nongkhai the radio station in Nongkhai broadcasted that at the Lao border there are only alien soldiers who threaten the Thai people. The broadcast went further and slandered Vietnam, accusing it of occupying its neighboring country along with many thousands of other changes. But the real question is, who is the real threat? Everyone now knows whose military forces and war equipment are now aimed at the LPDR. Thai military officials including Athit Kamlong-ek, the supreme commander and RTA commander of Thailand himself, ordered troops in this region to be on continual alert. Because of this fabrication and the creation of an atmosphere of war along the Thai-Lao border, Siddhi Savetsila got what he wanted on his last visit to Beijing, which was confirmation from Beijing "to provide timely assistance to Thailand if it is invaded, etc.," and a promise to advance him in the Thai political arena by ulterior means. Thus, Siddhi's survey of the Thai-Lao border provinces was nothing more than a way to campaign and fabricate stories in order to increase the assistance and cooperation between the Beijing reactionaries and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai power-holding clique. As everyone knows well, because of the interference of the international reactionaries in the domestic affairs of Thailand, Siddhi Savetsila thus gained an evil means to advance his role in the Thai power-holding clique as was done many times before. Thus, this true situation confirms that this survey of the Thai-Lao border provinces was only a new act of Siddhi Savetsila, the second leading man of the billion-baht movie of Beijing. However, the situation in Thailand now is very different from what it was before. The more the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai power-holding clique, for example, Mr Siddhi Savetsila, struggle with the policy, which creates tension in the region like a poisonous snake against the Thai and Lao peoples, the faster will they be led to ruin.

Prasong, Sitthi Savetsila Called Liars

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Mar 86 p 3

["Talk" column by Sai Boua: "The True Reasons for the Ultrarightests' Visit to the Northeast"]

[Text] There was news recently in the Thai mass media according to which in early March the known representatives of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai power-holding clique, Prasong Soonsiri, secretary of the National Security Council of Thailand, and Siddhi Savetsila, deputy prime minister and also foreign minister, pretended to engage in a visit to the northeast provinces of Thailand, especially Udon and Nongkhai whose borders adjoin Laos. The purpose was said to be to ameliorate the unhappiness of the people in this region who are already fed up with them.

This is probably nothing more than the implementation of the promises that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda made to the people in the northeast at the meeting of the so-called Joint State and Private-Sector Committee, which ended on 26 January in the Khonkaen Hotel. The main idea of the meeting was to increase trade with Laos, in which the Thai northeastern provinces proposed that more trade doors be opened than before to gain trade benefits for their agricultural production and also to exchange communications and visits with each other, which have been a fine heritage since ancient times. It was clearly proven that whenever the border is closed off or trade with Laos is banned, the first people to lose are the people in the northeast of Thailand.

Consequently, these two people who are representatives of the Chinese reactionaries and the CIA could neither eat nor sleep, and thus they have decided to solve the situation on their own. However, their way of solving the problem goes in the opposite direction, because instead of opening the door they are shutting and bolting it. After the meeting discussed and exchanged ideas with the sections concerned, Mr Siddhi Savetsila said in the interview: "Do not expect too much from trade with Laos, and Laos does not have sufficient money to buy products from Thailand, etc."

These words left Thai news reporters who know the truth wondering, because since the Thai reactionary leading group had banned the export of a number of goods to Laos claiming they were strategic goods, Thailand lost at least 400 million in income. Also, there was no market for the products of the Thai farmers and sometimes they even suggested that the people in the northeast stop growing rice and grow other crops instead. The fact is that forbidding farmers from growing rice is the same as forbidding them from consuming rice. Another is that everyone knows well that Laos has always been sincere in proposing government-level talks for the purpose of improving Lao-Thai relations, including trade matters. Therefore, why do Siddhi Savetsila and Prasong Soonsiri shamelessly lie to themselves and to others by saying that Laos does not want to trade with Thailand?

Thus, we can say that the visit to the provinces next to Laos of these two people was to deceive the people in the northeast once more, if it were not for the purpose of finding the solution for Thai goods.

Criticism of Prasong Continues

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 17 Mar 86 pp 3, 4

["Talk" column: "Prasong Soonsiri Who Spits at the Sky"]

[Text] Actually we do not really want to talk about anyone's affairs, for in Thailand when Prasong Soonsiri's name is mentioned the people in Thailand immideiately make a face as if they had just smelled something rotten. The reason we are talking about the Prasong issue is because we want you to know the reason why the Thai people are fed up with him.

Prasong was born in Ban Pong, Ban Pong District, Ratchburi Province, in Thailand, where there are many Thai people of Lao-Vientiane lineage and a number of Mon lineage. However, he has neither Thai nor Mon ancestry. He works in the government and his most recent rank is squadron leader or fourth rank in the Directorate of Aeronautical Engineering. When Siddhi Savetsila was appointed secretary of the National Security Council, Prasong was then called in to serve as his assistant and finally was promoted to replace Siddhi in the manner in which a student would succeed his master. For whatever unfortunate reasons, Prasong Soonsiri became ill with a mental disorder and insomnia. He can sleep at most 2 hours a night, causing his health to be poor. As for his personal behavior, Prasong often puts on airs and uses expensive pipes even though he does not smoke, and he loves to display his know-it-all ability on government affairs. He discusses domestic and foreign policies so often that the foreign committee has decided to discuss it and has assailed him in front of Prime Minister Prem. Moreover, many calls from many organizations have been sounded to fire Prasong from his post as secretary of the National Security Council because of his irresponsibility. Thus, the people have given him the nickname "Mr Razor Tongue."

Prasong believes that the LPDR and all socialist countries are life-and-death enemies. In the past 4-5 years he was willing to sell himself shamelessly to the international reactionaries and is determinedly against us. Whenever relations between Thailand and Laos improve, Prasong will immediately move to oppose them according to his master's command aimed at maintaining the confrontation between Laos and Thailand and between the three nations in Indochina and ASEAN. For example, when His Excellency General Kriangsak Chamanan was leading a delegation of the Thai parliament on a good-will visit to Vientiane Capital, Prasong stated to the mass media at Don Meuang Airport that "they can go ahead and do whatever they want. As long as the Lao-Thai border issue is not discussed again Lao-Thai relations will never be better." This year, while the Thai peace movement has been accelerating its demands for the government to change its policy toward the LPDR, Vietnam, and other socialist nations, Prasong along with his leader, who are the minions of the expansionists and hegemonists, has gone insanely against the peace movement in an effort to get rid of the opinions of those who want Thailand to stop its warmongering policy and to start trading with its neighboring countries. The latest event was on 9 March when Prasong made a statement slandering the LPDR again since it "produces opium and heroin...."

We conclude from all these actions that it is very clear that the nickname the Thai people have given him is very suitable indeed.

As for the issue of addictive drugs, Prasong's former boss knows better than anyone else what they are are produced in Thailand. Using photographs taken from satellites, they are able to locate immediately where the opium is. It is a basic policy of the LPDR to forbid drugs absolutely from being produced, distributed, and consumed. Those who were drug addicts under the old regime were all treated and have become good citizens. Therefore, Prasong should look out for his own skin. It is the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries themselves who supported the routed Chiang Kai Shek 93rd Division and the SUA forces by allowing them to settle in Chiang Mai Province along the Thai-Burmese border in order to grow opium and produce heroin for sale, to poison the people in Thailand and in the capitalist world, and to gain wealth seriously affects the American people, the U.S. government then decided to bribe the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries with millions of dollars to stop producing opium and heroin. The project was called the "drug suppression unit." However, it ended up like pouring water into sand in May. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries became twice as wealthy. They are the ones who have been profiting from the money of the United States and from the distribution of drugs. Heroin-producing plants have spread to the south of Thailand. Conspicuous arrests in the north, in Bangkok, and in the south occur daily.

In order to save face and also to fulfill the desire of the international reactionaries who are his master, Prasong lowered himself by slandering Laos and Vietnam without thinking carefully. He forgot to tell his men about it in advance. There were two stories about the same matter which disclosed their tricks. For example, on 25 February Lieutenant General Ruamsak Chaikomin, army commander of the Third Region (the north) of Thailand, stated to the mass media that "there are now over 500,000 mountain tribespeople living in Thialand, and most of them grow opium...." Wow! Why didn't the general tell Prasong but [instead] let him "spit in the air and have it end up on his own face!" This is the reason why Thailand is not stable like other countries because its leaders have appointed a mentally unbalanced person to be secretary of the National Security Council.

Drug Traffic

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Mar 86 pp 3, 4

["Talk" column by Keo Souvan: "Groundless Accusation"]

[Excerpts] All of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai power-holding clique are accustomed to threats, accusations, deceptions, and distortions. Here Mr Prasong Soonsiri, who is the secretary of the Security Council, or more accurately the council for creating unrest in Thailand, is the most skillful in this manner.

With the Thai economy depressed as never before and facing the demands of the people, businessmen, and politicians in Thailand that the government change its incorrect domestic and foreign policies, for example, its policies on trade with the LPDR and other socialist nations which are important and stable markets, by hoping to push his own responsibility for economic improvement aside and to turn the interest of the people in Thailand to a new problem Prasong Soonsiri made himself known as being against such policies by saying that, "Laos has no money to buy Thai goods. The Lao leaders do not want trade with Thailand." "The neighboring countries in Indochina are poor, do not have money, and are in debt up to their necks...." To make the accusation seem more serious, Prasong Soonsiri also accused Laos of producing and distributing opium and heroin, even though this issue is widely known in Thailand and in some Western countries.

The accusation by Prasong Soonsiri is groundless and is not enough to make the Thai people believe in him because in reality Prasong does not want to talk about the economic and social issues in Thailand for fear that his own unclean hands will be revealed and that he will have even more to face.

There is no one in the world who does not know that the Golden Triangle is the source for opium growing and heroin production backed by influential Thai groups and the U.S. secret agency, the CIA. Therefore, how the opium and heroin flow into and out of the country was clearly shown long ago. Now in Thailand the number of drug addicts has increased so much that there are songs warning adults to take good care of children for fear that they might become drug victims. In Bangkok alone there are as many as 400,000 children who are drug addicts. How many would there be if both adults and children nationwide were included? Therefore, even though Prasong Soonsiri worked until he sweat to accuse others, the Thai people who know the truth about it only laugh at him. If he is really capable, why doesn't he solve the problem of the economic and social situation in Thailand now, because now Thailand is facing thousands of problems...so many problems that nothing can guarantee so-called stability at all.

9884/13045
CSO: 4206/88

KOON SWAN REITERATES FULL SUPPORT FOR MAHATHIR

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 3 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Tan Koon Swan, president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], today reiterated his full support for the leadership of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and other National Front figures.

Tan was presiding over a ceremony marking the 37th founding anniversary of his party. Prime Minister Dr Mahathir was present at the gathering in Kuala Lumpur.

Tan stated: "The MCA is following with interest our country's general conditions. We have never before been confronted with so many problems, nor has our national economy been so sluggish as it is today. We must ease the mounting feelings of dissatisfaction and restlessness of the people and at the same time speedily restore the confidence of investors from crumbling down; otherwise, our economy will continue to weaken, the number of the unemployed will increase by the day and our political situation will be seriously affected."

"Under such an abnormal situation, and as member of the National Front, my party will adopt an upright and frank attitude in handling all problems. We must put our national interest above all else, instead of overstressing benefits of a certain nationality, because if our country cannot exist, racial interests will also go down the drain."

Tan Koon Swan continued: "At the present moment, the government and all people should undergo a thorough self-examination. We must tell the truth and conduct our affairs openly but not stealthily. We must be brave enough to face the reality and seek out the roots of the problems, instead of avoiding the issues."

Some 15,000 MCA members had converged from all parts of the country to attend this celebration. Member parties of the National Front and various Chinese organizations also sent delegates to the gathering. Among the Chinese delegates were Khoo Siang Chee, Wong Tok Chai and Soo Thian Beng.

9300/12795
CSO: 4205/14

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF PAS TAKEOVER COMMUNICATED

Universities Under Moslem Policy

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 9 Mar 86 p 18

[Text] M. Nakhaie, deputy president of the Islamic Party [PAS], indicated that the moment his party is in power, it will permit the founding of private universities.

He said that these private universities may use the national language, Chinese or English as their medium of teaching, but they must abide by the state education policy to be revised by the Islamic Party.

He added that these private universities to be established need not bear the name of an "independent" institution.

The PAS deputy president made these remarks during a dialogue with representatives of Chinese mass organizations at Rainbow Gardens, Bukit Bharu today.

He said that if the PAS becomes the ruling party, all aspirations and problems of the Chinese community may be channeled not only through Parliament and state assemblies, but also through a joint council made up of various Chinese organizations.

He continued that its party constitution will be amended in a forthcoming PAS convention, including the provisions governing membership and language and literature stipulated in Article 7.

Nakhaie said the party's constitutional amendment concerning the provisions for "objectives of the party's struggle," which was passed at the 1983 congress, was long ago submitted to the Office of the Registrar for Civic Associations, but the case has not been handled up to now.

Due to lack of time, many problems could not be aired at the dialogue. However, PAS leaders will answer the questions at a mass meeting to be held at 8 pm tonight.

More than 100 persons attended the dialogue as auditors today.

Warning to Ethnic Chinese

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 21

[Text] The minister of housing and local government, Chan Siang Sun, censured the reformed Islamic Party [PAS] for following the line of Khomeini of Iran and plotting to establish a fanatic Islamic state through brute force.

He said that the extremist attitude of PAS' members may be shown from the way they dress and their hostile attitude toward Muslims who are not members of the party.

He added that in certain areas in Kelantan and Trengganu states, PAS members even refuse to conduct their prayers together with Muslims who are members of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] in one same mosque.

Consequently, Datuk Chan pointed out, unless ethnic Chinese are willing to be converted to Islamism and to join PAS, they should not expect a just treatment, even though PAS may win the support of the majority of the Chinese and win the right to govern the country.

Datuk Chan made these remarks at a banquet organized by the inhabitants of a certain locality in celebration of his appointment as minister of housing and local government.

Datuk Chan was accompanied by Tan Kong Chye, political secretary; Poh Yao Chye, a state assemblyman; Teng Fong Seng, press officer and a number of local councilmen. Datuk Chan and others of his party were enthusiastically welcomed when they arrived at the venue of the celebration.

The minister also criticized Democratic Action Party [DAP] which professes to represent the interests of various nationalities. He said the DAP on the one hand lustily shouts to safeguard the interests of the Chinese people, while keeping in contact with the PAS and together plotting to topple the Chinese-based Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] on the other.

He found fault with the DAP for uttering a lot of nonsensical talk without putting forward any plans to resolve the difficulties. The result is that DAP is "unable to accomplish anything but liable to spoil everything."
Datuk Chan appealed to Chinese compatriots to understand the fact that MCA is the only political party which represents the Chinese people and that any Chinese problem or local development must go through MCA's struggle in order to achieve a solution.

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CSO: 4205/14

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION CHIEF ON DIRECT TRADE, JOINT VENTURES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] Guo Dongbo, leader of the Chinese Trade Delegation, said that the present China-Malaysian trade relations through a third country are far from ideal and considered that trade transactions should be directly conducted between businessmen of the two countries concerned.

As a matter of fact, Mr Guo said, this is the main problem to be discussed by the visiting trade delegation from China.

Guo Dongbo was responding to a question brought up by Datuk Soo Han Eng, president of the Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce, when Mr Guo was visiting Penang's Chief Minister Dr Lim Chong Eu at the Penang Development Organization and listening to a briefing on Penang's economic development.

At a banquet welcoming the Chinese Trade Delegation last night, Datuk Soo proposed that both Malaysian and PRC governments adopt measures for direct trading without transshipment from third countries, because indirect trade tends to hinder the development of bilateral trade between the two countries.

Asked to comment on China's being invited to take part in a joint venture in Penang, Mr Guo said that his delegation would have to forward this suggestion to the proper authorities upon returning to China, and an official decision on the matter would be made in due course.

On the potentiality of cooperation in joint capitalization, Mr Guo said that Malaysia may make good use of local raw materials while China provides technology to carry out the collaboration.

He indicated that after his visit to Malaysia, he would carry back all information and views to his country to promote the bilateral trade relations for the days to come.

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CSO: 4205/14

BUSINESSMEN SAY SLUMP CONTINUES, POLITICAL SIDE BRIGHTER

Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Apr 86 p 2

[Text]

Economic activity remains "nil" although political problems have eased, businessmen said over the weekend.

This is because business is still faced with high operating costs and poor markets.

"What we have now is freedom, and hope that we can get started soon (on the way to recovery)," said Jose Luis Yulo, chairman of the committee on regional development of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI).

Businessmen said the economic problems of the Marcos years continue to plague industry, and unless the new administration takes steps to ease them, efforts toward economic recovery, will fail.

They said capacity utilization has gone down to about 50% mainly because the domestic market has been weakened by the erosion of purchasing power and the increase in prices.

PCCI industry committee chairman, Meneleo Carlos said that if the present administration could immediately address these problems, businesses would not be far from resuming their normal operations.

Carlos cited for example that the government's recent decision to slash fuel prices has somehow encouraged consumers to begin buying more.

However, he said, if the government does not act on the new sales tax scheme, the rise in consumer spending is unlikely to be sustained.

On the whole, however, businessmen believe that the private sector has a better chance this year than before at recovery because of the confidence the Aquino administration has inspired both here and abroad.

They also said they are generally satisfied with the President's Cabinet appointments, many of whom are from the private sector and are therefore "in a good position" to know the problems of business.

/9317
CSO: 4200/945

COLUMNIST VIEWS ONGPIN'S 'SELF-DESTRUCT MECHANISM'

Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Apr 86 p 5

[Commentary by Gaby Manalac: "2nd Thoughts on Ongpin"]

[Text]

Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin is either a masochist or he is not very bright. Frankly, I do not think he intended to set off a self-destruct mechanism when he admitted to newsmen last Thursday that Kokoy Romualdez controlled Benguet Corporation of which he was president for 12 years.

Quite likely, Ongpin intended to establish that he had exercised a professional role in the corporation and that he had no personal relationship whatsoever with Kokoy. I think that is a very valid position to take, particularly since owners other than Kokoy represented some 40% of the corporation, certainly a very substantial minority.

STRICTLY LEGIT. Besides, the corporation was a legitimate undertaking which employed hundreds of workers and which earned a tremendous amount of dollars for the country.

So what is wrong with that? Absolutely nothing at all. If, however, the corporation was engaged in illegal activities such as tax evasion, dollar salting, smuggling, or other such criminal acts, then certainly Ongpin would have to answer for his participation in such a company even if it were not controlled by Kokoy.

NOTHING WRONG. Or, if Ongpin had personal knowledge that the money used by Kokoy to purchase his shares of the company came from illegal sources, such as gambling, drugs, or prostitution, then Ongpin would have had a moral duty to refuse to work for such a corporation. But the money came from bank loans, so again there was absolutely nothing wrong with that.

Just to digress a bit, I guess the same standard should apply in the case of Bienvenido Tan Jr. who has been a nominee for former Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco's various investments. As long as Tan was a nominee in legitimate ventures and so long as he was convinced that the funds used for the purchase of such stock investments did not come from illegal sources or activities, I cannot see how there can be anything wrong with Tan's actuations in behalf of Velasco.

IMPLICATION. But back to Ongpin. What made his otherwise legitimate public disclosure of Benguet's ownership a self-destructive announcement was his strongly implied avowal that if he had known for sure that Kokoy controlled the company, he would not have accepted the presidency. He also admitted that he did not want to know about it and that the less he knew, the better.

This smacks of mental dishonesty because I cannot conceive of any manager worth his salt who would accept a top position in a company without knowing who the owners were. Besides, the entire business community knew about it and two company directors, Cesar Zalamea and Jovencio Cinco, have since publicly stated that Ongpin was properly informed of the company's ownership.

NAIVE? Ongpin himself admitted that Kokoy had on occasion called him about the company's purchase of a condominium in the US and of possibly employing some of his people, including one of his sons. Even without documentary proof, Ongpin would have been unbelievably naive if he could not have concluded from those conversations that Kokoy was in command.

As Cinco said, being the company's president, Ongpin would have been quite stupid if he went through 12 years of near-absolute managerial control without knowing who the owners were. And now it turns out Ongpin was even in on the New York negotiations for the turnover of shares to Kokoy.

AGAIN. Thus, it can also be logically assumed that Ongpin knew as well that Kokoy practically controlled Philippine Commercial International Bank (PCIB) when Zalamea invited him to be one of its directors. That was in 1984 and just about everybody then, even the non-businessmen, knew of Kokoy's participation in PCIB.

Under those circumstances, I cannot see how Ongpin can justify his continued service as finance minister. He has proven himself mentally dishonest, ironically by his own pronouncements. I think he should resign irrevocably, before Madame Aquino is finally forced to relieve him as finance minister.

INTERESTING. Ongpin should at least save Madame Aquino the embarrassment of making our international creditors believe that she has deliberately sent them a mentally dishonest negotiator.

On second thought, however, that just might produce some very interesting possibilities.

/9317
CSO: 4200/945

MNLF FACTION DENIES PLANTING BOMB IN AQUINO BUILDING

HK221024 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 22 (AFP)--A faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Tuesday denied any part in an aborted bomb attack on President Corazon Aquino's campaign headquarters.

"If we were the ones who planted it, it would have exploded," said Macapanton Abbas, political affairs chairman of a pro-MNLF faction, referring to a two-kilo (4.4-pound) dynamite bomb found and defused by police at the Cojuangco building late Sunday.

"We are not involved in Metro Manila. But when we decide to do it you will see it will be effective," Mr Abbas told a news conference. He speculated that the group which claimed responsibility could be masquerading as Moslem.

A shadowy group calling itself Moro al Fatah claimed responsibility for planting the bomb in the seven-storey building in the Makati District, which served as temporary seat of the Philippine Government and Mrs Aquino's campaign office.

In an anonymous telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the rebel group had said certain government officials were an "obstacle to national unity and Bangsa Moro autonomy".

Bangsa Moro is the term used for the country's five-million-strong Moslem minority, concentrated in Mindanao and other southern islands.

Mr Abbas, who was given a safe-conduct pass to return home from exile for talks with the Philippine Government, criticized Mrs Aquino for her alleged "indecision" on the MNLF's demand for Moslem autonomy in the south.

He said an agreement signed in Tripoli in 1976 granting self government to 13 southern provinces should be granted before a new constitution was ratified.

"If the Tripoli Agreement were to be abrogated by the Aquino government or if it refused to negotiate, the MNLF will not be bound by that agreement anymore and would be free to pursue its own commitment to autonomy," Mr Abbas warned.

The government of former President Ferdinand Marcos agreed to give limited autonomy to two Moslem-populated areas in Mindanao in 1976, four years after the MNLF launched a guerrilla campaign for a separate Moslem state.

The truce failed soon afterward and hostilities continued but with the MNLF breaking up into three factions, two of which favored autonomy.

Mr Abbas said a ceasefire was being enforced by a joint MNLF-military panel in the southern provinces.

Mr Abbas said he was leaving for Jiddah on Wednesday for consultations with the organization of Islamic Conference while six other MNLF guerrilla commanders who accompanied him would return to exile in Kuala Lumpur and Sabah.

/6662
CSO: 5600/4350

VERITAS EXAMINES PLIGHT OF NEWLY-RELEASED DETAINEES

Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Apr 86 pp 14, 15

[Article by Patricia L. Adversario: "Living in Uncertainty"]

[Text]

ISAGANI Serrano's biodata would read something like this: Alleged Secretary of the National Commission on Mass Movement of the CPP-NDF; seven years detainee.

With freedom, suddenly, he finds himself a full-time husband, father, breadwinner, job-hunter and taxpayer. Sad to say, his qualifications seem also suddenly far too inadequate.

After the euphoria of "freedom at last," the reunions, the interviews, and the speaking engagements, the cold practical truth sinks in: How can he, an ex-detainee keep not only his, but his family's body and soul together?

"I was not prepared for this," confides Serrano as he spreads both his hands. "I could not believe I have attained my freedom this easy."

He thoughtfully purses his lips while he talks about taking part in making decisions in the family now. "I have two children and they're both in their early elementary grades. It's a good thing they're both on a scholarship."

"For most of us," Serrano continues "the immediate concern is making both ends meet. In a way, we're luckier. My wife's parents have a house in Manila and they've set aside a room for my family. At least they're sympathetic, but I feel more for those who have lesser means."

In Bataan, relates another ex-detainee, most of those arrested by the regime come from the poorest folk: small farmers and fishermen, who were forced to sell their homes and possessions to keep their families alive during their incarceration. Now that they're free, they have no homes to go back to. Some are now staying with friends, in-laws and other relatives, "but we can't live on sympathy and other people's means forever," says one ex-detainee.

The more "famous" political detainees are luckier for they find themselves deluged with offers of lecture engagement. Lt. Victor Corpuz admits to being dazed by the number of offers he has received from his former classmates in college. Jose Ma. Sison is looking forward to a teaching job this summer at the Asian Center in UP and a lecture tour in the United States afterwards. But lesser-known names have not been as lucky; for them even jobs are hard to come by. Some who need material and medical help do not even have enough transport to take them to the agencies where they can avail of help. According to an ex-detainee from La Union who came to the Medical Action Group in Manila for free treatment, his fellow ex-detainees back in the province are also in need of help but could not make the trip for lack of money.

While some are pleading for economic help, Elvin A. Laurel another ex-detainee is "very angry" and bitter about the government's "lack of recognition" towards the plight of ex-detainees. "I have not seen anything," he says. "Why don't they (the government) do anything?" To those who are now in government, Laurel asks "What did they do? What have they gone through? We risked our lives; we have offered our lives. Do you think they will do what we did?

"It was us who put them in position. They have the job, but what about us? We who've risked our lives have nothing. Why release us and then forget us?"

For a lot of them, their economic plight is only one of their concerns, though, as they themselves admit, the "gates" now are only wider.

"The democratization process is still illusive and the situation is very volatile. Anything can still happen," shrugs Rosanna G. Jopillo, another ex-detainee.

As an ex-detainee from Camp Nakar, Quezon puts it: *"Bagama't malaya na, security pa rin namin ang problema. Pinalaya nga kami pero baka ma-*assassinate *naman kami."*

As Bernabe Buscayno alias Kumander Dante, alleged chief of the New People's Army said when asked if he's afraid of being kidnapped by the soldiers who captured him: *"Isang pangamba 'yon. Puedeng dukutin ako pagkatapos sabihin namundok na ako, sisihin si Cory at sabihin 'ayan nagtago na si Dante.' Maaring mangyari 'yon sapagka't sa tingin ko sa AFP ngayon, nandoon pa rin ang dating nakalaban namin noong araw."*

But believe it or not, AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos also is apprehensive about the security of his men with the release of the alleged four top leaders of the insurgency movement.

"While the military has recommended the release of the four who remained, we must also maintain the army's capability and morale as I am apprehensive about the fate of those who took part in the capture of these leaders," says Ramos.

WOULD the government call for a general amnesty for all political prisoners? For the ex-detainees this is another matter of concern for some of them have pending trials for political offenses; they fear that they could, upon conviction, be arrested and detained again.

Dean Armando Malay, chairman of the Kapisanan para sa Pagpapalaya at Amnestiya para sa mga Detenido sa Pilipinas, when asked about the status of his son-in-law, Satur Ocampo (political detainee who escaped from his military escorts last May 1985) said: "I hope he has been pardoned. Unless he is assured of this, maybe it is better for him not to surface yet." Malay gave this statement despite the government's assurance that Ocampo will not be arrested if he goes out of hiding.

"Our work is not yet over," reveals Malay. Further, says he, out of 700 political prisoners more than 400 have not yet been released; he sees a need to remind and pressure the President to fulfill her promise.

"Make it soonest as we worry about the fate of our fellow detainees, some of whom are in physical pain," pleads an ex-detainee from Camp Nakar, who requested anonymity.

One such person is Medel Manalo whose fractured bone in her right shoulder has been a constant source of pain for him. He was hit by a bullet during an alleged NPA encounter in Tayabas, Quezon last March 2, 1985. He was scheduled for an operation at the V-Luna military hospital but due to lack of finances his operation has been postponed indefinitely.

Ederlinda Lichaves, another victim in the same encounter is suffering from intense headaches. Modesto Floranda was also hit by a bullet which landed close to his urinary tract. He has reportedly been urinating and defecting blood ever since. According to a former co-detainee of his, he was cursorily given antibiotics while at V-Luna but his condition has not improved. Daniel Mendoza, another victim in the same encounter, was hit by a grenade. He lost his left arm and got blinded in the right eye. He still suffers from a wound in his right foot and is now partly deaf. Fredo Marquez's jaw broke when it was hit by a bullet.

Malay's revelations succeeded to jolt out of their complacency the public who wrongly thought that the task of human rights workers and groups is now over.

Far from it, exclaims a harassed Jopillo, an ex-detainee who confides she has lost 15 pounds from overwork at the Society of Ex-Detainees for Liberation against Detention and for Amnesty (SELDA). The ex-detainees group acts as overall coordinator of programs involving ex-detainees. Its immediate task at hand is the provision of welfare assistance and rehabilitation of ex-detainees and their families as well as victims of oppression and violence under the Marcos regime.

Aside from SELDA, other groups which handle welfare assistance include: Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, MAG and the Philippine Action Concerning Torture, a special program under MAG which specializes in the psychiatric help and treatment of torture victims, BALAY, a rehabilitation and learning center for ex-detainees and Children's Rehabilitation Center for children of ex-detainees.

THUS far, economic support and rehabilitation for the ex-detainees have been largely initiated and tackled by the non-government organizations (NGOs), extending everything they have been doing before, even during the Marcos regime. The NGOs are aided by the fact that they have the trained manpower and proven network of contacts that can deal with the ex detainees' problems more effectively than existing government agencies. Note that the previous government has adamantly denied the existence and practice of torture as a tool of repression. The new government through the Ministry of Social Services and Development has its welfare assistance program for the ex-detainees but, the ministry is saddled with lack of funds and red tape. Also, ex-detainees would rather seek assistance from TFDP or BALAY than go to the ministry. As Judy Tagiwalo, an ex-detainee explains: "*Nakakapanibago kasi na may* government institution *na nais magtulong.*"

Direct assistance to torture survivors including medical services provided by NGOs still have to be organized and upgraded to insure consistency and to suit the unique conditions of traumatized torture survivors, said PACT.

MAG has offered medical services since 1982 specifically suited to the needs of a torture survivor. These include physical, neurological, psychiatric exams and rehabilitation.

The group has sent two groups of doctors to the International Center for Research and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims in Copenhagen for a three-month seminar workshop on treatment of torture victims. Since medical access to the victims has been "very limited," MAG has initiated a multilateral approach by conducting a training seminar involving medical doctors, lawyers and other human rights workers on therapeutic counselling, and psychotheraphy. This way, immediate relatives, peers and legal counsel can help fulfill their supportive roles in the treatment and rehabilitation of torture survivors.

The group "hopefully" foresees a working relationship with the new government because much remains to be done.

The task looms larger for the inevitable need to seek justice for those who were abused while they were in detention; as well there is a need to work for legislative measures to indemnify and help rehabilitate those who have suffered. But there remain great hope and belief in the sincerity of the administration to effect justice based on reconciliation.

The ex-detainees welcome the President's move to constitute a human rights commission headed by former Senator Jose W. Diokno which will subject to trial those implicated in oppressive actions under the old regime. A news report quoting an unidentified government source said that even Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile will not be spared because under the principle of command responsibility, the men at the top must also be held accountable. The minister reacting to the report, said that he is ready to face any commission to determine his guilt or innocence. In an interview with *Veritas*, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Soriano, newly-installed general judge advocate of the AFP and member of the human rights commission assured that "the intention of the commission to spare no one is a laudatory move. There is no reason to exclude the military from blame. Ex-detainees when asked to react, would only say, "We still have to see."

Regarding welfare assistance, a more objective approach is needed. Hard-put NGOs tasked to help the hard-up detainees disclosed that "we cannot keep on sustaining the detainees for everything they need. As TFDP human rights worker Nelda Bonilla points out "there has to come a point where we must slowly wean the ex-detainees away from doleouts. By continuing to depend wholly on us, we are isolating them from the rest of society. It is our responsibility now to help them integrate themselves with society by helping them find work." Loans for cooperatives among the ex-detainees was one suggestion.

As much as an ex-detainee needs to adjust to his new roles, cope with their demands and find his niche once more, the public has as much to learn and understand about ex-detainees to be able to accommodate them in society again.

According to PACT, relatively few have heard of torture and not all who have, accept it as a reality. But torture does exist, and its physical and psychological effects must be understood, recognized and accepted as natural and normal reactions to the experience.

Dr. June Lopez, psychiatry professor at the UP College of Medicine and program chairman of PACT clarifies on the other hand that "we don't like to impress on the public an image that political prisoners or torture survivors are broken people or cannot be relied upon because they have been detained or tortured. Neither are we calling for sympathy or pity for them.

Majority can still constitute a vital force in nation building as they have been able to cope on the basis of their personal strength, family and organizational support.

"For the unlucky minority who have perhaps suffered much more, their physical and psychological reactions are natural and do not make them weak, crazy or less of a person."

Aside from the need to de-mystify the effects of torture as "natural" reactions, Lopez urged that "we must also guard against prejudice.

"The sad part is we are still suffering from the red-baiting. We should be open to new things and not be ruled by labels."

Although no one would admit to it openly, the release of trade union and community organizers among the political detainees are being viewed warily by other members of the already restive labor front.

Dean Malay in a talk before Rotarian businessmen last March 18 appealed to the businessmen to "please don't hold it against a job applicant if he was a political prisoner. I guarantee you, they are men of capability. If they were arrested before of subversion they thought it was the right thing to do because of prevailing circumstances at the time."

"Society," exhorts Lopez, "owes these ex-detainees a chance to prove their worth and be able to participate in nation building. It is because of society that they were detained and tortured in the prime years of their lives and offered their personal interests in the struggle for justice and democracy."

These days when "snap" or "instant" is very in, we should give the "originals" (those who led the first protest movements) all the chance they need.

/9317
CSO: 4200/945

'ANALYST' ON 'WE BELONG' REMNANTS, PMA JOB FOR CORPUZ

Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Apr 86 p 16

[Text]

THE four day revolution must not be in vain. It must not remain a mere memory of gallantry, sacrifice, and conspicuous courage." That statement is atttributed to some We Belong members.

These soldiers are now among those who have answered promptly the call of Pres. Corazon Aquino for a reconciliation between the people and the military and for an end to the 18-year-old insurgency problem.

Earlier, immediately after the four-day revolution, they had already made plans to reach out to the people -- plans drawn even before Mrs. Aquino made a speech at the PMA graduation. That is how badly these soldiers want the military and the people to reconcile, sources told *Veritas.*

The We Belong members feel they have good reasons to continue putting up a civilian connection through the church. This way they could maintain a "pure relationship with the people and keep the idealism of the four day revolution alive -- in the military and in the people." But they are "not overly satisfied with the somewhat accommodating policy in the AFP reorganization."

The We Belong members will not comment on their superior's call for their group to disband, arguing that the organization no longer served a purpose in time of peace and in the absence of a dictator or an emergency state of the country.

But according to an analyst, the We Belong members was not established only to be disbanded after the four-day revolution. "They were dissatisfied with the AFP then that was why the organization was born," the analyst has hastened to explain. If the recent re-organization would prove futile in the professionalization of the AFP and in the implementation of its new role as called for by the President, then one may find it hard to justify the disbanding of the potent group.

ON the other hand, the military is actively making moves to reach out not only to the people but also to the NPA. Ex-detainee Victor Corpus, formerly a PMA graduate who defected to the NPA in the 70s will soon be a professor at the school which he once repudiated. The matter is "under study at the PMA by Col. Rodolfo Biazon," a *Veritas* source said.

The move to hire Corpus at the PMA might serve the purpose of the military -- "for a tactical access to the NPA. But this was something they had been doing before with the use of deep penetration agents and other intelligence officers," explained a military analyst.

Corpus could best serve as an "eye opener" on the NPA's program to protect the people from feudal lords, abusive military men, and members of the lost command who are used by the military to carry out some orders, said the same analyst.

"With the call of the President that the military man must serve the people — it is just like saying that the military men just learn from the NPA, a pretty good reason for the PMA to hire Corpus," the analyst said. He added that the moves of the military "might slowly pave the way for an active negotiation between the government and the NPA."

Should a ceasefire take effect, the NPA would likely make two important demands: a practical one like a safe conduct pass, and a call for reform in the land problem and feudal set-up of the society, which would take some time to put into effect.

Ideally speaking, if these demands are met and, on the whole, if the country is able to solve its economic problems, the Left will have the option to shift from an armed struggle to a parliamentary form of struggle, said the analyst.

The distinguished conduct star award for conspicuous courage and gallantry of action that was given to We Belong members led by Col. Greg Honasan, and the Presidential Citation to six military units that assisted in the four-day revolution are "symbolic of the civilian government's recognition of the We Belong members — which might pave the way for a unity of purpose of the government and that of the young officers to serve the people," continued the analyst.

TO recall, in the Minimum Program of Government (of the UNIDO and LABAN coalition) which was drafted before the election, it was stated that "in the interest of national reconciliation and solidarity, general amnesty shall be granted to all political detainees and all political offenders who will disavow the use of violence to achieve political ends."

The same program added that the government "shall take steps immediately upon assumption to office to relieve the legitimate grievances of those who have resorted to armed struggle."

For a successful land reform program, the government must "provide sufficient credit, marketing, and technological support for the farmers' self reliance and progress; further research on the use of environmentally accepted agricultural technology; and, plans for the reduction of farm production and thereby increase the farmers' sales." — BMD

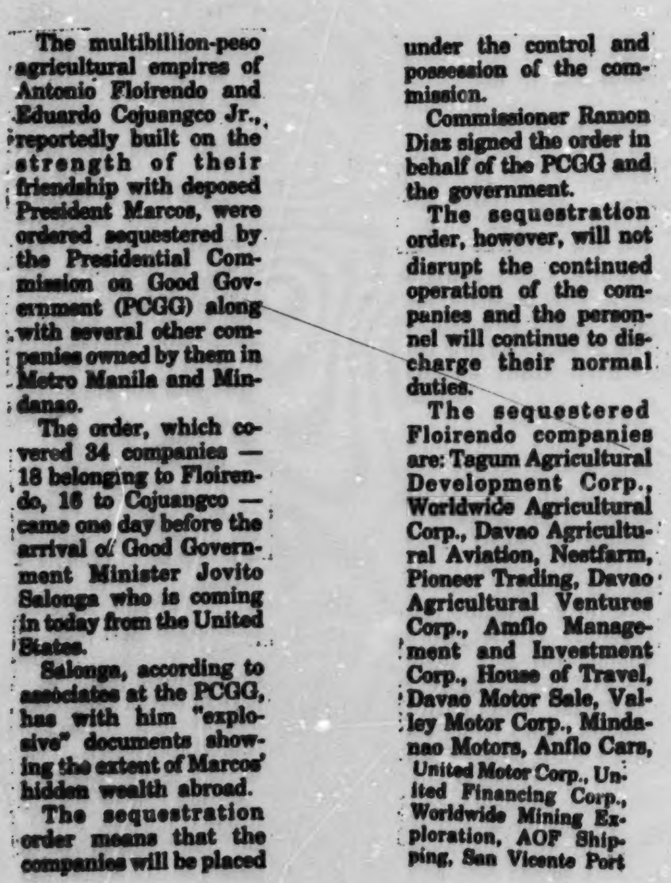
/9317
CSO: 4200/945

AQUINO GOVERNMENT SEQUESTERS FLOIRENDO, COJUANGCO FIRMS

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ding Marcelo]

[Text]



The multibillion-peso agricultural empires of Antonio Floirendo and Eduardo Cojuangco Jr., reportedly built on the strength of their friendship with deposed President Marcos, were ordered sequestered by the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) along with several other companies owned by them in Metro Manila and Mindanao.

The order, which covered 34 companies — 18 belonging to Floirendo, 16 to Cojuangco — came one day before the arrival of Good Government Minister Jovito Salonga who is coming in today from the United States.

Salonga, according to associates at the PCGG, has with him "explosive" documents showing the extent of Marcos' hidden wealth abroad.

The sequestration order means that the companies will be placed under the control and possession of the commission.

Commissioner Ramon Diaz signed the order in behalf of the PCGG and the government.

The sequestration order, however, will not disrupt the continued operation of the companies and the personnel will continue to discharge their normal duties.

The sequestered Floirendo companies are: Tagum Agricultural Development Corp., Worldwide Agricultural Corp., Davao Agricultural Aviation, Nestfarm, Pioneer Trading, Davao Agricultural Ventures Corp., Amflo Management and Investment Corp., House of Travel, Davao Motor Sale, Valley Motor Corp., Mindanao Motors, Anflo Cars, United Motor Corp., United Financing Corp., Worldwide Mining Exploration, AOF Shipping, San Vicente Port

Terminal, and Credit and Collection Specialist.

The Cojuangco companies are: Aquacultural Investors, San Miguel Farms, United Cocoa Planters, Cocoa Investors, Bukidnon Farms, Prosperidad Agricultural Corp., Palm Oil Projects, EXOW radio station, Northeastern Agricultural Industrial Corp., Bugsok Island, Legaspi Oil (Davao), Legaspi Oil (Cagayan de Oro), Grannix, Ilicoco, Southern Island Oil Mills, and Mindophil.

Floirendo's companies are engaged in banana planting and exportation, aircraft, pineapple, trading and investment, travel, car dealership, and mine exploration, among others.

They are scattered in Davao, Cotabato, Cagayan de Oro, Baguio, and Metro Manila.

Cojuangco's firms, on the other hand, are in prawn farming, coconut and cacao plantations, palm oil extraction, coconut oil, and hybrid coconut planting.

They are located in Davao, Agusan provinces, Palawan, Zamboanga, Cagayan de Oro, and Misamis provinces.

The sequestration order was implemented by PCGG task force members Dionisio de la Serna, Dario Rama, Luis Lorenzo Jr., Paul Dominguez, and Jose Cam.

The arrival today of Salonga is being eagerly awaited by the PCGG as the documents he will be bringing are expected to tie many loose ends in the current investigation of Marcos' wealth abroad.

Salonga was away for nearly three weeks and while in the United States, he met with several high ranking American officials, many of whom assured their cooperation in the recovery of the hidden wealth estimated to be between $5 and $10 billion.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Raul Daza told a visiting eight-member delegation of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) that some $500 in Japanese aid may have been siphoned by Mr. Marcos by jacking up the price of construction projects under the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Daza said the commission is in possession of a sworn statement from a Japanese official who participated in the systematic plunder of the aid package which totalled ₱3.1 billion over a 20-year period.

The Japanese national said that Oscar Rodriguez, deputy minister of Public Works, and head of the Implementing Office of the ministry which approves all the construction projects, was the front man for Marcos in the transaction.

A Quezon City businessman also cornered a big chunk of the construction projects, Daza said.

/9317
CSO: 4200/945

WEEKLY REPORTS 'BAD NEWS' ON 'DEEP PENETRATION' AGAINST NPA

Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Apr 86 pp 10-12

[Article by Carolyn O. Arguillas]

[Text]

FIRST the good news: thousands of insurgents may come down from the hills and lay down their arms.

Now for the bad news: majority, if not all, of those who will come down may actually be deep penetration agents (DPA) tasked by the Armed Forces of the Philippines to infiltrate the ranks of the CPP-NPA-NDF since early 1972.

Warns a ranking CPP-NPA official based in Mindanao: if the Aquino government does not conduct an investigation into this massive infiltration, it may find itself embracing fake NPA "returnees" and "surrenderees."

Nilo Nabong, a ranking official of the Northern Mindanao Operational Command told *Veritas* that the massive infiltration of AFP soldiers into their ranks was uncovered only toward the latter part of 1985. These DPAs are dubbed in the area as *zombies.*

The *zombies* are either soldiers trained or specially schooled or insurgents ordered to do a specific mission: find out what the CPP-NPA does; and later violate all the codes of discipline to discredit the entire organization. "We have been accused of deception, brigandry, and terrorism. We have been accused of killing seveveral persons who did not even commit any crime against the people. We have been accused of launching ambuscades and extortions, and worse, of killing innocent civilians in the process. For a time, we could not understand what was going on, until those who committed serious breaches of discipline were investigated and later came forward to explain."

The *zombies,* Nabong said, are paid out of public funds. They are either paid by local government officials or the local command, or directly by the NISA, MIG and the other intelligence units of the AFP. The benefits enjoyed by a *zombie* include money, shoes, jackets, pants, backpacks, promises of a house and lot, and if the *zombie* is not soldier, promises of a rank in the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Vicente Libora, 29, a zombie detained by the NPAs somewhere in the mountains of Mindanao, in an interview with *Veritas,* spoke of the existence, now deeply-rooted, of a pseudo-NPA structure. "*Parehas ang* structure *sa* NPA *ug sa zombies. Tanang ang-ang sa kalihukan, nasudlan na sa zombies. Parehas gyud ug* structure. *Dili pud mi kahibalo kung kinsa ang naa sa taas o sa centralismo.*" (The NPA structure has been duplicated by the zombies. The zombies have penetrated all rungs in the structure. The structure is really the same. We also do not know who is on top, who is in the central committee.)

Libora, until his detention, reached the position equivalent to that of a Vice Commanding Officer in the NPA command structture. He was drawn into the net of infiltrators by a "*kauban sa unit*" (a cadre belonging to the same unit as his). Libora told *Veritas* the zombies did not at all find it difficult to encourage the red fighters to join because they knew when to approach and knew of their individual weaknesses. Libora explained that he was in some kind of a crisis in 1981, when he joined the zombies. He said he had fallen ill and that there was not enough money in the field, nor medicines to cure his ailment. He added he was in such a vulnerable state that when the offer came, it was difficult to reject it. The offer: a fee of ₱1,500 a month, up to a maximum of ₱45,000 as soon as he completes his final mission before turning himself over, or "surrendering" or "returning" to "the folds of law.": The final mission: kill the Commanding Officer and surrender the entire unit by December 1985. Other benefits enjoyed by Libora: a pair of rubber shoes; jacket; pants.

Looking back to his days as an infiltrator, Libora said *"dili man gud pud hugot ang orientasyon. Karon, naga-tabang ko sa pagpanhinlo, taman sa mahimo nako. Naga-cooperar ko dili lang aron masulbad ang problema, apan aron pud mapatun-an nga tama ang rebolusyon ug kaya nakong usbon ang akong kaugalingon."* (The orientation then was not really tight. Now, I am helping in the 'cleansing,' I am cooperating not only to solve the problem, but also to prove that revolution is the correct way and also to prove to myself that I can correct my wrongdoings.

Does he regret his being a zombie? *"Oo. Mura lang mi ug gipatilaw ug kendi. Dako ug pasalig, gamay ang madawat."* (Yes. It was like allowing us taste candy. Too many promises, too few results.)

Aya, recalls Lina, was a highly respected woman cadre in the organization. "Everyone really trusted her." Aya turned out to be a Major in the Army. "She led raids, assaults, and worse, resorted to extortion, killing their prospects if they could not produce the money." "We really cried," Lina said, "because it was very difficult to accept (the fact.) When she finally confessed, a number of our questions were answered. It was really difficult to accept it." Aya the Major is no longer a *zombie*. She is dead. But with her revelations, the entire structure was shaken: there were hundreds of zombies literally roaming the areas – the so-called "white area" and the "red area."

Carlos Balacwet, 21, was a Sparrow (liquidation arm of the NPA) operating in Cagayan de Oro City. He told *Veritas* he killed his team leader; he extorted money from innocent civilians; he wasted the precious bullets from the NPA arsenal; and did everything that is not in the books of the NPA's code of discipline. We were told to do things which would discredict the NPA. Carlos was promised the rank of Master Sergeant in the AFP. He is presently detained along with Libora and some twenty others and recently found, to his dismay, that his brother, a ranking guerilla, was killed by a zombie who belonged to his own "collective."

Minda told *Veritas* that the DPAs take advantage of the lack of education of the other guerillas. "The others do not know that the AFP admits only high school graduates."

Ranking leaders Nabong, Paris and Agri, informed *Veritas* that they are still going through their "cleansing" or "purging" process. *"Way problema sa nabilin. Ang musulod ang problema."* (There is no problem with those of us left behind. Those who enter will be a problem.) Charo added, however, that they are thankful that the existence of pseudo-NPAs was discovered. "It was really very difficult to accept. Here we were fighting the enemy only to find out there was also an enemy within our ranks."

Nabong said that toward the latter part of 1985, a "sinister plot" was uncovered, involving town mayors and a Governor, with the assistance of the local military command, to "infiltrate and launch sabotage and anti-people movements in the mass organizations." These infiltrators, Nabong said, "are paid with public funds, unaccounted and clandestinely kept from public knowledge. They are hired goons, most of whom are dregs; others imported from military agencies. They are trained, some crudely, others highly and specially schooled for tactical missions."

ESSENTIALLY, the infiltrators are tasked to commit breaches of discipline, to undermine the leadership of the people's mass organization. The infiltrators, Nabong said, bore their way into the people's organizations by assuming a facade of good character and good work performance. Once inside the organizations, the DPA starts violating codes of discipline like stealing from the people, destroying people's property, sowing intrigues and in-fighting among members of the community; spreading anti-social vices like gambling and drinking, and even engaging in prostitution.

The eventual discovery of the plot, Nabong said, led to "more discoveries – deeper – than before, unimaginable and unperceivable – than what was probed into earlier. These infiltrators were found to have been capable of planning raids, killing and stealing cattle and poultry, and people's money, in larger amounts. To a certain degree, these infiltrators and paid agents have succeeded in mobilizing the local command of the AFP to send company upon company of military and paramilitary troops to the mountain barangays in the name of 'peace and order' missions. They are the best extensions of the military in the barrios; more effective and potent because they are discreetly hidden behind the cloak of the people's mass organizations in the barrio, in the guise of being an advocate of pro-people, nationalist and democratic ideals."

Upon discovery of zombies' activities in their region, the other regions were immediately warned, and they discovered, too, that there were indeed infiltrators or zombies in their ranks. That discovery led to a far more startling revelation: Mindanao, which has the most number of armed guerillas, was heavily infiltrated by zombies.

Paris hastens to add that it is logical to deduce that if Mindanao is heavily infiltrated, the zombies are operating nationwide. "Considering that Mindanao has the most number of guerillas, yet they were able to infiltrate, how much more in the other fronts in Luzon and the Visayas?"

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in a speech before the Credit Management Association of the Philippines in late July last year declassified intelligence reports of an "internal strife within the ranks of communist terrorists, which prompted some of them to indiscriminately kill comrades who are reluctant or who want to get out of the movement." Enrile said there is a "growing atmosphe of uneasiness and disillusionment within the ranks of the movement over the growing trend of indiscriminate killings of their own people and supporters."

Capt. Eleazar Janea, OIC of the Scout Ranger Batallion detachment at Claveria, Misamis Oriental, told members of the Fact-Finding Team that the "NPAs were okay from 1979 until 1982, but since 1983 up to the present, over three hundred persons were killed by the NPAs." Janea also said that the number of armed regulars reached over a hundred in 1985 but "in the first quarter of 1986, the NPAs did 'cleaning.' They suspected some of their members were government infiltrators."

Enrile, over the past few years, has been saying that it is a fallacy to think that the Marxist threat can be destroyed merely by neutralizing its military component. Said Enrile: "Even if we account for all its armed elements, for as long as the party is still intact, we have not solved the problem. But if we can succeed in destroying the credibility of the party itself, its organization and all its concepts and ideals – then its military capability will die a natural death."

On the theory that armed might cannot win the masses over, the Marcos government launched its Oplan Katatagan, otherwise known as "winning the hearts and minds of the people."

Last year, its was a common narrative in Mindanao that military and paramilitary elements conducting 'dragnet operations' designed to flush out dissidents in several areas would, in trigger-ready position, storm into the houses of residents of urban poor and rural communities, and ask *"Asa na ang inyong sundalo sa Katawhan."* (Where is your people's army?"

Frightened residents could only reply *"Dili ba kamo man ang sundalo sa katawhan?"* (But, aren't you the people's army?")

The exchange, repeated everywhere in strife-torn Mindanao provides an accurate insight into the ongoing battle between the the AFP and NPA.

BUT winning the hearts and minds of the people has led to a more determined fight between the two forces as to who will eventually emerge the "real Army of the People."

President Corazon Aquino in her speech on March 22 at the Philippine Military Academy Commencement Exercises said "Once more, you are back to where you have longed to be: on the side of the people. Welcome home my soldiers."

Mrs. Aquino also said in her speech that "any officers and men guilty of crimes or serious misconduct will be dealt with appropriately. . . A new beginning requires a closing of the old chapter. But the people will not let the page be turned if crimes and human rights abuses lie unexplained."

Calls for ceasefire, though not formally declared, have led to reports of violations on the part of the insurgents. The AFP General Headquarters reported over two hundred civilians and soldiers and dissidents killed in encounters and ambuscades launched by the New People's Army.

In a letter to the editor, a reader who asked not to be identified cautioned the general public, as well as President Aquino, about the "barrage on alleged NPA attacks." Said the letter-writer "There seems to be a concerted psychological warfare campaign launched by certain quarters with the main purpose of discrediting the rebels."

The letter-writer also suggested the following precautions: for the general public to try and find out, and double check, the sources of these articles, read between the lines and look for any inconsistencies that would expose the intent of the article, and for those with relatives or contacts in areas where there are alleged encounters, to check on the veracity of these reports and to inform their friends in Manila; to President Aquino, the importance of consulting independent sources when dealing with the insurgency problem; and to the decent elements in the AFP and the MND to please restrain their colleagues from attempting to undermine President Aquino's initiatives for peace. "You are no longer under a dictator who would use naked violence and repression to settle disputes with the population. The letter writer in conclusion said. "Let's face it, whether we like it or not, the NPA have been largely successful because they fight with the consent and active aid of the rural populace, without which the rebels could not long survive. They have worked to earn the people's respect in a way that the military has yet to discover. Therefore, learn the lesson of the deposed Marcos tyranny: no amount of trickery or deception can forever fool our people. The truth has a way of slipping out of even the most sophisticated psywar machinery."

IN the areas visited by *Veritas*, post-Marcos era, the "masa" have come up with their own manner of helping the NPAs: the use of traditional weapons such as flying spears or traps when the "kaaway" (enemy – the AFP) enters the area. The civilian populace likewise acts as the intelligence arm who warns the NPAs about the movements of the military.

Manang Luisa, 56, spoke of how, for a time, she began to distrust the NPAs because they had become abusive: Manang Luisa said that the rebels would go to their area, talk to them, even help them cut wood, and pay for whatever things they order. Over the months, however, Manang Luisa said, the NPAs visiting their area became abusive. "*Mura lang pud sila ug military. Mga abusador.*" They were acting like the military. Abusive.)

Manang Luisa recently learned that the NPAs who acted like military men, were actually zombies — or pseudo NPAs, mercenaries paid to discredit the NPA.

Melina, 26, operates in the "white area" where she deals with multi-sectoral groups, down to the chapel level. Last week, she told *Veritas*, she was on her way to the "red area" — to join the rebels in the hills. "It is not safe here anymore. A lot of zombies operating here know me. I had planned to leave for the red area by next year yet, but with the present problems, I have no other recourse but to proceed to the "red area." Melina told *Veritas* that the discovery of the "zombies" frightened her, specially when she found out that some chapel workers were also zombies.

Raul, 30, a kagawad-turned-rebel, could not at first understand why his moves were being monitored by the other rebels. Raul, who joined the NPA full-time in August last year, told *Veritas* he was suspected as a "zombie." "It was only later when my moves were no longer monitored. It was also then when I found out that our other companions were either soldiers or NPAs turned agents."

The zombies presently detained are interrogated in their involvement in the pseudo-NPA structure. When the investigations are through, the Anti-Zombie Committee hands down its verdict. But most zombies are eventually released, the duration of the detention of some depends on the extent of their involvement.

In many parts in Mindanao, the NPAs are still in the process of purging the zombies. The others who have not been discovered, Nabong says, pose a threat not only to the NPAs but also to the Aquino government as well. "It is not surprising if the zombies will now come down and lay down their arms. After all, the Armed Forces of the Philippines needs to produce 'surrenderees' and 'returnees' to prove they are succeeding in winning the hearts and minds not only of the people, but also of the rebels. It is a tremendous task for the Aquino government. It should not fall into the trap of embracing fake returnees and surrenderees. We've had had too many fakes in the past."

(In the light of this revelation about the activities of the "zombies," questions are now being raised on the possible zombie connection of *Time* writer Ross Munro who sometime ago wrote the much-criticized article "The New Khmer Rouge.")

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CSO: 4200/945

COLUMNIST VIEWS PROS, CONS OF U.S. STOCKPILE

BK111230 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 10 Apr 86 p 16

[Nui Bangkhunthian column: "War Reserve Stockpile--Good or Bad"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is now in Jakarta. Although his 2-day visit to Thailand was brief, he faced four tough events--a protest over the Farm Act, a visit to refugee camps, a discussion over the war reserve stockpile project, and a bomb blast near the Erawan Hotel.

Because he is a major U.S. official, Weinberger's current visit to Asia could have undisclosed motives. Never mind what the motives were, but what interests the Thai people is the usefulness of the war reserve stockpile, or the lack of it.

To aid analysis, let us review the war reserve stockpile project. General Prem Tinsulanon went to the UN General Assembly in late 1985 and took the occasion to sign a memorandum of understanding on a joint Thai-U.S. logistics program with Weinberger in New York on 3 October. According to the memorandum, after the project receives approval in principle, an agreement will be signed between the Thai defense minister and the U.S. secretary of defense. The agreement is renewable every 5 years. Thailand will specify the weapons the United States is to stockpile in Thailand. The United States will manufacture spare parts for weapons that it has given to Thailand but that have since been decommissioned in the United States. The United States will provide specialists for training Thai personnel. JUSMAG [Joint United States Military Assistance Group] will handle this matter.

Some people feel that the United States could exploit the memorandum of understanding to make Thailand its logistic base in time of crisis or war. They are concerned that this could again provoke an atmosphere of war after the U.S. defeat in Vietnam.

The war reserve stockpile could enhance the confidence of the Thai military and could be an economic move when the economy is bad, but the people feel uneasy about it.

The lesson in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos has proved that the independence and sovereignty of small countries are jeopardized by a climate of war backed by superpowers. Small countries become guinea pigs and suffer regardless of who wins.

I agree with an academic's view that it is not necessary to use arms for emphasis to prevent war, providing the situation is not critical. There are other useful ways to do it, such as to cultivate allies, use diplomacy and the international political arena, forge a balance of power, and employ psychological warfare.

War is not the best alternative. Weapons do not dictate who will win or lose. True, the war reserve stockpile and allowing the country to be used as foreign base are two different things, but we must not forget that they are related and could evolve into the same thing.

In 2 months details of the war reserve stockpile will be completed. Weinberger has said that it will require U.S. congressional approval, and the Thai parliament will likely to have to scrutinize the matter as well. Something similar to the Thanat-Rusk treaty should not be allowed to recur.

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CSO: 4207/214

EDITORIALS CONTINUE TO CRITICIZE U.S. FARM ACT

BK171547 [Editorial Report] Four Thai-language Bangkok dailies--NAEO NA, SIAM RAT, THAI RAT, and MATICHON--on 14 and 15 April carry editorials criticizing the United States for setting low rice export price under the Farm Act.

NAEO NA's 800-word page 4 editorial on 14 April entitled "The Rice War Is Here" says: "If the U.S. Congress' approval of the draft farm bill and its enactment means represents the sanctioning of power to the government of President Ronald Reagan to wage a rice war with Thailand, then the price announcement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on Friday is an 'official order' to attack Thai rice markets in the world." The editorial notes that both the Thai Government and students, in their protests against the Farm Act, took into consideration the factor of "friendship" between Thailand and the United States. The editorial also notes that the students' protest is softer than their protest against "economic imperialism" by the United States in 1971-1973.

"Anyway, up to now we have learned from our past experience that we can expect the least from U.S. friendship. In the near future, Thailand will stand to lose rice markets in third countries. Our export volume will be reduced by 500,000 tons or one eighth. What is most important is the fact that we will no longer be able to sell our products at the present price of $195 per ton," the editorial says. It says that while other losses cannot be estimated, the government must study and evaluate the situation to promptly inform the public. It continues: "We support Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's swift reaction to the U.S. rice price announcement as well as his move to propose direct negotiations between President Reagan and Thailand's Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in order to try their best to avoid a rice war." In conclusion, the editorial warns the Thai that they should be prepared for a collapse of such negotiations and consequently a rice war.

SIAM RAT's 600-word page 3 editorial on 14 April entitled "It's Time to Protest" says relations between the United States and Thailand have been sorely tested since 12 April when the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced a basic rice export price below any expectation by Thailand. Such a low price makes it hard for Thailand to compete in the world markets. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila reacted swiftly and with great concern saying the U.S. decision would affect a majority of the Thai people and shows that the United States did not heed Thailand's warning over setting its export price too low. The foreign minister said he hoped the United States would think of the long friendship existing between Thailand and the United States rather than risk losing Thailand as its friend.

"We sympathize with the U.S. Government for having to adopt such a measure to help American farmers. Yet, we feel that the measure should be reviewed and made less tough. The problem rests with whether the U.S. Government will agree to review it."

"The United States and Thailand have had a smooth relationship for a long time--both politically and militarily speaking. The relationship has all along been marked by mutual cooperation, especially concerning the problem caused by the United States--the refugees from Indochina which is a heavy burden for Thailand at present."

"We do not want to see our government protest to the U.S. Government over the Farm Act. But if there is no other choice, protest is inevitable," the paper concludes.

THAI RAT's 800-word page 3 editorial on 15 April entitled "When the Great Friend Breaks Our Rice Pot" refers to the U.S. announcement on its world rice price incorporated in the Farm Act and the estimates by Thai authorities, citing Director General of the Foreign Ministry Economic Department Danai Dulalampha in particular, who believe the decision would cause a serious and long term effect on Thailand's rice exports. Danai predicted that Thailand stands to lose about 1,360 to 2,700 million baht annually in rice exports.

With such a strong impact anticipated, it is not surprising to see strong protests by both the Thai Government and people against the attitude of the United States whom Thailand has considered its best friend, the editorial says. "We support Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal to have the prime minister send a message protesting the U.S. action which constitutes 'breaking the Thai rice pot.' The message will be presented to President Reagan when Sitthi meets the latter in Indonesia soon," THAI RAT says. The paper concludes that the U.S. action this time should tell our government leaders and people that the world has now entered a period of protectionism; the free trade era has past. Thailand must try by all means to protect national interests to enable the country to survive.

NAEO NA's 800-word page 4 editorial on 15 April entitled "The Government Must Be Bold in Making Decisions" notes the seriousness of the impact from the U.S. Farm Act on Thailand of which a majority of the population are rice farmers and as it is impossible for Thailand to immediately switch to other forms of production as we are still a country poor in technology. The paper says: "The U.S. Government has all along told us that the impact on Thailand from the Farm Act would not be serious and that it would try to alleviate the repercussions. Those were all lies. During the debate of the bill, Thailand was accused of taking away U.S. rice markets by giving export subsidies to rice farmers which is not true."

"What the United States has done to Thailand should make Thailand realize that it is now necessary to evaluate U.S. friendship and, most importantly, Thailand must adjust its policy and the policy with regards to the United States."

"It is now time for us to consider whether we should continue to allow the United States to easily reap the interest from us, or whether we should strive from now on as a sovereign and independent nation."

"The government must be bold in taking a decision for the survival of our country. Otherwise, it should not remain," the paper says.

MATICHON's 800-word page 6 editorial on 15 April entitled "The Nature of the U.S." criticizes the U.S. Embassy in Thailand for saying Thai authorities are too pessimistic over the impact from the U.S. rice price and that the figure would affect Thai rice exports much less than expected. The paper explains that, no matter what, Thailand would lose about 16 percent of its annual earnings from rice exports to American millionnaires next year. This is a small sum of money for the United States, but it means the life and death of Thai farmers who constitute 70 percent of the entire population. "This is the most dangerous problem for the Thai Government and people. It should serve as the basis for the Thai Government to adopt a policy for its farmers. Most importantly, it should be the basis for our policy towards the United States which enacted this 1985 Food and Security Act out of the hope that it would be able to snatch from Thailand 3 million tons worth of the market share right away. Is this not too much for a friend to exploit its friend in such a manner?" The paper asks.

Friendship between Thailand and the United States has caused Thailand to be tied into U.S. strategic policy, whether in Korea or in Indochina. We have thus lost our self-independence. "Now we should learn from the Farm Act issue and adjust ourselves. We must not cling to a world power. On the contrary we should have political and economic relations with all countries and all camps equally. This would help us become more flexible in any situation," MATICHON says.

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CSO: 4207/214

PAPER REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF PHAK MAI PARTY

BK290803 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The 3d Army Region and the Internal Security operations Command for Region 2, during a meeting to review the communist insurgency situation in the northern part of the country, reported that communist insurgents are still active in the area but not violently so, while the Phak Mai Party is making an effort to "swallow" the old party [the Communist Party of Thailand].

The old party's insurgents are still working in the common border of Uttaradit and Phitsanulok Provinces, Pua and Mae Charim Districts, and Santisuk Subdistrict of Nan Province, and Mae Sariang, Khun Yuam, and Mae La Noi Districts of Mae Hong Son Province. However, this insurgent group and its supporters have rather low morale and are fed up with the fighting as they receive no support in any form from the party and are forced to run around to avoid confrontation with government forces.

In addition to the military suppression operations, the insurgents of the old party are being pressured to join the Phak Mai Party that is supported by Laos, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union. Moreover, their arms caches are regularly discovered by government authorities. They are not supported by the local people while their working cadres and supporters continue to surrender to authorities.

These problems have compeled them to resort to different means to earn their living--by demanding protection fees from logging businesses, and road construction firms and growing opium as engaging in narcotics trafficking.

The insurgents of the Phak Mai Party have infiltrated into Thailand from Laos and are now operating in Thoeng and Chiang Khong Districts of Chiang Rai and Chiang Kham District of Phayao Province. They conduct mass mobilization, recruit new members, gather information, and force the communists of the old party to join them.

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CSO: 4207/214

PAPERS VIEW POSSIBLE MOTIVES BEHIND HOTEL BOMB

BK110340 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language Bangkok dailies--SIAM RAT, NAEO NA, and MATICHON--on 10 April carry editorials commenting on the 8 April bomb explosion at the Erawan Hotel which occured shortly before Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon was to host a reception in honor of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

SIAM RAT's 800-word page 3 editorial, entitled "A Political Warning," says that there is no reason to think that the bombing incident is the work of a foreign terrorist group or is linked to the Farm Act and the United States. It is caused by the internal political situation.

The paper notes that the explosion was unlikely to have been the work of foreign terrorists because they would have aimed at our guests and lives rather than at intimidation; it is also unlikely to be linked to the Farm Act because it would do more harm than good to our country. The paper says: "From the looks of the results of the disturbance, it was intended to embarass the prime minister and the government in front of our "stage guest" from a superpower, showing that the government could be shaken by the pressure of a group of people who secretly resist the government. We should not ignore the fact that more serious incidents might occur."

The editorial ends by calling on the government to recognize this and carry out preventive measures quickly because it is a warning of political conflicts which if allowed to continue will cause losses for the country and its people as well as for the democratic system.

NEAO NA's 900-word page 4 editorial, entitled "The Explosion at the Erawan Hotel," says that "there are several possible motives for the bombing: It might have been aimed at the U.S. Defense Secretary because of the Farm Act, it might have been the work of Libyan terrorists, or it might have intended to shake the government of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon."

It continues that "no matter what the motive is, the explosion will seriously affect our country's reputation since the news has been spread to all corners of the world. We are sorry that the incident occurred despite the tight security for the visit of the U.S. secretary of defense."

The paper goes on to say: "If it is proved that the bomb was planted by Libyan terrorists who have announced their intention to retaliate against Americans with all means any place in the world, then the government should take suitable retaliatory measures against the government of that country because such an act clearly shows hostile intent toward Thailand. At the same time, if it was the work of local people as assumed, they should be punished. And if it was aimed at shaking the stability of the government, the agitators should be punished as severely as possible."

MATICHON's 900-word page 6 editorial, entitled "What Does the Explosion Tell the Americans," says that the bomb blast at the Erawan Hotel, a blatant act with ill-intentions, should be condemned "because it runs counter to the Thai tradition of warmly welcoming their guests."

The paper says that the Thai Government has been very careful in planning security for visits by foreign leaders and dignitaries including those from the United States. However, "this incident was beyond prevention," even though security was provided by both Thai and U.S. authorities. It says: "this sort of thing has never happened during other countries' leaders' visits to Thailand. The Thai Government and its security authorities are not alone in having to face such an unwelcome problem; other governments and countries, which have learned some lessons while receiving U.S. leaders, are all uneasy about it. Why? The problem is not solely one of loose security and negligence of governments and security authorities or the need for them to strengthen their capability and care. If we believe this we will be placing the blame in the wrong quarter and failing to take into account the behavior of the United States and its leaders. This sort of problem can only be resolved when the United States reviews its behavior and corrects its errors."

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CSO: 4207/214

PRO-DK ORGAN CALLS POL POT 'SPIRITUAL LEADER'

Asnieres KAMPUCHEA in French Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "What We Can Do Together"]

[Excerpts] Union among all of its people is an imperative requirement of any country, a fortiori, one at war against the foreign enemy. This is absolutely true for today's Cambodia. (See our previous editorial.)

This fact, which is gradually becoming a reality, enables us to hope and it comforts us in our conviction: "No military power has ever succeeded in breaking the will of a nation wholly dedicated to fighting for its survival and its liberation."

But, in the future, will national union be absolutely necessary once the country is free, or will we take the chance of forsaking it?

Everyone agrees that peace is a sine qua non condition for building one's country. There are currently four political fronts within the Cambodian population: Prince Sihanouk, his faithful pro-royalists and his supporters and sympathizers whether they are pro-royalist or not; the nationalist, Son Sann, with his "former democrat" faction which includes supporters "for" and "against" Samdech Sihanouk, this situation being one of the factors of internal strife within the KPNLF which he heads; the Khmers Rouges, whose spiritual leader is Pol Pot, seconded by Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan who is acknowledged to be more moderate and acts as flag bearer; and the Heng Samrin group, which must not be neglected and which gathers the former dissident Khmers Rouges and the pro-Vietnamese communist Khmers trained in Hanoi.

These four fronts, with their armed forces, will inevitably face each other once the Vietnamese troops withdraw. Each faction will try to use all the means at its disposal to achieve power. It will be an exclusive or shared power.

Exclusive power will certainly please a political family, but only one will benefit from it. Totalitarianism and high-handedness will return. Conflicts of interest, together with ideological ones, will flare up and break out with dire consequences for the country. Confrontations, not mentioning hatred and revenge, are bound to result from this situation, leading to armed struggles among the various armed forces with their respective outside supports.

There will be no end to the Cambodian people's suffering. The armed struggle will leave no winner. On the other hand, the loser will be readily appointed: It will be Cambodia itself, which runs the risk of disappearing from the map, for foreign enemies will be bound to profit from this situation.

The irrevocable will then become history. And our children will contemptuously spit on our graves.

We must appeal to common sense and wisdom in order to prevent this scenario.

The second hypothesis, shared power resulting from free elections, implies the acceptance of the democratic game. It has the merit of saving the population from an absolutely unwanted civil war, but resulting from armed clashes among the various political factions. All these movements must work together in order to find a solution to the problem of running their respective armies and eventually integrating them, a solution which will have to be acceptable to all. Can a country afford the luxury of having several armies? From this context, only sincerity and respect of the rules of democracy can guarantee a non-military peace within the country. That is the true meaning of national union. It does not demand political unity; on the contrary, it assumes there will be differences and it allows diversity which is a source of power, wealth and solidarity. It is union with diversity. Fighting revolves around the debate of ideas. The minority must abide by the opinion of the majority. The majority must learn to respect the minority's views. Social justice must be balanced in the best interest of all. Tolerance inspires everyone's behavior. Violence, even verbal, must be banned.

It is only within the framework of democracy, and in this climate infused with diversity and tolerance, that Cambodia will be likely to rebuilt itself. Its sons and daughters will assume the task together, a noble and exhilarating one on which to reflect: Conceive, plan and implement.

We are convinced that a solution contrary to the above-described one can only lead the country to ruin and, from there, to disappearance.

But, will you ask, could we trust anyone in view of the past performance of each? National reconciliation is the prescribed solution. May each person bring to it his sincerity, wisdom and love for his country. We dare to hope that the political leaders will know how to assess the national stake and give the country a chance to survive, flourish and develop.

The broadest national union policy must be pursued in order to avoid a civil war after the withdrawal of the occupation troops.

What we can do together from this point on is to broaden and cultivate the spirit of a comprehensive national union now and in the future.

Coming together is the task of all collectively and of each individually.

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CSO: 4219/33

VPA GENERAL DISCUSSES YOUTH LEADERSHIP

BK250726 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the CPV and the 55th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU], Issue No. 2 1986 of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN features an article by Senior General Chu Huy Man, director of the VPA General Political Department, entitled: "Resolution No. 26 of the Political Bureau and the Task of Leading Youths in the Army."

This is a theoretical article aimed at enabling army leading and commanding cadres to deeply understand Resolution No. 26 of the Political Bureau on strengthening party leadership over youth work at this juncture. The article begins by saying:

From its initial organization comprising only eight patriotic teenagers trained by President Ho Chi Minh to be its first nuclei, the HCMCYU has quickly matured, scored great achievements, and attained extraordinary growth. Under the party leadership, the Vietnamese revolutionary youth forces have developed as vigorously as flowers in the springtime of the Ho Chi Minh era, an extremely glorious era of our nation. Over the past 55 years, led and educated by the party and benefiting from President Ho Chi Minh's concern, the youth political organization has ceaselessly developed along with the tempestuous growth of the Vietnamese revolution in various periods. From the Revolutionary Youth League [thanh nieen cachs mangj dqoongf chis hooij], the Communist Youth Union [dqoanf thanh nieen coongj sanr], the Democratic Youth Union [dqoanf thanh nieen daan chur], the Anti-Imperialist Youth Union [dqoanf thanh nieen phanr dees quoocs], the National Salvation Youth Union [dqoanf thanh nieen cuwus quoocs], and the Working Youth Union [dqoanf thanh nieen lao dqoongj] to the HCMCYU of today, the youth organization has always proven itself worthy of being the assault unit of the revolution, the reserve force of the party, and the factor deciding all victories of the Vietnamese youth movement.

Comrade Chu Huy Man goes on to point out our youth forces' extremely great role, capabilities, and strength which have been confirmed by historical realities over the past more than one half century of revolutionary struggle and to which youths in the people's armed forces have made very important contributions. After highlighting the strong points as well as the still weak aspects of young people in general and of youths in the army in particular that need to be overcome at present, the article says:

Our party always holds that youth motivation work is a strategic issue of the revolution and a very important political task of the party. This is because satisfactorily carrying out youth work will not only help fulfill the immediate tasks but will also guarantee the ceaseless continuation and development of our regime and ensure the Vietnamese nation's shining present and future.

At present, our country is in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, and the struggle between the two roads is proceeding fiercely in all fields. The country simultaneously enjoys peace and has to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage and a border war of land-grabbing waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. In the world, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist system and between the three revolutionary currents and warlike imperialism is raging fiercely. The enemy is seeking by all means to take advantage of the difficulties, shortcomings, and negative phenomena in social life to agitate, poison, and attract youths, hoping to blacken and corrupt the entire younger generation, the reserve force of the party and the people who will carry on the revolutionary cause.

This situation requires that the direct, overall party leadership over youth work be strengthened and the responsibility of the system of proletarian dictatorship for this work be upheld. President Ho Chi Minh taught us: For the sake of our interests in the next 10 years, let us cultivate trees; for the sake of our interests in the next 100 years, let us cultivate people. Before leaving us forever, President Ho advised: Fostering the future generations of revolutionaries is a very important and necessary undertaking. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress clearly pointed out: Actively training youths to be fully developed new people to faithfully and outstandingly carry on the cause of the party and nation is a task of special importance.

Fully comprehending President Ho Chi Minh's thought and implementing the Fifth Party Congress' resolution, the Party Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a resolution on intensifying party leadership over youth work. This is an extremely important document, which manifests the party's basic viewpoints and thoughts in the strategy to turn youths into new socialist men.

The contents of the document also define the guidelines for youth work, youth motivation methods and party leadership over youth work in the new stage of our present revolution. Youths in the Army constitute a component of the youth force throughout the country and the largest assault force in the implementation of all tasks in all units.

By firmly grasping and satisfactorily implementing this resolution of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau in the entire Army, we will contribute worthily not only to the improvement of the fighting strength of the Armed Forces, but also to the struggle to shape a new type of socialist man for our country. This is a great political responsibility of all party organizations, commanders at various levels, and youth union organizations and also a glorious responsibility of all youths, cadres, and combatants in the People's Army.

To carry out satisfactorily the task of motivating youths, it is particularly important to assess accurately the present real situation of youths in general and young soldiers in particular as well as to identify clearly the cause and responsibility of each organization, echelon, and person in the struggle to comprehend and implement this resolution of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau among various units.

Next, Comrade Chu Huy Man points out: Under an administration that is led by the party, youth motivation is a political task of strategic significance of the party and, at the same time, the responsibility of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship. In the Armed Forces, youth motivation is an important and permanent political task of party organizations.

The youth union organization--the political organization of youths--of a unit must, first of all, identify clearly its main responsibility in directly organizing the execution of the policies of the party committee and instructions of the commander concerning youth work in that unit.

Youth motivation work in the Army must be focused on fulfilling all the specific tasks of a unit such as ensuring combat readiness, fighting, engaging in productive labor and economic building, performing internationalist duty, participating in party building, educating and training youths in developing their active role, and resolutely overcoming all manifestations of negativism.

The main requirement of youth motivation work is to develop to a high degree the spirit of socialist collective mastery, initiative, and creativity and the great capabilities of youths in the struggle to ensure combat readiness and victories and to fulfill all revolutionary and military tasks with high quality and efficiency and, through this, to develop the function of youth union organization as schools of communism that educate and foster youths in accordance with the requirements of the new socialist man so that they can grow constantly and contribute most effectively to the fatherland and revolutionary cause.

It is necessary to combine closely and harmoniously the interests of society, collectives, and individuals. In building youth union organizations, we must pay attention to the main part, that is, to make those at the grass-roots level firm and strong. It is necessary for all leading and commanding echelons to stay close to the grass-roots level--the places where youths are fighting, undergoing training, and working.

Activities of youth union organizations must be carried out substantively and in such a way as to ensure quality and efficiency and must not be allowed to fall into formalism, although attractive forms are very necessary for youths.

The movement for revolutionary action of youth union organizations must be carried out under practical forms and in such a way as to follow closely the implementation of political tasks among various grass-roots units and localities and the struggle to shape and foster a new type of man and further develop and strengthen youth union organizations. It must also be focused on the fulfillment of all combat and other duties of the army and economic and social targets set forth by the party.

Developing the assault function of the youth union is the most vivid educational measure to bring into full play the sense of collective mastery and dynamism of youths. It is necessary to motivate and arrange for them to tackle the most difficult and unpleasant jobs or to go to places where they are needed by the party, country, and army to fulfill heavy tasks under harsh and complex conditions in accordance with their function without interfering in the functions of other organizations.

Meanwhile, the youth union must serve as an assault force in the struggle to oppose negativism and safeguard revolutionary gains. On the ideological and cultural front, the youth union must focus its assault role on shaping a new type of man, a new lifestyle, and a healthy spiritual and cultural life; opposing negativism; eradicating superstition and corrupt customs; and struggling against decadent ways of life.

A good performance of youth motivation work in the new stage is also of great importance to party building. The most important thing in developing the youth movement and youth union activities is that we must strengthen the leadership of various party committee echelons over youth motivation work. We must ensure that all party organizations, cadres, and members clearly identify the strategic importance of youth motivation work in the new stage so that they can set forth political tasks for youths.

Along with clearly determining operational objectives and guidelines for the youth union, great attention must be paid to replenishing and streamlining youth union organizations and fostering responsible and professional youth union cadres at various levels in terms of quality, ability, and experience in youth motivation work.

In strengthening party leadership over the youth union and youth motivation work, it is necessary to concentrate on the important part, that is, to intensify the leadership of party organizations and simultaneously make party organizations at the grassroots level and youth union organizations firm and strong. Party committees and commanders at all levels--especially those at the grassroots level--must periodically issue resolutions and advance plans on leadership over youth work. They must also include this work in the operational programs of their units and provide guidance and assistance for the inspection of youth union organizations' activities.

The endeavor to strengthen party leadership must be reflected in the effort to develop the role of party members in their close relationship with youths. All cadres and party members--especially senior cadres and party members--should realize clearly that fostering and caring for youths is their heavy responsibility and source of happiness. In face of the turning points of the revolution and at a time when the situation is rife with complexities and requires that we overcome all difficulties and fulfill all heavy tasks, this responsibility becomes even heavier.

Cadres and party members should train themselves, improve their knowledge, and be shining examples in their desire for progress and in their lifestyle for youths to follow. They should also give youths thoughtful and useful advice and make themselves truly worthy of being the faithful youth leading generation.

In strengthening party leadership, we must also pay attention to preventing and overcoming paternalism, bureaucratism, and commandism, which could cause serious obstacles to youth motivation work, and struggle resolutely to overcome the situation in which cadres and party members alienate themselves from the people or fail to pay attention to mass motivation work, thus causing them to lose the influence of leadership over the masses.

Finally, the article concludes: Our entire party and people are confronting many heavy and important tasks for 1986--the first year of the 1986-90 5-year plan and the year in which the Sixth Party Congress will be held. These tremendous tasks demand that our entire people and armed forces exert great efforts in terms of will, ability, and creativity. As the party's assault force, youths are also duty-bound to fulfill successfully these tasks.

By changing the leadership over youths and the youth union in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution, it is certain that the role of youths will be further promoted and their movement for revolutionary action will be vigorously developed in the rising socialist emulation movement of our entire armed forces and people.

Let our youths, both inside and outside the army, emulate enthusiastically in scoring many new achievements in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland so as to be worthy of being youths of the Ho Chi Minh era and to realistically commemorate the 55th founding anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

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NHAN DAN COMMEMORATES LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

BK241017 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[NHAN DAN 22 April editorial: "Let Us Learn From the Thoughts, Virtues, and Lifestyle of Lenin"]

[Text] Today, together with the people in the Soviet Union and throughout the world, our people commemorate the 116th birth anniversary of the great Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Lenin's noble and great cause will endure forever. As an outstanding successor of Marx and Engels, Lenin comprehensively developed Marxism and turned it into an exclusively correct revolutionary doctrine that has changed the face of the world.

Over the past 60 years and more, by following the path of Lenin, the CUSP -- the party of the great Lenin -- has led the Soviet working class and people in military exploits and successes unprecedented in society, thus making the Soviet Union a powerful socialist country and a solid fortress of peace and social progress in the world.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU, its newly revised platform, and the political report read by Comrade Gorbachev at this congress manifest strikingly the unconditional loyalty of the party to Lenin's thoughts, cause, and lifestyle. The 27th CPSU congress was a political event of great importance in the life of the Soviet people and a new glittering milestone in the history of the development of the Soviet Union. It was also an event of extremely great international significance.

The new Soviet peace initiatives, which manifest Lenin's great thoughts concerning the preservation of peace, are penetrating deeply the minds and hearts of hundreds of millions of people on this planet, who are determined to struggle against the U.S. nuclear arms race.

This year, to realistically celebrate Lenin's birth anniversary our entire party, people, and army have striven to learn from his thoughts, virtues, and lifestyle so as to successfully fulfill their immediate important tasks -- exerting all-out efforts to implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee's Eighth and Ninth Plenums, gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, satisfactorily preparing for the convening of local party congresses at various levels and the Sixth National Party Congress, and applying the new system of economic management.

Meanwhile, we must continue consolidating national defense and maintaining political security and social order; resolutely oppose all manifestations of negativism, especially theft of socialist property and dishonest business; struggle against the enemy's land grabbing attacks and multifaceted war of sabotage; and fulfill our international duties.

It is necessary to launch a mass revolutionary movement to help overcome all difficulties, boost production, increase productivity, and improve the quality of products and economic efficiency. It is also necessary to practice thrift in production and daily life, stabilize step by step the circulation and distribution of goods, and ensure the autonomy of grass-roots economic units in production and business for outstanding achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress.

Following the examples of Lenin and Uncle Ho, cadres and party members must constantly foster the ideal of communism, patriotism, and a love for socialism; improve their revolutionary quality; sacrifice everything for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the peoples' happiness; lead an honest, simple, and healthy life; and stay close to the masses.

It is necessary to carry out most satisfactorily the drive for self-criticism and criticism so as to realistically prepare for the convening of party organization congresses at various levels. Through this drive, efforts must be made to develops strong points and overcome shortcomings; uphold the sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline; and strengthen unity and unanimity in the party.

The reactionary nature of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists has not changed in the least. Working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, they pursue relentlessly a frantic policy of hostility toward our people and the peoples of the other Indochinese countries.

Let our army and people constantly heighten vigilance and step up the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism, persistently fight for the defense of their sacred fatherland, and fulfill their obligations to the fraternal peoples of Lao and Cambodia.

Our people have always united closely and cooperated comprehensively with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and with the people of the world in struggling against the arms race, aggression, intervention, terrorism and the policy of colonialization of U.S.-led imperialism, and for peace, national independence and socialism.

President Ho Chi Minh said: By following the path laid down by the great Lenin -- the path of the October revolution -- the Vietnamese people have recorded many great achievements. It is for this reason that the Vietnamese people's attachment and gratitude to the glorious October revolution, to the great Lenin, and to the Soviet people are profound.

Commemorating Lenin's 116th birth anniversary, let us express our sincere and profound gratitude to the communist party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their extremely valuable assistance and support in the spirit of brilliant socialist internationalism for the struggle to construct and defend our socialist fatherland.

To realistically celebrate Lenin's birth anniversary, let us emulate in carrying out productive labor; practicing thrift; and gradually stabilizing the market, prices, and life so as to score many new achievements to honor the Sixth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/473

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL IN USSR--Kzyl-Orda--A delegation from Vietnam, included in which were secretaries of several provincial committees of the Communist Party of Vietnam, was along the lower reaches of the Syr-Dar'ya River--the largest rice growing area in Kazakhstan, for 10 days. The meeting of representatives from the fraternal Republic of Vietnam with workers from the "Teren-Uzyakskiy" Sovkhoz and Collective of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society was warm and cordial. [By K. Imanberdiyev] [Text] [Moscow Selskaya Zhizn in Russian 2 Apr 86 p 4] /12232

CSO: 1807/237

SPEECH REVIEWS HAIPHONG'S FIGHT AGAINST WAR OF DESTRUCTION

Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 2, 3

[Text of speech by Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, at the conference of all cadres of the municipality to have a preliminary review of the implementation of the Municipal CPV Committee's resolution on fighting the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction: "Stepping up the Fight To Win in the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Destruction"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Municipal CPV Committee, the Municipality of Haiphong is the locality where leadership and guidance have been developed at the earliest time in all of the party, population, and army for resolutely smashing the multifaceted war of destruction of the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists.

I am very glad to have had the opportunity to attend the conference for the preliminary review of the implementation of the resolution organized by the Municipal CPV Committee on 15 January 1984.

This time I am even more glad to attend this preliminary-review conference after the resolution has been implemented for 3 years, for each time I come to Haiphong, I always find new progress, new victories in all aspects, which are very encouraging and include the implementation of Resolution No 01 of the Municipal CPV Committee.

Let me express my warm greetings to the members of the Municipal CPV Committee and Municipal People's Committee; the leaders of committees, sectors, and mass organizations in the municipality; the key leaders of districts and wards; the representatives of the arms and services of the people's army stationed in the municipality; and all comrades attending this conference.

With enthusiasm and affection in my heart, let me welcome the great victories of the party organization, army, and people of the Municipality of Haiphong.

Our conference is being held following the completion of the 1981-1985 5-year plan; while we are urgently implementing the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee and the 10th session of the Seventh National Assembly; and after the Haiphong Municipal CPV Committee has recently adopted many very important resolutions aimed at implementing the Central Committee resolutions, particularly the resolution of the 17th Municipal Party Organization Conference on the "1986 Work Tasks." These are the very basic foundations for our conference to obtain good success.

Haiphong is a municipality playing a very important role, having the largest port of our country, and being one gate we have that opens to the four seas and five continents. It is also a locality having the tradition of gallantly fighting foreign aggression in the old days, and in the wars of resistance against France, America, and the Chinese reactionary aggressors it has scored extremely glorious feats of arms. In the 30 years since the liberation of the municipality, the party organization, army, and people of Haiphong have fought continuously and scored many achievements in the transformation and construction of the municipality aimed at making it stronger, richer, and more beautiful to forever deserve the very fine words our beloved Uncle Ho had awarded to the party organization, army, and people of Haiphong--"Loyal, Brave, Determined To Win."

Upholding this "Loyal, Brave, Determined To Win" tradition, in the past years the party organization, army, and people of the municipality fought very hard, were very dynamic and creative, and won many victories in many fields. They fulfilled and overfulfilled many socioeconomic goals set by the Eighth Municipal Party Organization Congress to mark an important forward step of Haiphong. The fact that in 1985 you attained a rice crop yield of over 7 metric tons/hectare and have set the goal of 9-10 tons/hectare as a practical possibility in the coming years is an unprecedented victory in Haiphong, which along with developed animal husbandry and increased pork output, has marked the development of its agriculture gradually moving toward the socialist large-scale production. Industry, small industry and handicrafts, catch and culture of marine products, and salt production--all attained the plan goals; new lines of goods were expanded, with the quality of consumer goods and goods for export being improved; many gold medals were won at the Second National Economic and Technical Exhibit. Capital construction continued to score great achievements, with 50 projects having been completed and 25 others being partially mobilized to serve production and everyday life. Local transportation was strengthened to serve the construction and production requirements and to step up domestic circulation of goods. The percentage of retail sales made by socialist commerce was more than 70 percent. There were better changes in the fields of culture, education, public health, and so on. Security and order were maintained; there were fewer violations of socialist properties and other criminal offenses. The military work was properly completed. The mass movement for revolutionary action was developed relatively evenly. The living standard of farmers continued to be improved in terms of food, clothes, housing, and so on; the movement to put tiles on every roof attained a rate of 80 percent. The social work showed obvious results in caring for the wounded soldiers, relatives of dead heroes, and elderly and lonely people, particularly in fighting the six social ills in conjunction with the movements to build the new way of life and new cultural families, to practice family planning, and to reduce the rate of population increase; the implementation of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee has for the first time created new changes in switching the management mechanism from bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to economic accounting and socialist business practices.

The above-mentioned achievements have an extremely important significance for ending the term of the Eighth Municipal Party Organization Congress and are opening very promising prospects for the municipality to start fulfilling the 1986 plan and the 1986-1990 5-year plan and to move toward scoring greater victories.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I warmly welcome the achievements and progress made by the party organization, army, and people of Haiphong.

I fully agree to the preliminary-review report of the Municipal CPV Committee this time. As I continue the thoughts and ideas that I expressed at the preliminary-review conference of 15 January 1984, today I want to speak about these two issues in order to contribute to the leadership of the Municipal CPV Committee over the continued implementation of Resolution No 01:

--One, about the results of the implementation of Resolution No 01 of the Municipal CPV Committee in the last 3 years.

--Two, about stepping up the fight to win the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction in the time to come.

I. Results of Implementing Resolution 01

In the light of the Fifth Party Congress resolution, all our party, people, and army have overcome innumerable difficulties caused by natural calamities and enemy-inflicted misfortunes, have scored great and very basic victories in socialist construction and in defending the socialist fatherland, and have set the preconditions for us to move toward the next 5-year plan.

In 1985, although successive storms, floods, and droughts took place in many localities, the grain output of the country as a whole still increased by 400,000 tons over 1984, with industrial crops of various kinds, animal husbandry, and production of marine products all showing good development. The value of industrial production increased by 7.4 percent. A number of the key projects showed good work execution speed and were completed and put to use. Communications and transportation, education, public health, and the social field all showed progress.

The Nam Bo provinces basically completed the cooperativization of agriculture; the transformation of private industries and commerce and market management were further strengthened. The socialist commercial network continued to expand. Considerable progress was made in purchasing farm products and controlling the goods produced by small industry and handicrafts. The currency obtained from export increased by 7.6 percent over 1984.

Many enterprises and districts, which fully understand the resolutions of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee, are reorganizing production, abolishing bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, and adopting economic accounting and socialist business practices. Many sectors, localities, organs, and enterprises are continuing to check their management machineries, to abolish the unnecessary intermediary links and procedures, to reduce their staffs, to raise the effectiveness of their production and business, to demonstrate clearly the tendency to move forward and new progress, and to generate new positive factors that need to be further improved and exploited.

As we ended the 1981-1985 5-year plan, in spite of very many difficulties, our people have scored great victories, generated new positive factors, and created favorable conditions for moving forward. In addition to that, our country's economy still encountered serious difficulties, with a great deal of tension still existing in the various aspects of the economy in need of balance. The Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists, in collusion with the American imperialists and other international reactionary forces, were fiercely waging a kind of multifaceted war of destruction against our country, Laos, and Cambodia, with more villainous, shrewd, and dangerous maneuvers, as they hoped to carry out the design of expanding into Southeast Asia and creating a tense situation in the Asian-Pacific region. They increased infiltrating into our territory and internal ranks and secretly made contact with the reactionaries in the country for the purpose of building bases, creating forces to secretly carry out the "uprising from within, attack from without" design, and causing disturbances and rebellion aimed at overthrowing within our ranks. The negative socioeconomic situation was still widespread and serious; crimes and social ills were increasing in complex forms, and in addition, additional difficulties were caused by natural calamities. That situation has further turned the struggle between us and the enemy, the struggle to resolve the issue of "who defeats whom," into a bitter, complex, and decisive one.

In recent years the party and state have adopted many important resolutions of strategic significance in terms of defense of the fatherland. These resolutions are aimed at ceaselessly consolidating national defense and security and making Vietnam stronger and stronger every day and ready to deal with the enemy. Implementing these party and state resolutions, the party committee echelons and people's committees at all levels have been strengthening their leadership to fulfill the tasks of defending the fatherland, protecting national security, and maintaining social order and security. They have made obvious progress in national defense and security work, in steadily protecting the borders and national waters, and in maintaining internal security; discovered and suppressed many espionage and reactionary acts; prevented enemy plots aimed at inciting armed rebellion and sabotage; and at the same time actively strived to reduce violations of socialist properties and other criminal acts.

We can say that the resolution on fighting the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction was one of the resolutions that the party committee echelons were constantly interested in in order to provide good leadership as they closely combined fulfilling the socioeconomic tasks with fighting enemy sabotage and other crimes. As they linked security work with national defense, guarding political security with maintaining social order, and protecting our internal ranks with building clean and strong internal ranks and fighting negative activities, they were able to score remarkable achievements in the fight against enemy sabotage and for reducing other crimes. As they mobilized all forces, launched a widespread mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland, and actively fought against the enemy's war of destruction, political security and social order in general were ensured. These results have positively contributed to the successful fulfillment of the tasks and socioeconomic goals of the state.

The Haiphong party organization, where an early implementation of the resolution was developed, has many good experiences and has obtained relatively total results as the preliminary-review report of the Municipal CPV Committee points out. It has assumed strict and uniform leadership; has shown a thorough understanding of the contents of the resolutions of the Central Committee and Eighth Party Organization Congress, which were materialized in Resolution No 01 of the Municipal CPV Committee; and has drafted positive plans to guide the local committee echelons, administrations, committees, sectors, and mass organizations in implementing them. It has linked the implementation of the resolution with the resolutions of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee, for the purpose of successfully fulfilling the socioeconomic goals set by the Eighth Party Organization Congress.

With such a total and profound leadership, the party organization, army, and people of the Municipality of Haiphong have shown a high determination in carrying out the party resolutions, in terms of both their sense of responsibility and their leadership over positive activities to develop a combined strength being reflected in both making ourselves strong and actively preventing and continually attacking the enemy, and have scored greater and greater victories in the fight to defeat the enemy in their multifaceted war of destruction.

--In the field of economic protection, the Municipal CPV Committee and party committee echelons paid attention to assuming leadership over closely linking production development with protection of production, and economic construction with economic protection, particularly in the key zones. The association between the economic sectors and the sectors in charge of protecting the economy became closer, with the creation of a number of uninterrupted-protection clusters and the forming of an association front to maintain security both in organs and enterprises and on the streets and in subwards and villages. This is a good experience that needs to be studied, applied, and further developed. The foreign-trade economic sectors and sea transportation sectors were gradually reorganized, with stricter requirements, bylaws, and discipline being prescribed. Violations of socialist properties were decreased every year; thanks to coordinated and tighter protection, the transporting of tens of thousands of tons of grain, gasoline and oil, fertilizers, materials, and military goods suffered losses of decreasing proportions. The Municipal People's Committee organized many seminars on strengthening economic protection and fighting enemy sabotage, violations of socialist properties, and internal negative acts, which resulted in further developing the collective ownership right of cadres, workers, and civil servants, and in clearly defining the responsibilities of the leadership echelons in the task of protecting the economy.

--In the field of cultural and ideological protection, the Municipal CPV Committee attached importance to management, education of cadres and party members, and creation of a high degree of political and ideological unanimity in the party organization and among the people of the municipality. It attached importance to the movement to build the new way of living, the new cultural family, and the new socialist man, in many lively and creative forms; created an enthusiastic revolutionary spirit in all strata of the population; refuted the psychological-war arguments; and limited the negative aspects in everyday life. The Municipal CPV and People's Committees also paid attention to assuming leadership over successfully resolving the six social ills--gambling, opium smoking, prostitution, unlawful distillation of alcohol, superstition, and involuntary wandering--so as to wipe out gradually the negative aspects of society, of which the enemy could take advantage to sabotage us.

--About maintaining security and national defense, because of their awareness of Haiphong's important role in the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland, the Municipal CPV Committee and people of Haiphong paid a great deal of attention to building the two forces--the people's army and the people's public security force--and making them clean and strong, and gradually mature politically and ideologically, and in terms of working, combat, and combat readiness capacities. The two forces have made much progress and have scored many achievements in their hard-core role in the fight against the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction; at the same time, attention was paid to closely combining security with national defense, and security-national defense with the economy, effectively carrying on the "get rich and fight to win" program, and actively contributing to the task of transforming and building the municipality.

The Municipal CPV and People's Committees also paid attention to assuming "leadership over the management of household and family registration," a very basic work that has a topmost importance in public security work, now and in the future. The results of the management of household and family registration not only contributed to successfully fulfilling the socioeconomic goals of the municipality but also assisted all sectors and mass organizations in fully understanding the situation and maintaining better internal management, particularly in dealing with the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, for the purpose of actively depriving them of favorable conditions for their illegal activities and gradually wiping out the conditions that would give rise to crimes.

In the last 3 years, the party organization, army, and people of the Municipality of Haiphong were able to do very many things. The municipality's economic, social, security, and national defense situation was improving everyday for the better. The entire municipality is becoming an enthusiastic production and construction site, a dynamic socialist market, and a good location in terms of security and national defense.

Although progress and achievements were made in the last 3 years, compared to the needs imposed by the revolution and in the face of the enemy's unrelenting sabotage plots and activities, there still were shortcomings and failures that must be carefully analyzed, with appropriate measures to be taken to quickly overcome them. Cadres, party members, and the people still failed to remain vigilant, to recognize keenly the enemy's shrewd plots in order to have high determination and to fight vigorously to thwart their plots and activities, nor to be aware of their full responsibility for construction and defense of the municipality in the face of the new situation and task. Internal protection still remained loose and neglected, particularly in the port area; in the foreign-trade economic organs and overseas transportation, international smuggling showed complicated development; more vigorous fighting was needed against the negative situation in many organs and enterprises, as materials and goods in large quantities still left the socialist economy and became available outside of it; markets and prices still showed complicated changes. Speculating, smuggling, and making counterfeit goods and western medicines remained quite serious and proved that prevention, control, and protection had been weak. Preventing and punishing criminals' activities--murders, robberies, thefts, and so on--still failed to satisfy the needs that would bring peace of mind to cadres and the people.

The above-mentioned situation requires that the party organization, army, and people of the Municipality of Haiphong further develop the strengths and achievements they have obtained; quickly overcome their shortcomings so as to accelerate further the implementation of the resolution in a positive, effective, and total manner and in all fields; ceaselessly and further improve quality; and ensure maintaining political security and social order, which is a favorable condition for fulfilling the municipality's economic and social tasks and making positive contributions to scoring greater and greater victories in the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

II. Stepping Up Fight Against Enemy War

The year 1986 plays a very important role because it is the year that opens the fourth 5-year plan and holds the Sixth Party Congress. It must be the year that upholds the collective ownership right of the working people, renews the economic management mechanism, abolishes bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and switches to economic accounting and socialist business practices, steps up production, maintains distribution and circulation, controls markets and prices, fights against negative aspects, and firmly punishes speculators and smugglers, for the purpose of successfully implementing the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee in order to concentrate our efforts on fulfilling the most important tasks and the most urgent needs, gradually stabilizing the economic and social situation and the standard of living, creating sources of accumulation, and preparing favorable conditions for more vigorous development in the coming years.

In this situation, the task of defending the fatherland and fighting the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction will be very demanding and more urgent. About the contents of the fight against this multifaceted war of destruction in the time to come, we must fully understand the central strategic tasks and guidelines for the current security work, which are to thwart the plots and maneuvers aimed at inciting sabotage, armed rebellion, and overthrow within our ranks, and at the same time urgently carry on the fight against speculation, smuggling, making of counterfeit goods, and negative aspects; protection of socialist properties; and maintaining of social order and security. We must be highly vigilant; discover, deal with in time, and let nobody--the enemy and other criminals--commit acts of sabotage and incitement of disturbances and armed rebellion; and strive to protect our internal security and to actively build up our strength in every aspect.

The Municipality of Haiphong enters the fourth 5-year plan with its achievements of the past 5 years. With its struggle full of revolutionary spirit, with a momentum generated by the switch from management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to economic accounting and socialist business practices, it is moving forward to score greater victories in the following years.

About its 1986 guidelines and tasks, the resolution adopted by the 17th Conference of All Members of the Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee has this to say: "Make 1986 a year having strong changes resulting from renewing the economic management mechanism, strengthening social management, improving organization, reorganizing production and labor, rearranging cadres' work, and changing the way of doing things, first of all at the basic level and for serving this level; and a year in which quick pace, good quality, and great results will be obtained, with steady steps to be taken in all fields of activities, particularly in production, distribution, and circulation, and contributions to be made to stabilizing further the socioeconomic situation and the standard of living, strengthening national defense, building the party, mobilizing the masses, and preparing for more development in the subsequent years."

With the strong conditions of the municipality, with the dynamic and creative qualities of the party organization, army, and people of Haiphong, I strongly believe that you will overcome all difficulties and challenges, successfully fulfill the 1986 socioeconomic tasks and goals, and along with the rest of the country actively contribute to scoring new victories in implementing the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee.

About the task of fighting to win the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction, I offer you these additional ideas:

1. First of all, it is necessary to make cadres and party members at all levels of the party organization and administration, mass organizations, and all residents of the municipality have a profound understanding of our country's present situation, which requires that under any circumstances they strive to fulfill successfully the two strategic tasks--successfully to build socialism and to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland strongly.

These two strategic tasks cannot be separated from each other. Strive to build socialism and to make our country stronger in every aspect so as to win any large-scale enemy aggressive war and to defend the fatherland strongly. Strengthen the country's defense and win the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction in order to create favorable conditions for successfully building socialism.

The Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists, in collusion with the American imperialists and other international reactionaries, are waging a kind of multifaceted war of destruction against our country and fraternal Laos and Cambodia. They are madly attacking and counterattacking to oppose our people's socialist construction in the political, ideological, economic, cultural, military, and diplomatic aspects of our social life as they hope to destroy and weaken our country and then to move toward overthrowing and conquering us.

The socialist fatherland is not only a geographic concept involving land, rivers and mountains, and territorial waters and airspace but also the socialist system, with the new socialist man, economy, and culture. It is also the Communist Party, the nucleus of the proletarian dictatorial system and the force that leads and organizes every victory of socialism. That is why defending the socialist fatherland does not solely mean protecting our sovereignty and territorial integrity, and not letting the enemy violate a single inch of the fatherland's territory. Defending the socialist fatherland also means protecting the political installations of the socialist system, the line and organization of the CPV, the proletarian dictatorial state, the solidarity bloc of peoples, and the worker-farmer alliance. Protect the socialist economy and culture, and the pure Marxist-Leninist ideology in every step of its development in our country's socialist construction.

The enemy's weapons are always aimed at the Communist Party because the party is the leading force of the proletarian dictatorship, the worker class' pioneering unit, and the working people's staff in the struggle for building and developing the new socialist society. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to protecting the party in all political, ideological, and organizational aspects and fighting the extremely villainous plots of the worker class's enemy to destroy the party.

By going through the lively realities in the fight against the enemy for defense of the fatherland, we understand more profoundly the Leninist argument to the effect that defending the socialist fatherland is also "protecting socialism in connection with the fatherland."

It is obvious that every socialist achievement, no matter how great or small, unless it is carefully protected, can be destroyed by the enemy and thus deprived of a base for continued development. Therefore, "protecting socialism in connection with the fatherland" must become a habit in the thinking and action of every communist party member and every socialist citizen in any field of activity. The concept of protection must widely and permanently attach itself to the normal daily work in connection with our regular work, labor, production, and combat in the construction and defense of our fatherland.

Since the great victory in the spring of 1975, when the country was reunified and was moving toward the socialist revolution, our party has been upholding the law about defending the socialist fatherland in the present era, showing a keen understanding of the new manifestations of the class struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces in the world, and correctly evaluating the state of our country's class and national struggle; as a result, it has been able to determine a correct and creative line on the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland suitable for the actual situation and requirements of our country's national construction and defense.

The movement and development of the Vietnamese revolution in the period of transition to socialism and the contradictions between the capitalist and socialist roads and between the bourgeoisie and proletariat will inevitably create forces that resist the revolution from within our country. Meanwhile, the counterrevolutionary forces outside of our country which are carrying out the plots to invade, destroy, and conquer our country still exist. They are the American imperialists, the basic and long-term enemy of the Vietnamese and world revolutions, and the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists, the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese revolution. The collusion between the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists and the American imperialists threatens national independence, peace, and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world.

The Fifth Party Congress pointed out in a general manner the Chinese reactionaries' plots and maneuvers in the style of the multifaceted war of destruction: "At present, the Chinese reactionaries, joined and supported by the Americans, are waging a kind of war of destruction against Vietnam on the military, political, economic, and cultural fronts with many different forces and many very villainous maneuvers. They send their troops to our northern border to provoke local armed conflict, wage a war of encroachment to bite portions of our territory along the border, and at the same time actively prepare for large-scale aggressive war. By means of psychological and espionage warfare, they strive to destroy us in the political, ideological, and organizational fields; carry on plots to divide nations and the people from the party; and secretly build reactionary forces and organize resistance activities in order to incite rebellion and overthrow. They destroy our economy and production, join with the imperialists in imposing an embargo policy, and at the same time disseminate the poison of reactionary and decadent culture. They seek every way to smear the Vietnamese image. China also colludes with America, rallies the reactionary lackey forces, and attracts the ASEAN countries in order to undermine the Cambodian and Lao revolutions. All of these hostile acts are part of China's strategy of resisting the national independence and socialism in Vietnam and the three Indochinese states, which it hopes to weaken, in order to move toward conquering our country and all of this region."

The enemy's war of destruction thus consists of many facets--military, political, economic, cultural, and so on--which play their own role and have interactive relationships in terms of the various forms and maneuvers; it makes full use of military force for launching encroaching attacks and armed conflict on the border and espionage, psychological, economic, diplomatic, and other warfares. And it is obvious that in their multifaceted war of destruction, the enemy's design is to conquer our country and it remains their highest objective. Their activities are aimed at preventing the development of our country's economy, making life more difficult, reducing our revolutionary determination, destabilizing our political situation, disturbing our security and order, and so on; and at the same time, they actively send spies and commando troops to infiltrate our ranks and to organize the reactionaries, with the hope to create a reactionary political force for sabotage right in the heart of our country, to weaken us totally, and to force us to submit to their power and to enter their orbit, as they hope to conquer our country without having to resort to large-scale aggressive war. In the case this multifaceted war of destruction can only weaken us and fails to conquer our country, this weakening resulting from their destruction will be a favorable condition for them to launch a large-scale aggressive war in order to fulfill their goal of conquering our country.

I am reminding you of the above facts because I hope that each and every one of us will have a profound understanding of the situation and revolutionary tasks of our country, always maintain vigilance, recognize the enemy's extremely shrewd and dangerous plot, and thereby clearly see the urgency of having to move forward, to gain time, to struggle resolutely to overcome all difficulties, and to strive to fulfill successfully the socioeconomic tasks and goals set by the Fifth Party Congress for the first phase of the transitional period, which are, as the immediate steps to take, striving to implement successfully the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee; doing our best to make our country strong in all political, social, economic, national defense, and security aspects; creating the very basic conditions for smashing the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction; and preventing, repelling, and thwarting the enemy's plot to launch a large-scale aggressive war, if they really dare to do so.

With a sense of self-reliance and responsibility, every sector, locality, installation, and individual, in whatever field and position he may be, must try to work with high productivity, quality, and effectiveness, while absolutely practicing thrift; at the same time, always remain vigilant in the face of the enemy's destructive plot and activities; fight against all negative aspects; protect socialist properties; be masters in production, distribution, and circulation; control markets and prices; and maintain political security and social order. To do so is to make the most deserving contributions to successfully building socialism and strongly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. This is our nation's road to progress that allows us to quickly overcome difficulties, to shorten poverty, to thwart all enemy destructive plot and activities, to build a strong and prosperous fatherland, and to build a plentiful, civilized, and happy life for our people.

2. Actively build clean and strong internal ranks and steadily strengthen their protection. The Chinese and American intelligence agents and spies, and other reactionaries of various kinds, are trying to attack the party's internal ranks and important economic and national defense installations. Since Haiphong is a seaport and a place for international trade dealings, protecting the party and important economic and national defense installations becomes even more urgent and requires a higher degree of vigilance. In Haiphong, they aim at the party organizations and important organs and enterprises, such as the Port, sea transportation, export-import, and so on, for gathering intelligence and putting their agents into our ranks in order to carry out long-term sabotage. Therefore, we must actively build really clean

and strong party bases, administrations, and mass organizations, and strictly protect our internal ranks to avoid any enemy destruction. First of all, our party organizations must be clean and strong, which is a decisive factor that determines that the administration, mass organizations, and different strata of the population are also clean and strong.

Continue to step up the implementation of Directive No 33 of the Secretariat; strengthen the strict management of cadres, party members, workers, and civil servants; and fight the negative aspects in our own ranks. Concentrate on maintaining absolute security for the Ninth Haiphong Party Organization Congress, which will be held this year.

Strengthen our internal purity by eliminating from the party any deviant, backward, and decadent elements who harm the party's honor. Actively build and consolidate party organizations, administrations, mass organizations, and armed forces to make them politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong and to ensure successfully carrying out the party and state line, positions, and policies at all levels and down to the basic level. We must increase the party's fighting power and leadership in regard to the key tasks, for the purpose of successfully fulfilling the two strategic tasks. As an immediate job, carry on the leadership duty to bring about strong changes in the sense of responsibility; to uphold the spirit of collective ownership among the working people; to arouse the initiative and creativity of all sectors, echelons, and installations; to struggle fiercely in productive labor; and to practice absolute thrift while fulfilling the municipality's 1986 socioeconomic plan. All party members--all as one--must have close ties with the people, further develop the traditions of being staunch and invincible, be devoted to their task, through positive action show their devotion to the party's undertaking, be pioneers and models in all complicated and difficult work, and take the lead in the masses' revolutionary movement.

Continue to consolidate the socialist ideological front; strengthen political and ideological education; and make cadres, party members, and the people have a common and thorough understanding of the party line and policies, and ensure their successful implementation. Every cadre and party member must stress discipline, speak out against and attack psychological warfare and counterpropaganda arguments, and unmask and denounce those people who spread false information aimed at fighting against the party line and policies and sowing doubts among the people. Step up building the new man, new-culture family, and new socialist way of living, and fighting against the backward remnants of the old society. Closely combine the movement to build secure organs, enterprises, schools, and hospitals with the movement to build safe streets, subwards, and villages.

3. Protect production and business, control markets and prices, and fight against enemy economic sabotage. The efforts to protect the economy and to fight against enemy economic sabotage must consist of many positive aspects and be carried out on an extremely large scale.

We must protect the economic line, positions, and policies of the party and state to make sure they are carried out in a serious manner; the socialist production relationships to make sure they continue to be consolidated and perfected; the new production force to make sure it does not cease to develop; the management measures and technical progresses for their wide and effective applications; the foreign economic relations, first of all with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries, to promote continued expansion; and the material and cultural living conditions of the people to make sure they are stabilized and guadually improved.

In the fight against the enemy on the economic front, all of us, no matter what we do and in what field we are, must maintain a high level of vigilance and think of protective measures. Protecting the economy becomes the necessary task in the economic construction task and must therefore be carried out by those people who are to build and to manage the economy, i.e., all cadres, party members, workers, civil servants, and laborers working in the fields of production, business, distribution and circulation, and social services--the force that can protect the economy in the most effective manner.

All our party, people, and army, as well as the Municipality of Haiphong, are striving to carry out the resolutions of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee, particularly the ones of the last two plenums, for they are extremely important resolutions that greatly affect many aspects of the national economy. They are profoundly changing the ways to assume leadership, to manage the economy, and to manage society, ranging from building the economic structure and management mechanism to organizing production, business, and distribution and circulation and resolving such issues as prices, wages, financial and monetary matters, for the purpose of abolishing bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, switching to economic accounting and socialist business practices, gradually promoting normal economic development, stabilizing the standard of living, creating accumulation, and creating favorable conditions for greater development in the coming years. And so we now find that the task of protecting the economy and fighting against enemy economic sabotage is heavier and must be more centralized and total.

We must have a profound understanding that every sector, every echelon, and every economic installation must share the responsibility for carrying it out: production must go along with both protecting production and building the economy. We must clearly recognize this fact: the leadership of production must control the results of production (i.e., the sources of goods); the leadership of distribution and circulation must control the market and prices; and leading the efforts to fight the negative aspects, to protect socialist properties, and to fight against enemy sabotage is a unified form in the socialist economic activities, in fulfilling the state plan, and in the socialist industrialization process. This is the fight to win in the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction and is closely linked with the struggle for victory between the two roads. Only then can we, on the basis of developed production, maintain a good standard of living, create accumulation, strengthen national defense and security, and succeed in building and defending the Vietnamese fatherland.

In order to protect the economy effectively and fight enemy economic sabotage, we must first of all build clean and strong party organizations, administrations, and mass organizations in all sectors and at all levels, from central to basic. On that basis, we must on the one hand stress discipline and apply the principle of democratic centralism to economic management, and on the other hand launch the collective ownership right and promote high-level creativity and initiative in favor of the working people and basic level, and step up production and business with high productivity, quality, and effectiveness. In addition to such work, we must encourage everybody to absolutely practice thrift, to protect socialist properties actively, to fight the negative ills resolutely, as well as corruption, waste, bribery, unlawful dealings, and other actions that harm the ownership of the people and socialist collectives, and at the same time to be always vigilant while mobilizing all forces for fighting with good results against enemy economic sabotage. There cannot be any economic management organs and production and business installations where management is loose and ineffective; the protection of materials, raw materials, and capital is neglected; labor discipline, bylaws, and procedures are not carried out; and internal ranks are far from being clean and strong so that they can successfully fight against enemy sabotage. In such places, not only is the fight against enemy sabotage fruitless but there also are great shortcomings that create favorable conditions for dishonest business people, speculators, smugglers, and economic saboteurs to take advantage of and to operate more easily.

Stealing and receiving bribes are bad habits. This is the plain truth in any society; they are even worse for the traditions and morality of the Vietnamese nation and socialism. We must make this plain truth go deeply into the awareness of everybody and of the masses so that people condemn them, abhor them in terms of morality, firmly eliminate them, and deny them any place in our collectives and society, or a chance to exist and to manifest themselves. This is the revolutionary struggle against the old individualistic habits and customs of the exploiting regimes; it is also the struggle for building the new morality and the new socialist man. All party organizations, administrations, and mass organizations must further strengthen political and ideological education; organize things more broadly to allow the masses and working people to take part in the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce, to build the new production, and to restore the socialist order on the distribution-circulation front; first of all control the market and prices; and punish speculators and smugglers to make everybody feel the pain caused by the consequences of the negative ills, corruption, waste, bribery, and so on, as well as the danger of speculators, smugglers, and those who disturb the market and prices, and see the great harm done to the socialist construction, popular interests, and socialist morality. From such a profound awareness people will voluntarily participate and there will appear positive, realistic, strong, and effective initiatives and measures in connection with protecting the socialist properties, inspecting and controlling for elimination of the negative ills, and firmly punishing those speculators, smugglers, and psychological instigators who spread false information and disturb the market and prices. Plug any holes and do not let the enemy creep up and carry out sabotage against us. If there still exist in our society many bad habits and customs involving stealing, bribing, dealing with dishonest business people to steal state and collective properties, selfishly thinking of oneself while letting God and the superior echelons resolve things, and letting criminals act freely to the detriment of the economy and the standard of living, this is not socialist construction but rather surrender in the decisive struggle for victory between the two capitalist and socialist roads.

We must practice absolute thrift. Be highly thrifty in management, production, and consumption by taking such measures as simplifying the machinery; reducing losses of materials, raw materials, and energy; reducing capital expenses; raising labor productivity and product quality; applying science and technology; lowering production costs, and so on. In short, we must use every means of saving to produce more wealth for society, to build the economy, and to reduce tension wherever balance has to be maintained, if the economy is to remain steady, at a level higher than before, and to continue moving forward within the framework of the socialist construction. Being thrifty must go hand in hand with fighting waste, for being wasteful also is a dangerous ill. Many organs and enterprises still waste a lot of things, which are not figured out yet. Many norms are set without being based on any principle, with spending taking place without calculation (reception, festival, gift-giving on holidays, during Tet celebration, and so on), being detrimental to state capital, adding to production costs, and thus jacking up the latter in an irrational manner. We must recognize the fact that every dong of capital, every kilogram of raw materials and materials saved by every individual, organ, and enterprise throughout the country will be a very great reserve and a contribution to stabilizing the economy and the standard of living and creating more accumulation for the country's industrialization.

The Municipality of Haiphong is where the large central and local factories are located, particularly the port and the largest storehouse of our country, and where international trade dealings are conducted; therefore, we must be even more vigilant, fight enemy sabotage, steadily protect our internal ranks, and safely maintain the socialist properties.

Mobilize the cadres, party members, workers, and people of Haiphong for maintaining security in its port, where are concentrated the largest quantities of our properties. Build on a permanent basis party organizations, management organs, and mass organizations (trade union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Women's Union) and forces in charge of keeping the Haiphong Port clean and strong. Urge everybody to improve the way of doing things, to make procedures and paper work fast and neat, to make loading and unloading safe, to protect storehouses strictly, and at the same time to fight resolutely against the negative aspects, stealing, and enemy sabotage, and to safeguard state properties. Our port must operate with discipline and order; achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency in all of its work; win the admiration of the boats and ships of the world; and become a source of pride for the municipality and people all over the country. The public security force, army, and navy must closely coordinate their activities to make the port safe and strive to protect all of its facilities, ranging from buoy No 1 to areas around the port, firmly to fight thefts and robberies on the sea causing material damages to us and foreign ships, and to prevent and punish in good time robbers, smugglers, and saboteurs.

Under the leadership of the Haiphong Municipal CPV Committee, the public security force must closely coordinate its activities with the organs that manage the ships of the Ministry of Communications and the municipality, strengthen the training of crewmen to make them regularly aware of the different kinds of international reactionaries, mostly the Chinese and Americans, and discover and prevent the sabotage activities aimed at our export-import. Educate crewmen to have a strong revolutionary stand and morality, to be proud of being among the heroic Vietnamese nation's crewmen, not to let the enemy take advantage of them, nor to engage in international smuggling or to bring reactionary and decadent cultural materials into the country. The leading cadres must take care of their living conditions, health, and cultural activities, and adopt appropriate rewarding procedures commensurate with their efforts and work.

4. Step up the mass movement to maintain steady security for the fatherland, and closely link it with consolidating and perfecting the management of household registration and the population. In recent years, the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland in the Municipality of Haiphong has turned a number of weak localities into good ones; progressive models have appeared while coordinated-action clusters have been set up among subwards and villages, among organs, enterprises, and safe subwards, thus creating a revolutionary spirit among the people for actively maintaining security and order.

The Ministry of Interior has just held a conference to make a preliminary review of the 2 years of the movement to set progressive examples among the people for maintaining security for the fatherland throughout the country and it has succeeded in learning many precious experiences in connection with the content and form of organization. On that basis, the ministry has recommended a new content and launched an emulation movement to learn from, catch up with, and surpass the progressive models aimed at stepping up the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland to make it develop more widely and steadily.

Our municipality will apply the good experiences and work of the preliminary-review conference to making its own movement move forward more steadily and ensuring order and security more strongly at the basic level.

In the fight to win the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction, we must attach great importance to launching the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland and steadily developing it and closely linking it with consolidating and perfecting the management of household registration and the population. This is a task that has both a sense of urgency and long-term strategic meaning on the front of maintaining political security and social order, and this is also an activity that is dear to the people's public security force in its maintaining political security and social order.

Although managing household registration and the population is an administrative management job of the administration echelons, it is the basic work of the people's public security force. However, in the past several years, this job has not yet been done actively and systematically enough. Not until 1985, mostly in its last 6 months, did the localities strongly develop the movement and bring about great results, as the report of the Municipal CPV Committee mentions:

As the result of knowing very well the makeup of the population, age groups, everyday activities, and good and bad people, they made realistic contributions to implementing the policy of using labor and the population to serve the economic development plan, to resolve the issues having to do with the standard of living, and to serve the efforts to draft national defense and security plans; at the same time, managing and using labor and cleaning up the internal ranks of organs and enterprises; and also through the management of household registration and the population, seeing more clearly the shortcomings we all have, but in a more direct way the shortcomings of the public security force, which was still neglecting the management of the elements considered dangerous for our security and order. In Haiphong alone, thanks to this job, 587 persons who had been in the list of people to be tracked down were caught, 52 nests and groups of criminals were annihilated, and 860 people who had criminal records and had refused to be corrected were arrested and sent to reeducation camps. That was not all of them, but those figures already pointed out how much neglect had existed in recent years.

As the localities are expanding their activities to implement the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee, the question of managing the market and prices becomes a seething one. Taking advantage of our shortcomings, speculators and smugglers try to get goods from all sources; psychological war instigators spread the news about exchanging currency, eliminating the large denominations, and thus making prices shoot up, the currency quickly lose its value, and the living conditions of working people become much more difficult. The situation becomes urgent as we must control the market and prices and severely punish these speculators, smugglers, and psychological war instigators now.

Everybody knows that the spies, reactionaries, people who spread false rumors, speculators, smugglers, hoodlums, thieves, etc. do not live in the skies or underground but live among the people, and yet they still operate freely and are not unmasked. The urgent need now is to find the very source, the nests of these speculators and smugglers, and who the gang leaders are who carry on psychological war activities, but the public security force still fails to find them. Why? Because it does not take any good professional measures, but the basic fact is that the management of household registration and the population is not very good yet and the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland is far from strong. Only through this movement, which is to be closely linked with the management of household registration and the population, and first of all only by knowing how to rely on the people can we unmask them, know the state of their activities, and maintain timely and effective policies and measures to deal with them. We must resolutely and urgently overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings; the public security force particularly must consider it a strategic task which it must seriously carry out at any cost and be strictly responsible for. Only by so doing can it truly perform its functions and tasks and actively contribute to successfully implementing the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee in the present situation.

Managing household registration and the population is closely related to managing cadres, party members, workers, and civil servants in organs and enterprises, who are an important force among the people. Each day they have only 8 hours that are under the management of their organs and enterprises, and the rest of the time is spent by our cadres, workers, and civil servants at home, or in public centers of their subwards or villages. Therefore, each and every one of us must be both a good cadre, worker, or civil servant in our organ or enterprise and a good ctizen in our subward or village. We must fulfill our tasks in organs and enterprises and at the same time be responsible for contributing to building strong subwards and villages, in terms of order and security also. In many cases, it is regrettable that in both the work place and the place of residence, due to the fact that the morality and action of an individual are contradictory to each other and that management in both places is far from strict and remains uncoordinated, violations of order and security do take place because they have not been discovered and prevented in time.

To mention just a few issues and facts is enough to make us realize that the management of household registration and the population is a job of very special importance and, on that basis, affirm that without doing this job the public security force cannot say it does its work properly. I would very much welcome the party committee echelons that regularly pay attention to this job.

We must have the concern and leadership of party committee and administration echelons; the active participation of all sectors, mass organizations, the army, and the large majority of the masses; and the public security force serving as the hard-core force if we want to succeed in stepping up the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland, strongly developing it, and helping the public security force to consolidate and perfect the management of household registration and the population so as to make it an orderly job of high quality.

Because of the importance and strategic significance of these two aspects of the job in the fight to win the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction, all sectors, mass organizations, the army, and residents of the municipality are giving their total support, active participation, and enthusiastic assistance to the municipality's public security force to allow it to fully carry out its work while actively serving the political, economic, and social tasks, and at the same time creating a people's net "in heavens and in hell" to provide positive prevention and active offensive against the enemy and to maintain steady national security and social order and security.

5. About the tasks of the municipality's people's public security force:

In the last 3 years, the municipality's public security force made many efforts and much progress in carrying out its regular functions and served as a tool for the Municipal CPV Committee and party committee echelons to obtain good results from implementing the directives and resolutions of the party and state. I warmly welcome the progress and active contributions made by the municipality's people's public security force to the great victory of our municipality.

In the time to come, the municipality's public security force must adhere to Resolution No 01 of the Municipal CPV Committee and thoroughly understand the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee; the resolutions of the Municipal CPV Committee on the political, economic, social, national defense, and security tasks; and the conclusions of the preliminary-review conference this time. On that basis, it must study, apply, and suggest programs and plans, and measures to organize their implementation, in order to step up and obtain better results from all aspects of its work, combat task, and fight against enemy sabotage. In doing its job, it must concentrate efforts on getting to know the situation well; dealing in time with the plots and activities of the counterrevolutionaries, particularly the Chinese and American reactionaries in the key areas of the municipality; at the same time, actively serving the task of transforming private industry and commerce, and managing the market and prices; punishing speculators, smugglers, and psychological war instigators; striving to protect the economy, cultural and ideological matters, and the party and its internal ranks; and wiping out hoodlums, robbers, and those who disturb order and security in order to ensure political security and to maintain social order. Being aware of the need to struggle hard to achieve the above-mentioned work is aimed at serving even more effectively the successful implementation of the resolution of the Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee and the 1986 socioeconomic guidelines and tasks, on the basis of the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee.

The municipality's public security force must strive to consolidate totally and perfect the management of household registration and the population and to make this regular work an orderly one; fully recognize that this is an immediate urgent job to do and its long-term basic work; and further improve every day the quality of its work. It must closely link the management of household registration and the population with the mass movement to maintain security for the fatherland; pay attention to pushing forward the job of creating more progressive models and turning them into coordinated-action clusters, with subwards, united subwards, villages, united villages, wards, districts, organs, enterprises, schools, hospitals, and so on being secure and combined with safe subwards and villages.

It must strive to build a clean and strong people's public security force in order to successfully develop the movement to learn, profoundly absorb, and seriously carry out Uncle Ho's six teachings by 19 May 1986, and actively emulate one another to carry out "the movement to take revolutionary action in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings and to build totally strong units" in order to turn our understanding of his teachings into actual daily revolutionary action in our regular work, combat, and force-building task and to further improve the quality of the people's public security force so as to make the latter cleaner and stronger every day.

In order to carry out the above-mentioned tasks successfully, the municipality's public security force must further develop the traditions of maintaining solidarity and coordinated combat with the people's army; closely coordinate its activities with those of sectors and mass organizations, mostly the sectors in the internal affairs field; and rely on the working people to carry on its regular work, combat, and force-building task, under the leadership of the Municipal CPV Committee, Municipal People's Committee, party committee echelons, and basic-level administration.

In the light of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, with proud revolutionary traditions and solidarity in combat and construction, with the spirit of revolutionary offensive, with initiative and creativity in the implementation of the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Plenums of the CPV Central Committee, and with the progress and achievements made in the past years, I wish the party organization, army, and people of the Municipality of Haiphong greater success in fulfilling the tasks and goals that have been set for 1986 and in building Haiphong into a strong, prosperous, and beautiful municipality that forever deserves the "Loyal, Brave, Determined To Win" title and the trust of the people throughout the country.

On the occasion of the nation's approaching traditional Tet, I would like to extend my new-year wishes to members of the Municipal CPV Committee and People's Committee and leaders of sectors and mass organizations in the municipality, and my best wishes for the new year to all of the people and combatants of Haiphong.

5598
CSO: 4209/409

BRIEFS

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING--On 15-16 April, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee held a conference of the key cadres of various sectors, mass organizations, districts, wards, and cities to discuss implementation of the resolution of the Hanoi Party Committee's Standing Committee on urgent policies and measures to stabilize the economic situation and living conditions in Hanoi. The conference discussed measures to solve the problems of raw materials and supplies and to bring into full play all latent potentials to promote production and to enhance the purchase and collection of goods. It also studied the application of adequate economic policies to encourage peasants, handicraftsmen, and economic establishments to develop production and deliver products to the state. The delegates heard many suggestions on pricing and wages in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's resolution as applied to the current situation in Hanoi. Recently, the municipal party and People's Committees also held a working session with the State Planning Commission and the food, home trade, supply, and mines and coal ministries to discuss coordination in promoting production and providing more goods for the capital. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK]

CAO BANG PEOPLE'S COUNCIL--The Cao Bang Provincial People's Council recently met to draw experience from the carrying out of 1985 socioeconomic development work and to decide on the targets of the province's 1986 plan. On the basis of implementing the resolutions of the eighth and ninth party Central Committee plenums, Cao Bang will concentrate on stepping up production, exploiting existing potentials, and, in particular, developing the production of grain, foodstuffs, and other agricultural products and fine arts goods for export. The province will apply numerous positive measures to control goods and money, to manage the market, and to stabilize prices, thus creating conditions for establishments to develop their capabilities and autonomy in production, business, and financial operations. In 1986 Cao Bang will concentrate on labor management, expand trades and various branches, and ensure the livelihood of the people, cadres, workers, and civil servants. The province will continue to build its districts into fortresses that are politically, economically, and militarily stable and capable of frustrating enemy attempts at sabotage in all fields. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK]

/12929
CSO: 4209/473

MARKET SITUATION IN THANH HOA PROVINCE REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 86 pp 1,2

[Dispatch by The Nghia: "Thanh Hoa Experience in Stabilizing Market, Prices, Life"]

[Text] Bad weather caused poor harvests in Thanh Hoa in 1985, but in travels through many places in Thanh Hoa around the lunar New Year, we found relative stability in price and market situations and in the standard of living. By standard of living, we mean essentially food and clothing. Yet to talk of food and clothing requires mention of such matters as prices, the market, and society. Let us consider food first. The months before and after Tet, Thanh Hoa continued to sell grain to workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and dependents in full measure, on time, with equity, and at the prices fixed by the state. There have been no instances of grain stores requiring shoppers to wait in line, push ahead of others, or make bitter complaints. The price of rice is 12 dong per kilogram in many rural areas. Before Tet, top-quality rice was 9-10 dong per kilogram in many places. Category 2, 3, and 4 pork has been sold at state trade stores for 20-22 dong per kilogram. In the days just before Tet, the price of choice meat was 30 dong per kilogram and wrapped lean pork 70 dong per kilogram in many rural areas such as Vinh Loc, Thieu Yen, Tho Xuan, Nong Cong, and Tinh Gia Districts. Food products have usually been scarce each year after Tet, but this year there is still plenty of pork in the first week of March; in markets of heavily populated areas such as Thanh Hoa, Sam Son, and Bim Son Cities, chickens, ducks, and geese are easy to find for sale and inexpensive. Whether ocean or cultured fish are plentiful or scarce depends on the fishing weather. Duck eggs are more just over 2 dong apiece, which frees purchasing power. There is no shortage of fish sauce or salt. There have been weeks in which a kilogram of cabbage or turnip-cabbage was 1 dong. Aside from children's clothing, there is no shortage of ready-made clothing--the adult clothing market seems glutted throughout the province.

This does not warrant the conclusion that prices and the Thanh Hoa market are stable, good, and without complicated problems. Nor can it be said that goods are plentiful here, nor that grains have become sufficient. There are other provinces and places, of course, where the standard of living and situation with the market and prices are much better than in Thanh Hoa. Yet for Thanh Hoa this is a great accomplishment.

So how has Thanh Hoa been able to maintain a stable price and market situation and standard of living at the above level?

We worked with key levels and sectors in the province to develop an understanding of all methods and measures.

Implementing Resolution 8 of the party Central Committee and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau, and implementing the price, wage, and money measures, the Thanh Huy Province Party Committee and People's Committee always considered production reorganization and acceleration the most basic mission and therefore issued many resolutions and instructions on stepping up production and economic development. The thrust of guidance was still to concentrate the most intense efforts on producing food and on strongly developing consumer goods and export goods. The standing committees of the provincial party committee and people's committee got directly involved in the three key operations according to Resolutions 6, 7, and 8 of the Central Committee, which are to actively mobilize and purchase food on the basis of production results, reorganize the daily life of the people, and manage the market of society.

After Resolution 8 of the Central Committee appeared, many problems created had to be resolved, and, at the same time, more than 35,000 hectares of rice were flooded. After evaluating the situation, the province placed top priority on mobilizing food and purchasing farm produce and worked with concentration and urgency. That resolve was adhered to from the province level down to districts and villages. Nearly 40,000 hectares of 10th-month rice was considered lost and were not harvested; the remaining 100,000 hectares were evaluated as meeting targets for productivity and volume of production. Grain was mobilized in many ways: taxation, fees, consolidating money and goods to exchange with farmers, and mobilizing farmers to sell paddy to the state, put it into savings, and lend it to the state for rewards and interest. Additionally, the province provided price subsidies to farmers, giving 70 kg of nitrogenous fertilizer for every ton of paddy sold to the state. The province also declared flooded areas exempt from taxes and fees and temporarily postponed repayment of all debts there. Farmers were therefore enthusiastic to contribute and sell grain to the state. In spite of the poor harvest, the province still successfully met plan goals for state grain mobilization. The volume of grain output increased 50,000 tons over that of 1984, in spite of crop loss. Besides this effort, the province concentrated leadership on winter production, with a policy of giving priority to the winter crop for seeds and materials such as fertilizer and insecticides. Thanh Hoa had a corn and sweet potato harvest equal to the highest ever enjoyed, achieving a 50,000-ton paddy equivalent, which does not include output of other vegetables and fruit. After eliminating the policy of market prohibition, the province permitted farmers to bring corn, sweet potatoes, and manioc to the market for sale, which increased the number of cereals offered consumers. The province also quickly adjusted foodstuffs for economic regions. A reasonable volume of grain was supplied to production sectors in other regions besides deltas and midlands, such as jute, rushes, fishing, and handicrafts and small industry installations in coastal and highland regions. That is to say, grain was supplied in sufficient amounts and on time, which encourages basic small industry installations to fully provide goods to the state. Regions raising industrial crops such as tobacco and peanuts received grain in return at the price set by province-level guidance. Regarding the state zone, the grain and finance sectors kept accurate account of the numbers of families and persons and allocated grain in amounts to be supplied in full measure and at stable prices. For persons who received salaries after grain prices had been slightly readjusted, the province provided cash subsidies according to the fixed amount of paddy.

Because there is never enough grain in Thanh Woa, crop loss is all the more urgent, so it is quite an accomplishment to keep the market stable like this.

Mention must also be made of food products, with pork getting most attention on the consumer market. In the 3rd quarter of 1985, when pork sales stagnated badly, the province made timely purchases by letting out contracts to keep swine off the market. The seller continued to raise the swine, and the state paid him, then paid the going price for the increased portion of the weight. After readjusting the price of swine, the province concentrated on mobilizing food products for the central echelon. Before Tet, the province temporarily reduced hog slaughtering in marketing cooperatives of all districts, turning it over to state-operated trade in order to avoid having many food products out on the free market, because the arrival of Tet inevitably means that all rural areas with swine will slaughter them.

The local policy is thus flexible, not mechanical and obstinate, and problems are solved in a timely way with rational measures, depending on the situation, in order to put control of goods in the hands of the state. In past years, the consumer had to depend on state trade stores for the various fish sauces and dips, but last year many marketing cooperatives arranged to obtain salty fish from the sea and process it locally into good fish sauce for sale to the people at a cheaper price due to reductions in transport.

The important thing, intensely stressed by the province, is market management. There are still many things to discuss, but the ability of Thanh Hoa Province to control prices while there is a shortage of goods was partially the result of market management.

The province bought nearly all export agricultural and food products, so the volume of peanuts and beans sold on the market was insignificant, farmers sold food products mainly to the state, and the state sold rice and other grains to those needing them. Grain sales personnel have been quite closely controlled. The state also managed other goods from start to finish. The province directed sectors that all exchanges of goods for food must be managed by the state. All must be done through the province, including exchanges by central sectors and other localities.

Thanh Hoa sees clearly that a special economic feature of its territory is that the essential form of production is agriculture. The province therefore concentrated on managing the food market through many means and on stopping speculation and unauthorized merchandising. In Thanh Hoa City, the city party committee and people's committee released a resolution that cadres and party members, and especially wives and children of cadres and party members could not engage in unauthorized merchandising, and, at the same time, small industry and handicrafts installations would be developed to induce wives and children of cadres and party members to make consumer and export goods. The province committee also consolidated systems and responsibilities. Sector directors, factory and enterprise directors, cooperative managers, and store managers must undergo disciplinary action before the party and state if cadres or members under their authority practice corruption or appropriate property of the state. Since 1985, Thanh Hoa has had a policy of strongly reducing the import of consumer goods from foreign countries, such as motor vehicles, electric fans, clothing, thermos bottles, video recorders, audio tape recorders, and monosodium glutamate. The province concentrated foreign currency on the purchase of supplies, raw materials, and equipment for investment in agricultural, industry, forestry, and fishery production sectors of the province.

The source of stability for the market, prices, and life is stepping up production. The economy of Thanh Hoa is essentially agricultural production, and local industry is essentially the production of consumer goods in support of agriculture. Central industry, although there is not much of it located in the province, causes no small amount of trouble for market management. A number of valued and rare items slip away by many routes, and peddlers come out to the country to trade them for grain, raw materials, and industrial crops, which they bring back to sell in the market.

Unfortunately, a month before Tet, the order that prohibited marketing was too harsh, not allowing anyone at all to transport grain for sale, which had bad consequences. Fourteen delta and midland districts where grain mobilization for the state had been successfully completed still could not bring rice in and sell it in the market. People with a surplus of grain should have been allowed to bring it to the market in order to balance flooded areas with areas where there was a good harvest. The price of grain sometimes rose for that very reason. Thanh Hoa has six coastal districts, yet the state trade sector has sold no fish or marine products to cadres and the people for the past 3 years. The people and cadres only buy them from merchants. meanwhile, fish and shrimp merchants were strictly forbidden in the market. The result was that there was a shortage of food products in the market, and the market "died." Merchants selling a pile of fish or a pile of shrimp are not an essential source of tax revenue for the state. Other valued and scarce consumer goods continue to leak out of state stores to peddlers. Yet market management cadres do not pay attention to management in stores and stands, and many market management cadres are of inferior quality.

Thanh Hoa Province is planning the task of providing more education to socialist trade and market management cadres and personnel and at the same time instructing workers, civil servants, and the people to resolutely fight distorted views and false rumors of dishonest merchants, speculators, and smugglers.

9830
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LONG AN PRICE, WAGE SUBSIDY EXPERIMENT ENDS SUCCESSFULLY

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 3 Jul 85 pp 1, 14

[Article by Tran Dinh Van: "The Long An Experiment"]

[Text] On the final day of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, I went in search of Chin Can and Sau Kien after I heard that the resolution on price subsidies to wages and elimination of ration stamps and coupons had been passed.

Grasping their hands, I congratulated them on the success of Long An, concluded as this plenum of the Central Committee began and no longer in the constant state of unsteadiness and drifting that lasted for nearly 5 years. At first there was only conflict and even in the political activities, there was daring and staunchness in tense struggle, hanging on from one year to the next until the end, and maintaining an extremely self-confident mechanism as a strike element against the fortress of bureaucratism and state subsidization.

At the beginning of 1985, there was news that the application of price subsidies to wages and elimination of ration stamps and coupons by Long An was a dismal defeat and that the province secretary was seeking assistance in goods from the Central Committee and was requesting emergency funds to pay the wages of cadres, workers and civil servants. This was fairly staggering news because a cadre delegation from the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee had gone to Long An for an on-the-spot investigation and acknowledged that the Long An's new operating procedures were correctly oriented and creative.

I sought out a number of comrades from Long An who were studying in Hanoi and they had all heard the news that their home province was on the verge of a dilemma. Much of the news was bad and it seemed to be reasonable and rational:

"The deaf do not fear guns and the stubborn economic hands out here who have still not dared to clash with ration stamps and coupons have just come out of the forest."

"To work requires uniformity but Long An was on its own, alone without ration stamps and coupons, and located alongside Saigon, was killed by the scraping Saigon peddlers."

A cadre in the Long An Provincial Party Committee told me, "Last year when it was jointly decided to shift to price subsidies to wages and eliminate ration stamps and coupons, Chin Can was extremely resolute despite endless difficulties and was also unwilling to operate in accordance with the old mechanism. If it is true that Long An has failed, the blame this time is fully his."

I also felt sorry for Chin. During the fight against the Americans, he operated for a long time on the outskirts of Saigon as the Secretary of the My Tho Party Committee and after the lunar new year holiday of the Year of the Monkey [1968 Tet attack], he served as the party secretary of Sector 23 (the area of Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Tan Tru, etc. of Long An) and I once heard he had died. Surviving until now, could it be that only upon entering economic activities, he has finally suffered "casualties? Recalled along with the news about the failure of Long An was the persistent rumor that, "Immediately after liberation, the Long An party committee echelon confiscated an extremely large amount of gold but was unwilling to submit it to the state. The gold was concealed and secretly brought out to exchange for cash and goods under the guise of price and wage subsidies but now this gold storehouse is empty and thus exposed."

I went to Long An at the end of April 1981. Meeting Chin Can, I asked him about Long An's price and wage subsidies situation and he immediately replied, "The government sent down a cadre delegation to study the wage and price subsidies of Long An and a full report was made. It would be best for you to read that report, including the statement of the delegation chief."

The Party Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers dispatched a delegation consisting of eight department level and specialist cadres from the composite sectors of: banking, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Statistics General Department, Ministry of Home Trade, Confederation of Trade Unions, and Institute of Economic Management, to visit Long An from 3 to 16 March 1981. The head of the delegation was Phan Van Huu, Vice Minister of Labor. The delegation studied and coordinated in inspecting and evaluating the situation, discussed and unified a viewpoint and finally concluded that: the price and wage subsidies and elimination of ration stamps and coupons of Long An had produced results in many aspects: requisitions and purchases to control goods sources increased, trade sales remained normal, price fluctuations were insignificant, the amount of cash clearly increased, negative occurrences were greatly restricted, and the cadres, workers and civil servants were relieved of many difficulties and troubles in daily living. The delegation suggested that a number of localities with conditions similar to Long An should shift to the new operating procedures and apply the experience of Long An, especially the provinces in the Mekong River Delta, in order to create additional forces to support the provinces of the north. Cities, industrial areas and provinces poor in agricultural products and food but strong in industrial goods, construction materials, forestry products, etc. also could gradually and appropriately apply the price subsidy experience of Long An to the unique environment of their own local area.

Carefully reading the report presented by the delegation to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, I was firmly confident that the Long An mechanism would sooner or later be systemized. Anxiously desiring to understand the formative process of the Long An wage and price subsidy experiment, I met with Tu Giao, a staff trade chief and a Long An leader well-versed in wage and price subsidies. When I first met him, I was interested in finding out clearly how Long An had dared to enter a difficult issue and to succeed by determined leadership to thoroughly eliminate state supply and subsidization in addition to a number of excellect staffs and to impudently toss about in the circulation and distribution sector. Tu Giao is a Long An cadre who regrouped to the north and from 1956 to the day of total victory, he worked in the trade sector, in the planning department and then the business department, and participated in studies on the ration stamp and coupon system and the requisition and purchase policy. The Long An trade sector leadership also has Tu Hy with decades in the trade sector who returned there from the north. A vice chairman of Long An Province, Tam Tham, who also regrouped to the north, served for many years as the Chief of the Trade Department of the State Planning Commission, and specializes in following the trade sector. A staff element understood the ins and outs of the circulation and distribution system and the penetrating effects of every disaster of the state supply and subsidization system.

Tu Giao told me, "I have worked in the trade sector for more than 25 years, through six different ministers, and I am infatuated with the work because I understand its importance to socialism but during 25 years in the business, I know all of its reverse sides. Primarily because I wish to live or die with the trade sector, I hope to contribute to its progress and must resolutely improve management and business formulas. The longer we remain in the trade sector, the more we see and hear that is unpleasant to the eye and ear. The more two prices differ, the more openly blatant become pilferage and theft and the time has come to state straightforwardly, because to conceal it is to say nothing, that even the straightforward and honest person is slowly sliding into pilferage and extortion of state goods. As the chief of a trade service, I have signed thousands of requests which the provincial party committee could not refuse for permission to purchase the state-supplied goods of this or that group coming to Long An to work. Not purchasing them would be a crime since the market price was higher than the state-supply price by five or six and even 10 times."

Tu Giao reminded me of Resolution 6 in 1979 when one leader loudly stated the need for "commercializing the trade sector." That was a fine and possibly even a strategic suggestion but not one agency has stepped forward to implement it. Beginning wage and price subsidies, Long An gave special attention to "commercializing the trade sector." Tu allowed me to examine the initial methods of the Long An trade sector during 1981, in a rotogravure print of the 1981 plan, as follows:

"Resolutely and strongly shift the activities of the sector to business, show decisiveness in the ideological aspect and no longer feel regret or concern for the state-supply system, an extremely important and critical mission to us." The Long An trade sector has quickly found a way out like a person with a boil who dares to cut it out, not smearing it with salve to reduce the pain and allow the entire body to become infected.

After returning to Hanoi from that trip to Long An, I met with Phan Van Huu, chief of the cadre delegation that studied the price and wage subsidies of Long An. Knowing I was a news correspondent, he cordially and extremely carefully explained the need for shifting immediately to price and wage subsidies, the sooner the better. He said, "Whichever way, we must end the dual-price, ration stamp and coupon system with all localities joining hands in preparation, the sooner the greater the reduction in the decline to state subsidization and retardation. Long An is not unique at all; if Long An can do it, many other locations can or can do so by application in a district or area to gain experience for gradual expansion over the entire local area. It has not been done so fear still exists, but in reality, Long An has answered a great many anxieties and fears concerning a way out for our circulation and distribution and certainly the Long An mechanism is a way out. You newsmen must recommend the lesson of Long An. It is very good. You must recommend it."

When I asked him whether the wage and price subsidy mechanism was about to be systemized and recognized by the state, he replied cautiously and I deduced that there are still agencies unwilling to "grasp" this new mechanism. One of the members of the study group told me privately that, "There are still too many positions on the ground but they are trembling more than those individuals still hanging in the tree. They fear everything and finally strive to clutch and grab to prevent upper echelons from adopting the Long An mechanism."

About 6 or 7 months later, at the beginning of 1982, Long An was still solitarily implementing wage and price subsidies. The bad news continued to spread that an order from this location or that had forced Long An to return to the ration stamp and coupon system, or that a foreign economic expert had determined that the Long An mechanism had strayed from the socialist orbit, etc. No miracle was spared to intimidate those locations wishing to apply the Long An experience. A number quietly applied the Long An mechanism in a more restricted scale and secretive manner to both avoid the scrutiny of conservatives and even those groups that hear about a new operating procedure and come "in search of a guru." Sometimes when I met Phan Van Huu, he urged and reminded me that although the Long An mechanism was so good that many locations were coming to gain experience, the press had still said nothing. What a pity it was that someone like him assisted in confirming the Long An mechanism, tried to protect the bold new operating procedures of Long An and knew more than anyone that the slow transfer to wage and price subsidies and the elimination of ration stamps and coupons was a loss to the state every day but was still unable to change a single apparatus. He "scolded" me each time we met, "Go ahead and write. With such a life and death issue, you continue to write about the things without foundation." Sometimes when I saw him on the street, I felt uncomfortable and wished to avoid him. Truly uncomfortable, I stood on the bank, only applauding and encouraging those who were fighting the high waves and heavy wind to clear a channel for leading the economy out of a deadlock, and continued to scrutinize and calculate.

About the beginning of April 1983, there was suddenly unhappy news. It was necessary to return to orbit, "fence-breaking" was no longer permitted and all the new operating procedures had to be repressed and eliminated. A fellow newsman confided to me that apparently the term "deactivation" could no longer be referenced because as of now, "deactivation" was forbidden. Long An, once confronting the waves and wind, now was surely unsteady.

A few days after I returned to Long An, Chin Can showed me that all the way to Dong Thap Muoi [The Plain of Reeds], the vehicle road was being improved with construction completed from Tan An City to Tan Thanh in the middle of Dong Thap

Muoi. This road of nearly 40 kilometers, passing through a desolate area of muddy swamps, was a remarkable feat by Long An and mechanized vehicles now have a way to advance deep into Dong Thap Muoi to accelerate the plan to "sweeten" tens of thousands of hectares of eternally acidic and saline soil filled with various alums, for gradual conversion to land for growing rice, jute, rushes, etc. People in the southern part of Long An, comprising the districts of Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Vam Co and Duc Hoa, with a heavy population and restricted land, will be gradually transferred to the districts of Moc Hoa, Vinh Hung and Tan Thanh of Dong Thap Muoi.

Sitting with Chin, I felt that he was unconcerned about the threat surrounding the new factors, including naturally the Long An mechanism. When I spoke of the boiling situation, I asked him what he would consider if there was an order forcing Long An to return to the system of dual prices and ration stamps and coupons.

Chin laughed and replied, "Complex changes are occurring but I have never considered that the situation would turn upside down as stated in your question. Long An applied wage and price subsidies with the agreement of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and cadres visiting Long An from many different localities have all urged that we continue to implement this new mechanism. When Le Van Luong came to Long An at the end of 1980, we took him to visit many basic units and he praised us for boldly eliminating ration stamps and coupons and achieving a single price. A cadre delegation from Ho Chi Minh City has often visited Long An and wholeheartedly supports us. Delegations from Haiphong and many other cities have all encouraged us to continue to perfect the price and wage subsidy mechanism. Many groups from sectors of the central government have come to Long An, considering us a necessary experiment for gaining experience to improve circulation and distribution work. Our support is extremely strong."

A half year later, I again returned to Long An, in the the vehicle of a fellow newsman. He came to the reception room of my agency in Ho Chi Minh City and invited me to go to Long An immediately. He said that a member of the Political Bureau recently returning from a visit to Long An had highly rated Long An's work in price subsidies and eliminating ration stamps and coupons. It was noon and I had only time to pick up a satchel before I followed him. In the car, he told me to write that Long An's wage and price subsidies at this point in time were surely "on the safe side." He was going to concentrate a number of articles on Long An in a number of issues in order to outstandingly recommend the Long An mechanism. Since my paper only came out every 15 days, I also intended to write an article. Chin Can at that time was preparing for a return to the central government to accept the position of Minister of Food, and Deputy Secretary Sau Kien was to replace him. Chin, Sau and Tu Giao welcomed us and allowed us to listen to a taped statement by a member of the Political Bureau. After pointing out successes in many aspects: production development, market stability, monetary and market control, restriction of many negative aspects, etc., he suggested the need for prompt summarization of the Long An mechanism. Through the Long An lesson, according to him, sectors of the central government must maintain close contact with the primary level; if not, they will fall behind the changes and creative operating procedures at the primary level. He indicated that during the past few years, this agency or that had wished to reject the price subsidy and ration stamp and coupon elimination mechanism of Long An but the Political Bureau had continued to maintain Long An as an experiment.

Returning to Hanoi, I immediately went to visit Phan Van Huu to report the happy news that the price and wage subsidies work at Long An would soon be summarized and this time the press would surely join in. Only upon reaching his agency did I learn that Huu was preparing to retire. I felt very sorry because of all the high-level leading cadres of ministries and sections in the central government, he was one of those wholeheartedly supporting the Long An mechanism, a support with blackboard lessons and visual and audible proof, but who now was about to leave his post.

I wrote the article on Long An this time with great peace of mind, no longer concerned about having the "whistle blown" like before, but unexpectedly, the paper had only been out a few days when a comrade informally reminded in a gentle but extremely strict manner, "Writing an article on Long An's price subsidies and elimination of ration stamps and coupons at this time is fine but a theme not appearing to appeal to other locations to follow would be more appropriate."

I was startled and immediately declared, "I very much recall a sentence I just wrote that 'Long An is a lesson worthy of consultation by other locations' and that's all; where did I dare to make any appeal, sir?"

"Suggesting something should be consulted whether to a large or small degree is also wishing to attract another location to follow, isn't it, sir?"

On the last day of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, I met a member of the central government in a hotel corridor. When he asked whom I was seeking, I said that I had come to congratulate Long An. He stressed, "When you write your article, remember to suggest an order of commendation for Long An."

"Yes," I replied and thought to myself that such a suggestion would be superfluous because an order of commendation was naturally within grasp. There is only the quandry concerning the level of a commendation that measures up to a locality that has decisively eliminated the system of state supply and subsidization, applied price subsidies to wages, and eliminated ration stamps and coupons since 1980 when bureaucratism and state-subsidization still encompassed all echelons and sectors, to become a unique experiment for the central government, provinces and cities to visit and gain experience for improving price, wage and monetary work. The great merit of Long An to the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee has been decisively affirmed. A party committee that grew up in extremely fierce battle has led the economy in an extremely dynamic and self-confident manner, constantly applying independent thinking and daring to make decisions. One of many examples was in June of 1980 when the Political Bureau issued Resolution 26 on improving the circulation and distribution work. The resolution specifically stipulated three steps aimed at guiding local areas in successively achieving each step.

The party committee echelon of Long An closely studied the Political Bureau resolution and creatively applied it. Long An performed step two first and concentrated on improving prices. Discovering that prices were the weak link, considered as uncovering a secret that would have an assembly line effect on all other steps, production, circulation and distribution aspects, the management mechanism, and the political and social order situation, the party committee echelon of Long An resolutely resolved the price step (by raising prices, applying price subsidies and shifting to the single-price system).

The Political Bureau resolution stipulated state-supply for cadres, workers and civil servants of a number of commodities and necessities at supervised prices. Thus, the state subsidized the funds of trade and trade supplied the necessities of cadres, workers and civil servants. Long An provided direct price subsidies to the wage earner, removing the intermediate step of trade and eliminating the negative condition of state subsidization and administration.

In a report to the Council of Ministers during March of 1981, the government cadre delegation studying price subsidies in Long An praised the dynamism of Long An leadership for not being rigidly dependent upon each stipulated step and creatively applying the theme of the resolution. This valuable, objective and straightforward report summarizing 6 months of price and wage subsidies by Long An and accompanied by eight appendices did not receive the proper level of concern and consultation and immediately after its return to Hanoi was pressured into correction of this and that section to agree with the viewpoints of one or two individuals with position and power. Underestimating the rich experience of the basic level and intentionally turning our backs to the Long An mechanism led to a need to engage in excessively expensive bargaining and to further prolong the existence of the state subsidization and bureaucratism mechanism.

A difficult and pressing life forced a number of localities to continue on the road of applying price subsidies to wages and eliminating ration stamps and coupons although they knew beforehand that they must experience a great many difficulties and complexities, and after Resolution 6 was issued in July of 1984, several southern provinces successively expanded the application of price subsidies to wages on a provincewide scale. This new mechanism, consistent with regulations and with those individuals who yearned for gradual price and market stability and developed production with progress toward the termination of special privileges and interests and the elimination of intermediate steps and classes with the genuine manual and mental laborers no longer afflicted by the parasites and talentless living off their sweat and effort, has swiftly become a high tide sweeping toward the north. A true revolution has occurred, silent but drastic and arduous, from the basic level to the leading agencies, unyielding before every indication contrary to the aspirations of a majority of the masses, cadres, workers and civil servants, and initially and successfully concluding with an historic resolution, Resolution Eight of the Party Central Committee.

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BRIEFS

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY--In the 1st quarter of 1986, the electric power service has supplied various sectors and localities with 1 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, fulfilling the planned target by 102 percent and exceeding the amount of power supplied during the corresponding period last year by 5.8 percent. In the absence of a power supply norm set by the state, various electric power corporations have made an effort to maintain stable operations of the power plant and power distribution systems to supply enough power to key state projects and to maintain a relatively satisfactory power supply to other projects. Due to a prolonged requirement of power for the operation of water pumps from mid-January to late March to provide water for the planting of this year's 5th-month spring rice crop, the power sector made an effort to maintain a round-the-clock power supply to the agricultural sector while providing sufficient electricity for industry and other sectors. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 86 BK]

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BRIEFS

HON GAI RAILROAD COMPLETION--Railroad Building Enterprise No 120 of the United Communications Enterprises No 1 recently opened the Hon Gai-Lo Phong railroad. During the 1st quarter of 1986, together with the Hon Gai Coal Sorting Enterprise and the Mine Building and Installation Enterprise, Enterprise No 120 managed to overcome the difficulties regarding supplies and concentrated on building the Hon Gai-Lo Phong railroad to put it into operation at an early date in service of coal transportation. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK]

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BRIEFS

DONG THAP POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION--Since liberation, Dong Thap Province has sent 71,000 people deep into the Dong Thap Muoi area to set up new homes and to exploit the area's economic potential. Dong Thap has an abundant source of manpower, but in the past its labor force was not rationally distributed, with one area overpopulated while another having more land than people could cultivate. During the past year, Dong Thap has made investments to solve at the same time many problems regarding water, environment, social welfare, education, and health service in remoted areas to create favorable conditions for new settlers to develop production and stabilize living conditions, thus making noticeable contributions to economic building at the district level. Various new economic zones in the province have opened 13,500 hectares of new land for rice, subsidiary food crops, and industrial plant cultivation. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Apr 86 BK]

VINH PHU POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION--During the next 5 years, 1986-90, Vinh Phu Province will make an effort to send 25,000-30,000 laborers to build new economic zones in and outside the province. This year, it will send 4,000 laborers from various cities and the delta to the mountain areas to build new economic zones. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Apr 86 BK]

HA SON BINH POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION--In the first 3 months of this year, Ha Son Binh Province sent 266 families totaling 1,208 people, including 616 laborers,from 34 villages of its 5 delta districts to build new economic zones in 23 villages of its mountain districts. Last year, due to the failure of cadres in some grass-roots units to make adequate preparations prior to sending in people, some new settlers returned to their original places of residence. Learning from this experience, the mountain district of Tan Lac, which plans to receive 450 families from the delta districts of Thanh Oai and Chuong Binh to build new homes, has dispatched cadres to each village to plan production areas and prepare housing facilities and drinking water supplies, thereby creating favorable conditions for the new settlers to begin production quickly and stabilize their living conditions. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Apr 86 BK]

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

[Text] Trần Bình [TRAANF FINHF], *Major General

His article on the development of the Engineer Branch appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Mar 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Cảnh [NGUYEENX CANHR], *Colonel

Commander of the Border Defense Force, Ben Tre Province; he was mentioned in an article about the defense against sabotage in Ben Tre Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Mar 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Đàm [NGUYEENX DAMF], Colonel

Acting Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Corp [Binh Doan; his article on construction activities of his unit appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Mar 86 p 3)

[Note: He was previously reported as the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Group in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Mar 86 p 3]

Trần Bá Đặng [TRAANF BAS DAWNGJ], Major General

Commander of the Engineer Branch; his article about the Engineer Brach and the defense and construction of Hanoi appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 25 Mar 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đệ [NGUYEENX VAWN DEEJ], Lt Colonel

Specialist on enemy weapons; on 16, 17 January 86 he was commended at the Heroes National Congress. (Paris DOAN KET Apr 86 p 23)

Lê Tự Đồng [LEE TUWJ DOONGF], Lieutenant General

*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of other Nations; on 19 March 1986 he was present to welcome a visiting delegation of the Palestinian People's Revolution Front to Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Mar 86 p 1)

Võ Ngọc Hải [VOX NGOCJ HIAR], Colonel

*Deputy Commander and *Political Officer of Ho Chi Minh City armed forces; on 30 January 1986 he attended a conference by the city's Military Command. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 31 Jan 86 p 1).

Lê Đình Hiền [LEE DINHF HIEENF]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; Head of the Municipal CPV Committee Organization Department; on 15 March 1986 his delegation, headed by the Deputy Secretary of the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee, departed for Vientiane, Laos to attend the 1st Congress of the Vientiane Party Organization. (HANOI MOI 16 Mar 86 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Hiếu [HOANGF VAWN HIEEUS]

*Deputy Head of the CPV Central Committee Agriculture Department; on 8 March 1986 he attended the departure of a delegation headed by Vu Mao, Head of the Agriculture Department, to India to attend the 13th Congress of the Indian Communists Party. [(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Mar 86 p 1)

Lê Văn Hồng [LEE VAWN HOONGF]

*Standing Member of CPV Committee, Kien Giang Province; Chairman of the Organization Department of the Province CPV Committee Kien Giang Province; his article about the Kien Giang CPV Committee appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Mar 86 p 3).

Tố Hữu [TOOS HUWUX]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 21 March 1986 he was awarded a medal from the People's Republic of Poland. (NHAN DAN 22 Mar 86 p 1).

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; former First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 20 March 1986 he attended the 55th anniversary of the Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 25-31 Mar 86 p 2).

Dương Bạch Liên [ZUWOWNG BACHJ LIEEN], Aka Le Son [LEE SOWN], deceased

Born on 24 February 1925 at Vinh Tuy Village in suburban Hanoi he joined the revolution in 1944; he joined the CPV in 1945; *former Minister of Communications and Transportation; *Secretary of the Central Communication and Transportation CPV Committee; former Head of the Railway General Department; *Standing Member of the CPV Committee of Central Economic Organs; *Secretary of the CPV Committee of the Central Institute of Economic Management; *Deputy Director of the Central Institute of Economic Management; he died on 2 March 1986 from a sudden illness at the Vietnamese Soviet Friendship Hospital. (Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI 6 Mar 86 p 1).

Vũ Khắc Liên [VUX KHAWCS LIEEN]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 24 March 1986 he attended a ceremony at the Vietnam National Library to receive a micro-computer system presented by the Australian National Library. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Mar 86 p 4)

Bùi Danh Lưu [BUIF ZANH LUWU]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 1 March 1986 he attended the inauguration of the construction of Ben Thuy bridge over the Lam river in Nghe Tinh Province. (Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN THAI 6 Mar 86 p 1)

Nông Đức Mạnh [NOONG DUWCS MANHJ]

*Deputy Secretary of Provincial CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 4-7 March 1986 he attended meetings of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to evaluate tasks of 1985 and plans of 1986. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Mar 86 p 1)

Kim Minh [KIM MINH], *Colonel

Chief of the Engineer Training Bureau; he was mentioned in an article about a contest in the Engineer Branch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Mar 86 p 1)

Vũ Trọng Nam [VUX TRONGJ NAM]

Vice Minister of Home Trade; on 31 January 1986 he attended Haiphong Municipality's conference to review 1985 achievements and set plan for 1986. (Haiphong HAI PHONG 1 Feb 86)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth appreared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Feb 86 p 1)

Đỗ Đình Phát [DOOX DINHF PHATS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1912 at Thuy Loi Village, Kim Bang District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; former political officer of the Ordnance Department, Rear Services General Department; he died on 8 March 1986 at the Vietnam-Soviet Hosptial. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Mar 86 p 4]

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

*Member of the Economics, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 17 March 1986 his delegation, headed by Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, left for Laos for a friendship visit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Mar 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Phú Soại [NGUYEENX PHUS SOAIJ]

*SRV Ambassador to Czechoslovakia; on 22 Mar 86 he welcomed a Vietnamese delegation, headed by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Prague to attend the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Mar 86 p 1)

Đặng Trung Thành [DAWNGJ TRUNG THANH], Lt Colonel

*Commander of a Special Missions Battalion; on 16, 17 January 1986 he was commended at the Heroes National Congress. (Paris DOAN KET Apr 86 p 23)

La Thăng [LA THAWNG]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Lang Son Province; his article on "the Role of the People's War Against the War of Sabotage and the Land-grabbing War in Lang Son Become Increasingly Steadfast" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Feb 86 p 11-21)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thêm [NGUYEENX NGOCJ THEEM], *Colonel

Commander of the Thang 8 [August] Engineer Group; his name was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Mar 86 p 2)

Phạm Văn Thọ [PHAMJ VAWN THOJ], *Colonel

Commander of the B.8 Engineer Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (HANOI MOI 25 Mar 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Thuận [NGUYEENX THUAANJ], Colonel

Deputy Chief of Chief, Engineer Branch; *Head of the Organization Committee; recently he spoke at an emulation event of the Engineer Branch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Mar 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Trí [NGUYEENX HUWUX TRIS], Colonel

*Deputy Chairman of the Military Draft Council in Ho Chi Minh City; his article on the achievement of the military draft in 1986 appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 86 p 2)

Lưu Đình Vệ [LUWU DINHF VEEJ]

*SRV Ambassador to the Philippines; on 11 March 1986 he presented a congratulatory message from SRV Chairman of the State Council Truong Chinh to Philippines President Aquino. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Mar 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Vịnh [NGUYEENX VAWN VINHJ]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 1 March 1986 he attended the inauguration of the construction of Ben Thuy bridge over the Lam river in Nghe Tinh Province. (Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI 6 Mar 86 p 1)

Trần Lưu Vỵ [TRAANF LUWU VYJ]

*Head of the Central Federation of Cooperatives; on 26 February 1986 he attended a handicrafts and artisan exhibition in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 27 Feb 86 p 1)

Lê Văn Xai [LEE VAWN XAI], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1915; former Commander of the Economic Construction Department, 7th Military Region; he died on 5 March 1986 [location and cause of death not provided]. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Mar 86 p 4)

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Southeast Asia Report

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LAOS

USSR PAPER INTERVIEWS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

PM011900 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 15, 21 Apr 86 pp 14-15

[Interview with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Lao premier, by correspondent Vladimir Godyna: "Phomvihan: Soviet Experience Invaluable"; date, place not specified]

[Text] The general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), Premier Kaysone Phomvihan headed the LPRP delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress. Before returning home, he granted the following interview to our correspondent Vladimir Godyna.

[Godyna] Could you share your impressions of the Soviet Communists' forum?

[Kaysone Phomvihan] First of all, I'd like to note that I have had the honour of attending several CPSU Congresses. Among them, the 27th Congress holds a special place. It is a momentous and historic landmark in the political life of the Soviet people, and an event of great importance. The congress carried out a scientific analysis of the country's achievement and of the experience accumulated by the communist party and the Soviet people in the course of the implementation of the Third CPSU Programme. Nor did it pass over shortcomings and mistakes. Taking all this into account, a programme of action for the coming period, unprecedented in depth and scope, was elaborated. Simultaneously, the tasks facing the nation were defined and ways of carrying them out indicated. In short, there is every reason to say that the congress marks a historic turning point on the path of accelerated socio-economic progress of your country on the basis of the wide application of the latest in science and technology, the utilization of the potential and advantages of the socialist systems, and greater efficacy of party guidance. We are confident that the programme adopted by the congress will certainly be implemented.

The congress documents contain the answers to a range of theoretical and practical questions relating to communist construction at various stages, thus further enriching the Marxist-Leninist teaching. The congress is therefore of immense importance not only for the Soviet Union but for the socialist community as a whole, for all countries that have chosen the path of socialist development.

[Godyna] Laos included?

[Kaysone Phomvihan] Undoubtedly. The decade of socialist change in our country show that the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress are invaluable to us as well, for at present we, too, are doing away with the bureaucratic mechanism of economic management.

The new structure of economic management combines planning, calculation and control, and socialist enterprise. To abolish the bureaucratic mechanism and the practice of state subsidies and to develop socialist enterprise, factories and plants are being given economic independence, but their responsibility for the final results of their work is greater.

We hope that as a result of the present reform, enterprises now operating at a loss will become profitable, budget revenues will steadily increase and living standards rise.

We wholeheartedly support the peace programme set out in the political report of the Central Committee to the 27th Congress.

Along with the Soviet Union, other socialist states and all peace-loving and progressive forces we shall do everything in our power to safeguard peace and our civilization.

The Lao people, who for decades suffered from imperialist aggression, has today only one desire--to work creatively and live in peace and friendship with all peoples, particularly our neighbors.

[Godyna] In this connection, what could you say about your country's relations with Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea?

[Kaysone Phomvihan] I can note with satisfaction that our special relations with these countries are constantly evolving and have risen to a qualitatively new level. Our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are being expanded and consolidated. The international prestige of Laos is growing. Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, we have frustrated all attempts by our enemies to drive a wedge between the three nations of Indo-China, weaken them and alienate them from the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

We have advanced, jointly with Vietnam and Kampuchea, constructive proposals to promote a dialogue between the Indo-China states and members of ASEAN with a view to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. This would be a contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the Pacific, and throughout the world.

[Godyna] What could you say about cooperation between our two countries?

[Kaysone Phomvihan] Since the first days of our revolution and through all the years of our people's grim and heroic struggle against a cruel aggressor possessing vastly superior forces the Soviet Union has constantly rendered us powerful support and immense and effective assistance. After the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, our ties have been developing in various fields. The Soviet Union is helping us to build the material and technical foundations of socialism. Today installations that have become symbols of Lao-Soviet friendship are to be seen everywhere in our country. They include the bridges over the Ngum and (Kading) rivers, radio and TV stations, a hospital, and a polytechnic. Specialists and skilled workers for Laos are being trained in the Soviet Union. Several thousand of them have already returned and are now engaged in constructive labour. Soviet speicalists share their rich experience with us. All this is vital to strengthen the defences of our country, an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, to ensure our economic development and the gradual improvement of people's welfare. I take this opportunity to express once again our profound and sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the fraternal people of your country for their invaluable internationalist assistance.

We shall continue to follow the foreign policy course charted by the Third LPRP Congress, consolidate unity and mulitform cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other socialist states. We shall spare no effort to promote Lao-Soviet friendship and fruitful bilateral cooperation for the good of our peoples, in the name of peace and socialism.

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CSO: 4200/981

LAOS

LAOS-SRV STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NEARING COMPLETION

BK250342 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A highway linking [the] Laotian southern province of Savannakhet and the Vietnamese port of Danang is due to [be] completed next year, opening a new option for the landlocked country to have access to the sea, said Laotian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Souban Salitthilat yesterday.

Speaking at the 42nd session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Souban said Highway No 9, the construction of which was assisted by socialist countries will be opened for use by 1987 and it would facilitate the transit of goods from the Vietnamese seaport to the landlocked country.

However, he said the amount of goods to be transported through the strategic road would still be a far cry from fulfilling the growing needs of Laotian people.

Laos has long depended on Thailand for the transit of goods. According to an observer, the completion of the highway will significantly lessen the dependency of Laos on the transit of goods through Thailand.

Souban said earlier that the highway will be used to transport goods, mainly those classified by the Thai Government as strategic items and which are barred from transit through Thailand to Laos. They include steel, fuel, oil, and marine products.

Without naming names, the vice foreign minister complained about difficulties in transporting goods through a neighbouring country. He said an ESCAP member had delayed the transportation of goods to another landlocked member that greatly affected the well-being of its people and delaying the implementation of certain development programmes of the country.

Souban, meanwhile, pointed out the correlations between peace and development, saying that without peace and mutual confidence, there would never be harmonious international cooperation.

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CSO: 4200/981

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

BK041102 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 4 April (DPL)--General Secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvinan, and president of the Lao PDR, the People's Supreme Assembly (PSA) Souphanouvong, have sent a joint telegram of greetings to General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] CC Janos Kadar, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] Pal Losonczi, President of the National Assembly Istvan Sarlos, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR Gyorgy Lazar, on the occasion of the 41st founding anniversary of the HPR (4 April).

The telegram says:

"On behalf of the LPRP CC, the PSA and the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, the Lao people and in our own names, we would like to send you and through you to the HSWP C, the Presidential Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Hungarian people our warm congratulations, our sincere and best wishes.

The brilliant historic victory gained by the fraternal Hungarian people in the struggle against Hitlerite Fascism which was crowned with the national liberation has opened a new era for the Hungarian people--the era of independence freedom and socialism.

After pointing out the great achievements scored by the Hungarian people in the past 41 years of socialist defence and construction the telegram goes on:

"The great successes and victories of the fraternal Hungarian people serve as important contribution to the strengthening of the might and united solidarity of the socialist community, they also contribute to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and in the world. The successes are regarded as effective stimulation to the struggle movement for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of other nations, thus the prestige of the HPR has been raised in international forum.

The telegram adds:

"We wish the fraternal Hungarian people new and more successes in the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of socialist economic development and the resolution of the 13th Congress of the HSWP."

The message highly assessed the existing close fraternal friendship relations and close cooperation, with satisfaction, between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Hungary, and it wishes that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity [on the] basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will be further developed.

CM [Council of Ministers] Vice-Chairman and Minister for Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseut, on the same day, also sent a telegram to his counterpart Peter Varkonyi.

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CSO: 4200/980

LAOS

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ADDRESSES PEACE MOVEMENT MEETING

BK051108 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 5 April (KPL)--The "December Pioneer" movement for peace throughout the country ended here on 4 April after 18 days of action.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, chairman of the Organizing Committee, reviewed Lao pioneer's activities throughout the country, especially in Vientiane in the past 18 days.

Appreciating the result of the campaign, she emphasized that the campaign serve as an important contribution in educating "December Pioneer" politically and ideologically.

It also serves as a direct contribution to the movement of the struggle for peace, having the Soviet Union as a pillar, for disarmament and against U.S. Star Wars programs.

Then she handed over a symbol of "peace salute" of the "December Pioneer" to "Dimitrov Pioneer" of the People's Republic of Bulgaria through the Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, Todor Netsov.

Speaking at the meeting, Sisomphom Lovansai, Politburo member of the party CC, pointed out the great significance of peace, and the courageous tradition of revolutionary veterans and of the Lao people of all ethnic groups. He also urged pioneers to train themselves as good followers of the socialist revolutionary cause.

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CSO: 4200/980

LAOS

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK081216 Vientiane KPL in English 0938 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 8 April (OANA-KPL)--PASASON, organ of the LPRP, today frontpages an editorial hailing the success of the 13th Congress of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party].

"PASASON" says: The political report made by the Secretary General of the CC of the BCP Todor Zhivkov does not only give a thorough examination of the world situation but of that in his own country in which a vivid picture of the achievements scored by the Bulgarian people in implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the state (1981-1985) can be seen. The paper praises the rising of the living standard of the Bulgarian people. Bulgaria as we know it today has a developed cultural, social, economic system--a system of modern science and technology and strong national and security forces. Being a member of CEMA, and joining, politically, the unity in action, of the socialist community, the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria] has made a great contribution to the cause of defending world peace and reducing international tension, the paper assesses. All these, the paper adds, have raised Bulgarian prestige highly in international forum.

Speaking about the relations of friendship [illegible]ween the two countries the editorial writes:

Although the PRB and the Lao PDR are far away from each other, the time-honoured relations of friendship, mutual assistance and militant solidarity between Laos and Bulgaria that exist are being consolidated and developed with each passing day. Such state of affairs is being reinforced especially since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on 4 October 1979. The BCP, the government and the fraternal Bulgarian people have given multifaceted and effective support to the Lao revolution in all the phases, says the paper.

"The Lao party, government and people pledge to do their utmost for developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between Lao and Bulgaria on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of revolutions in each country," the paper concludes.

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CSO: 4200/980

PASASON COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

BK151052 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 15 Apr 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, 15 April (TASS)--[as received] "PASASON" today publishes a commentary denouncing Washington's recent nuclear test once again demonstrated unchangeable Reagan administration's naked and brutal challenges to peace aspiration of the mankind. [sentence as received]

"The test, the paper emphasises, is a direct provocation to the earnest desire of world people who want to live in stable peace and free of nuclear weapons. In addition, it brings to the open the dark schemes and warmonger nature of Washington which concentrates all efforts in pushing mankind to the edge of a nuclear catastrophe. Such is an irresponsible act that will lead to a new stage of arms race and arms conflicts."

Touching on acts of bellicose policy of Washington in other parts of the world, the paper stresses that it is the United States that carries out the policy of international terrorism with an intent to escalate the arms race. These deeds of Washington administration do not match their fine words about peace and international security. Words are nothing but means to deceive public opinions in the world.

"The continuing test of nuclear weapons and the carrying out of the stars war programme of Washington are great threats to peace [and] international security. They run against the mankind's desire and the rights to exist. Thus the peace loving forces have to intensify their struggle and urge the Washington administration to put an end to nuclear tests," concludes the paper.

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CSO: 4200/980

LEADERS GREET DRA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK281018 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 28 April (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and the PSA, recently sent a joint telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council, and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, president of the Council of Ministers of the DRA.

The telegram says: "On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on behalf of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people and on our own behalf, we have the great pleasure in extending to you, comrades, the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the Afghan people our warmest brotherly felicitations and our sincere wishes."

The message adds: "During the past 8 years, in spite of the undeclared war launched by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the reactionary forces, aiming at overthrowing and undermining the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the fraternal and courageous people of Afghanistan are able to overcome difficulties and territorial integrity and score brilliant successes and achievements in their national construction along the socialist path." [sentence as received]

The Lao leaders go on to say: "We are convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Afghan people will score new and still greater successes in the implementation of their tasks of national construction and the struggle against the U.S. imperialists in collusion with hegemonists expansionists, thus contributing to the safeguard of peace and security in the South Asia and the world."

The message finally stresses: "May the existing friendship and militant relations and the combatant solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples be further promoted and strengthened."

Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, also send a similar telegram to the Afghan minister for foreign affairs, Shah Mohammed Dost.

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CSO: 4200/981

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI RECIEVES FOREIGN TU DELEGATIONS

BK011149 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May (OANA-KPL--Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the SPC, chairman of the leading committee for the celebration [of] May Day, met here, on 30 April, delegates of trade unions from several friendly countries which arrive here for the celebration of the centenary anniversary of May Day.

The delegation of the Vietnamese Federation of Trade Unions is headed by its executive member Tu Le; that of Kampuchean is headed by Suan Cheng, deputy-secretary of the Phnom Penh branch of the Kampuchea Trade Unions; and the delegate of the Soviet Union is headed by V. Berezin, secretary of educational service of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

During the Cordial talk, Sisomphon Lovansai congratulated the guests for their participation at the celebration of the centenary of May Day in Laos. He also called upon all of them to unite their effort to struggle for the world peace.

S. Lovansai said: "The presence of fraternal trade unions delegates at this historical and international event in the Lao PDR in itself is a great contribution to the stimulation of Lao working class and labouring people in their task of concretizing the state plan for socio and economic development to welcome the centenary anniversary of May Day.

"In addition it gives the opportunity to the LFTU [Lao Federation of Trade Unions] to strengthen its relations with those from fraternal countries. Trade union organisations in all countries have to join their effort in strengthening the arms race and nuclear threat by transforming 1986 into year of international peace" S. Lovansai stressed. [sentence as received]

On this occasion, the heads of the delegation from Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union expressed thanks to the Lao side for its hospitality and the Lao Federation of Trade Unions CC who have provided them with opportunity to come and attend this great day. They also pledged to do their utmost to reinforce the existing great friendship and solidarity with the LFTU on the basis of pure proletarian internationalism.

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CSO: 4200/981

BRIEFS

MEKONG COMMITTEE OFFICIAL RECEIVED--Vientiane, 5 April (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday J. Kamp, new executive secretary of the International Interm Mekong Committee. During the discussion, the two sides dealt with short and long term cooperation plans of Mekong Committee work. Vice-Chairman S. Vongkhamsao expressed his conviction that the new secretary will do his best to turn the Mekong into an international river, for a better livelihood of peoples living in the Mekong basin. J. Kamp had earlier worked in Lao as UNDP official in 1960 and as UNDP representative in 1978. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 5 Apr 86 BK] /12232

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH GDR--Vientiane, 7 April (KPL)--Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC and minister of culture, received here this morning a cultural delegation of the GDR led by its Deputy-Minister Friedhelm Grabe on a visit to Laos. The sides discussed ways to develop the cooperation between the two ministries. An invitation was extended to a Lao cultural delegation to participate in the song festival to be held in Dresden of the GDR in September this year. The GDR delegation is to leave here today after a 5-day visit. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 7 Apr 86 BK] /12232

GDR CONSTRUCTION AID--Vientiane, 8 April (OANA-KPL)--The construction of six workshops in Pakse District, the southern Champassak Province which received assistance from the GDR, is now complete. The official hand over ceremony took place last Wednesday. The factories include two blacksmith, two carpentry, and two tailoring work shops. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 8 Apr 86 BK] /12232

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV--Vientiane, 8 April (KPL)--A delegation of culture headed by its minister and member of the party CC, Thongsing Thammavong returned here on 5 April after a week of official visit to the SRV. During its stay in the SRV, the delegation discussed with its Vietnamese counterpart cultural cooperation matters. The 1986 agreement on culture, which aims at strengthening cultural cooperation between the two countries, was reached. It was stated that this serves as a contribution to developing the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Vietnam. The delegation also visited some places of interest in Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0936 GMT 8 Apr 86 BK] /12232

YOUTH UNION CEREMONY--Vientiane, 9 April (KPL)--The Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU], on 7 April, organized a tree planting ceremony at the youth garden (KM 14 South of Vientiane), with the participation of over 1,100 youth members from various state institutions on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the LPRYU. Among those present at the ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, first-secretary of the LPRYU; Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the Lao women's Union CC; and Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the LPRP CC and president of the Lao Federation of Trade Union. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 9 Apr 86 BK] /12232

HUNGARIAN FILMS HANDED OVER--Vientiane, 14 April (KPL)--Documentary films were handed over to the Lao Ministry of Culture by the Hungarian People's Republic Embassy here on 11 April. One of the films about Laos made by film crews of the Hungarian People's Republic was shot at the first congress of the Lao Women's Union in 1984. The colour film entitled "The Lao Girl" reflects her work perserverance tradition, the peaceful life in her endeavour of national building along side her compatriots in the northern part provinces of Laos. Speaking at the hand-over-ceremony, Somsi Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture highly appreciated cultural cooperation between Laos and Hungary. Earlier this year, Hungary has presented the Lao side with a number of films on Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 14 Apr 86 BK] /12232

COOPERATION WITH SRV PROVINCE--Vientiane, 13 April (KPL)--A cooperation plan on trade between the trade enterprises of Luang Prabang Province and its Vietnamese sister province Ha Son Binh, was recently reached in Luang Prabang by the officials of the two enterprises. According to the Cooperation plan, the two sides will increase goods exchange with each other in the year of 1986. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 13 Apr 86 BK] /12232

SRV PROVINCE GIFT--Vientiane, 9 April (KPL)--Quang Nam-Danang Province of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the First Party Congress of the southern Lao Province, Sekong, handed over a 30 kw/h electricity generator to its Lao sister province. Quang Nam-Danang Province's economic aid to its sister province last year included survey work in constructing a small-size hydro power station, an irrigational system, and that of road construction between Sekong-Thateng Districts and between Sedone-Dakung Districts as well as the survey work of the construction of the provincial capital. According to the cooperation plan, the Vietnamese side is to present its Lao sister province another 30 kw/h electricity engine. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Apr 86 BK2 /12232

COOPERATION WITH SOVIET SCHOOL--Vientiane, 12 April (KPL)--An agreement was signed in the USSR between the higher party school of the Laos and the Soviet Union. According to the agreement, the two sides are to exchange experiences, materials and to train cadres for 1986-87. The agreement was reached during the visit to the USSR on 27 March-8 April by deputy-director of the Higher Party School, Viangsai Sovalit. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PRACHEACHON DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 14 April (KPL)--A delegation of the PRACHEACHON, the daily organ of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC led by its editor-in-chief who is also member of the KPRP CC, Som Kimsuor, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of PASASON, the organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Son Khamvanvongsa, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC, editor-in-chief of PASASON and other officials. The delegation during its 1 week stay here is to discuss a cooperation plan between the two newspapers. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 14 Apr 86 BK] /12232

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 23 April (KPL)--Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, and his delegation was back home from India on 21 April. The Lao delegation attended the conference of ministers level of non-aligned countries which was held from 16-19 April in New Delhi for the preparation of the eighth summit meeting of the non-aligned countries which is to be held in September in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PROPAGANDA DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS--Vientiane, 23 April (KPL)--Sopha Khotphouthon, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC, met here yesterday the Communist Party of Vietnam CC's Propaganda and Training Board. The Vietnamese delegation led by its deputy chairman, Le Son Dong, arrived here on 21 April for a 1-week-long visit. The two sides on this occasion discussed the way to improve their cooperation in the fields of propaganda and staff training, the reinforcement of the party's organization and the training of ideological cadres in the years 1986-90. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO HANOI--Vientiane, 23 April (OANA-KPL)--Professor Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, and his delegation, left here on 21 April for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to attend the conference of ministers of education of Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea which is to be held from 23 to 27 Arpil in Hanoi. The conference aims to round up education work during the past 10 years in the three respective countries, and to work out a cooperation plan in order to strengthen educational work between the Indochinese countries up to the year 2000. A memorandum on educational cooperation for the period of 1986-90 between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea is to be concluded at the conference. This kind of conference is to be held every 2 years. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

COOPERATION MEMORANDUM WITH HUNGARY--Vientiane, 22 April (OANA-KPL)--A memorandum on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-90 was signed here by officials of the Lao PDR and the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR]. According to the memorandum, the HPR is to cooperate with Laos in repairing road No 13, building Sekhampho Bridge, goods exchanging and economic management. The signatories were, on the Lao side, Khamphet Phengmuang, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and Gyorgy Doro, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of Hungary, on the Hungarian side. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 22 Apr 86 BK] /12232

BULGARIAN AID--Vientiane, 23 April (KPL)--The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will help Laos to build a 1,200-kw hydroelectric power station in the northern Xieng Khouang Province. This was said in an agreement signed here yesterday between Kham-Ouan Boupha, deputy-minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, and the Bulgarian ambassador, T. Netsov. The construction works of this power station is to begin this year with the assistance of the Bulgarian experts. The construction cost is within the non-refundable assistance given by the Bulgarian Government to the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

TRADE ACCORDS WITH BULGARIA--Vientiane, 23 April (OANA-KPL--An agreement and a protocol on the exchange of goods between the Lao PDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] were signed here today. According to the documents signed at the Lao Ministry of Trade between Lao Deputy-Minister of Trade Khoun Chandeng and Bulgarian Ambassador to Laos Todor Svetanov Netsov, the Lao PDR will supply the agricultural and handicraft products to the PRB. The Bulgarian side will supply the Lao PDR with textile (?materials). The two sides discussed issues on the bilateral trade relations between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

SRV AID TO SCHOOL--Vientiane, 23 April (OANA-KPL)--So far 90 percent of construction work of a senior high school in the northern Xieng Khouang Province has been completed and this school is to be inaugurated by the end of this year. This new senior high school built with the help of the SRV is a 3-storey building with 15 classrooms, a 2-storey office building, a club, a laboratory and 4 dormitories. Xieng Khouang Province now has seven senior high schools. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

YOUTH DELEGATION TO USSR--Vientiane, 24 April (KPL)--Thongvi Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] CC, left here yesterday for the USSR to attend the conference of first secretary level of youth organizations of the socialist countries which is to be held on 28 April, in Moscow. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were senior officials of the LPRYU and Youri Bykov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy to the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PRK--Vientiane, 21 April (KPL)--A cooperation plan on cultural work for 1986 between the Lao PDR and PR of Kampuchea was signed here on 18 April. Signatories to the document were, the Lao side, Somsi Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture, the Kampuchean side, by Deputy-Minister of Culture Chey Sophea. In attendance were Thongsing Thammayong, minister of culture and Nguon Phansiphon, the ambassador of Kampuchea here. The Kampuchean delegation arrived on 14 April and left here on 19 April. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0958 GMT 21 Apr 86 BK] /12232

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO MPR--Vientiane, 25 April (KPL)--The Lao leaders have recently sent a message of sympathy to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and Dumaagiyn Sodnm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, expressing sympathy with the victims of fire which occurred in the two eastern provinces of Mongolia. The message was jointly signed by

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR. "We are convinced that the fraternal Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP will overcome the aftermath of this calamity soon," said the Lao leaders. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PRK MINISTER RECEIVED--Vientiane, 30 April (KPL)--Nouhak Phoumasavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 29 April met here the delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Communication, Transport and Post headed by its minister Tia Banh who is also alternate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC. On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed his congratulations to the present visit of the delegation. He raised up some topical issues which are to be emphasized by both sides and governments of the two countries and particularly in the field of communication, transport and post. Tia Banh, for his part, thanked the Lao side for its warm fraternal hospitality and pledged to do his utmost to contribute to the strengthening of friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /12232

SAMAN VI-GNAKET INTERVIEWED--Vientiane, 2 May (KPL)--Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the Organisational Commission of the party CC, gave an interview to the correspondent of RUDE PRAVO, organ of the Communist Party of Czecholsovakia CC. In his interview Saman Vi-gnaket revealed to the reporter the preparation of the Fourth Congress of the LPHP as well as the achievements scored by the party in the past and its future priority targets. Answering questions over economic development in Laos, S. Vi-gnaket pointed out that the most important factor in economic building all along the transition period, is to make peoples motivated by the political line of the party. Once they deeply understand the party policy and the advantage given by the collective method of production they will join by themselves the collectivization campaign. He also mentioned that the nationwide cooperativization campaign has scored satisfactory success all over the country. In addition, he said that the Lao people have to reinforce the proletarian dictatorship and firmly implement the new mechanism in the economic management. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 2 May 86 BK] /12232

EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane 4 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Ministry of Education headed by its acting minister Bountiam Phitsamai was back home, on 28 April, after having attended the first concerence of ministers of education of the three Indochinese countries held in Hanoi, the capital of the SRV, from 21-27 April. At the conference, the delegations of the three countries exchanged views on educational cooperation in order to incessantly improve the effectiveness of cooperation among Laos-Vientnam-Kampuchea in the field. The conference also signed a protocol on educational cooperation for the year 1986-1990. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/981

ARMY CHIEF ON SHARING CHEMICAL WARFARE EXPERTISE WITH THAILAND

BK101405 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1321 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, 10 April (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Thai army has agreed to share its chemical warfare expertise with the Malaysian army which is keen to study this aspect of military activity for preventive purposes.

Visiting Malaysian army chief, Gen Mohamed Hashim Ali said Thursday there was a need for Malaysia to be knowledgeable about preventive chemical warfare in view of the alleged use of such weapons in the war theatres in Iran and Iraq, Afghanistan and even Kampuchea.

"We must be prepared for such type of warfare" he said, adding that he had already established a committee to look into this matter in the context of gaining knowledge for the sole purpose of prevention.

Gen Hashim arrived here Wednesday for a four-day visit -- his first since becoming army chief -- at the invitation of Thai Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlag-ek.

Gen Hashim told Bernama News Agency that the Thai army had an organization specializing in this field and "it would be the right step for us to gain knowledge of what's it all about."

Agreement on the sharing of such knowledge came during discussions Thursday between Gen Hashim and Gen Athit on matters of common interest between the armies of the two countries.

Gen Hashim said he took the opportunity to raise the question of closer military cooperation between the two forces in the field of training.

"There could also be a mutual sharing of experiences by both countries. The Thai army had good experience in coping with the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border and Laos while Malaysian troops were well versed in jungle warfare."

He described both sides as sharing the common sentiment for close cooperation and also noted the enhanced cooperation in dealing with the communist terrorist situation along the Thai-Malaysian border.

"The fourth army is doing a marvelous job against the CPM (Communist Party of Malaya) along the border," he added, noting that Thai troops were having the upper hand over the communist terrorists.

Gen Hashim, who left for Chiang Mai this afternoon to visit the "golden triangle" also called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who is concurrently defence minister.

Gen Prem presented him "The Grand Knight Cross (First Class) of the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand" bestowed by the Thai king.

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CSO: 4200/974

PLANS TO DEVELOP GAS WITH THAILAND FINALIZED

BK271215 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0844 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Kota Baharu, 27 April (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia and Thailand have finalized discussions to set up a joint authority to develop gas resources in their common sea boundary area in the Gulf of Siam, Malaysian Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Dr James Ongkili said Sunday.

He said a draft agreement to form the authority had been drawn up and was to have been signed at a meeting in Bangkok last month but this was postponed because of unforeseen circumstances.

He said Malaysia was keen to develop the gas resources, found to be commercially viable, with Thailand under a 50-50 profit sharing basis.

The area would be contracted to oil companies for production under a 70-30 production sharing contract whereby the owners (Malaysia and Thailand) would get 70 percent and the operators (oil companies) 30 percent of the profit.

Dr Ongkili, who is also justice minister, was speaking to reporters after a meeting with the high court judge in this capital of the northeastern Kelantan State, Justice Abdul Malik Ahmad, and senior court officials.

He said that Malaysia was keen to develop the resources and cooperate with Thailand despite one or two problems that had cropped up, particularly the objection by two American oil companies presently having concessions on the Thai side of the proposed joint development area.

A report from Bangkok on Thursday had said that Triton Oil Company, one of the two American companies, had formally rejected proposals for joint operations to tap gas and oil resources in the overlapping zone.

The Dallas-based company had insisted that the Thai Government abide by a contract signed between them.

The other company, Texas Pacific, echoed the same sentiments, the report said.

Dr Ongkili said Malaysia's stand was that their concessions with Thailand had existed long before Malaysia signed a memorandum of understanding with

Thailand in 1979 and said that Malaysia would not become involved in the matter.

Whatever claims for compensation the two companies were making under the purview of Thailand, he said.

He said that Malaysia wanted to develop the gas resources and cooperate with Thailand using the profit sharing contract that was widely used throughout the world.

/12929
CSO: 4200/974

PHILIPPINES

PROVINCIAL BOSSES SAID TO LIMIT AQUINO AUTHORITY IN MANILA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Apr 86 p 13

[Article by Juergen Dauth, Manila: "Provincial Bosses Hold Their Position"/ The Revolution of 'People's Power' Bogged down in Manila]

[Text] Jonilla Rongcillo-Galera is disappointed. The "people's power" which brought down the hated Marcos regime has not yet penetrated into the provinces. "I had hoped that I could finally enjoy my old age in freedom. But here at Hacienda Flora there are no signs that we have a new government." Mrs. Jonilla is 64 years of age. She was born at Hacienda Flora. "At the very same spot, in the same wooden hut." She has been working for over 50 years on the sugar plantation belonging to the Gustilos. "We are serfs. They give us just enough to keep us alive. We are not even allowed to have our own vegetable patch." The laborers' housing settlement at Hacienda Flora looks squalid. Dilapidated wooden huts, closely stuck together, placed in a desolate clearing in the sugar cane fields.

Hacienda Flora is owned by Armando Gustilo. For 23 years he has been the absolute ruler over the north of Negros. People call him "the terror of the north." Only when the cane workers are by themselves, do they call him "Napoleon of Negros," referring to his dwarfish height which he tries to conceal with elevator shoes.

The cane workers fear the "Black Shirts," Armando Gustilo's private army, even more than they do the hacienda owner. The sugar king of the north selected the several hundred men for their brutality and armed them with the most modern weaponry. "Do you see that demolished hut over there? It belongs to Alfonso. The Black Shirts did that. Only yesterday. They caught Alfonso planting vegetables among the sugar cane."

The Black Shirts have made history as the "murderers of Escalante." On 20 September of last year, they beat down a demonstration of hungry workers at the town center of Escalante. With a machine gun mounted on the tower of the town hall, they fired on the throng of about 5,000 people. When they had satisfied their thirst for blood, 21 were dead. Dozens were wounded and maimed.

The Black Shirts helped Armando Gustilo expand his empire. Small farmers standing in his way were driven off, others disappeared without a trace.

Until very recently, the "terror of the north" ruled the National Federation of Philippine Sugar Cane Growers, a monopoly. He determined prices and labor wages. He broke down resistance with his Black Shirts. Armando Gustilo: "I am the law."

In the eight guidelines of the sugar cane growers, every sentence starts with "we condemn" or "we loathe". "We loathe the prostitution of some churches and pulpits which are abused for political propaganda." One could write an entire book about Armando Gustilo's violations of human rights, says Ernesto Labastia, an attorney for church organizations on human rights.

The Gustilo family was always allied with the mighty. Armando's father was a member of Congress. It was only natural that Armando took his place in 1963. Even then he became a friend of Ferdinand E. Marcos. Gustilo's private army made sure that he got enough votes. In any case, the people in his constituency were so intimidated that they would never have dared to vote for another candidate. Armando Gustilo personally searched the ballot boxes. It comes as no surprise that his provincial fiefdom was one of the strongholds of the Marcos party. Ferdinand E. Marcos richly rewarded this loyalty. Only a few weeks before the presidential elections in February of this year, he created a new province on the Island of Negros, Negros del Norte, and appointed Armando Gustilo as governor. In return, Armando stationed his Black Shirts in the polling places.

On 25 February, Marcos and his power-hungry clique fled the country furtively before Corazon Aquino's "people's power." Armando Gustilo is sad that the president did not say good-bye to him. "I shall never surrender," he swore in front of Philippine television cameras.

Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines since the flight of the Marcos clique, has demanded that Armando Gustilo give up his office as governor. "Why," asked Armando, "I was never a real friend of Marcos." Then again, he states: "For me, Marcos is still the president of the Philippines. But this means nothing at all in Negros del Norte. I alone make the decisions here."

Mrs. Aquino is in a dilemma. She is so occupied with sorting out the pieces left behind by Marcos in Manila that she has not had time to govern the provinces. And her cabinet does not seem to be in a hurry to clean up where most of the rubbish had accumulated. Rubbish like Armando Gustilo. "One person has to take one thing into consideration, another something else. That is the frightening thing about this government which consists of remnants of Marcos supporters, of Left and Right," worries Nolan Lawrence, a large landowner and neighbor of Gustilo.

The provincial bosses of the Marcos era refuse to recognize the legitimacy of the Aquino government. According to them, that government is not constitutional. The fact that Mrs. Aquino meanwhile heads a revolutionary government and that the constitution was set aside does not impress them. "The revolution got bogged down in Manila," criticizes Juan Hagad, a lawyer in Gustilo country. "If they don't show themselves to the people who suffered the most abuse, they will lose confidence in the revolution. Even if only out of fear, they stick with the authority that makes itself felt."

Nolan Lawrence--he was formerly an ambassador--already implied it. Who will replace the provincial bosses of the Marcos era? Will Mrs. Aquino have to make compromises in the provinces in order to satisfy the extreme political elements within her government? Must she use velvet gloves with the old oligarchy, some of whose representatives sit in her cabinet? Nolan Lawrence is doubtful: "Will new provincial bosses take Gustilo's place, people to whom the government is obligated, or will the so-called revolution actually bring freedom and democracy to the sugar workers of Negros del Norte?" A question which no one dares to answer as yet. The social structures and political culture of the Philippines are too hardened to be turned around overnight.

It is not a problem that can be solved administratively by the Aquino government, argues Nolan Lawrence. "Will people here be able to handle democracy once they get it? For generations, they have only known feudalism. If they are not being prepared for democracy, the revolution will be meaningless for them. Then "people's power" will only be for those in the city. If people's power doesn't soon include the people in the country, also, then out of necessity a new provincial boss must come so that anarchy doesn't set in."

Human rights lawyer Ernesto Labastida warns, "too much precious time has passed already." And he is not exaggerating. When the first shockwaves of people's power swept through the nation, Armando Gustilo's Black Shirts got cold feet. Many of them simply disappeared. The provincial fiefdom of the Gustilo oligarchy began to crumble. If Corazon Aquino's revolution had appeared there in time, Armando Gustilo would be in prison today. "That is where he belongs," claims Ernesto Labastida, "since he was the power behind the Escalante massacre." But the indecisiveness of the Aquino government on what measures to take in the country has put new wind in the provincial bosses' sails. If they are given time to consolidate, the people's power will encounter granite. Armando Gustilo's Black Shirts are again donning their uniforms courageously.

Cory Aquino's revolution may not yet have reached the people in the provinces. But it has touched the political consciousness of a few influential hacienda owners. "More and more planters are withdrawing their loyalty from the provincial bosses," Nolan Lawrence assures us. "They understand that the old ways will not continue. There is no longer a place for feudal lords in our time." These progressive planters cooperate closely with the plantation trade unions. Jointly with the Catholic Church, they have founded an organization, PLOW, for partnership in land ownership. They give their farm laborers part of their land which they can work for their own use, and they share in the plantations' profits.

"Well, at the moment there isn't much to be had. World market prices for sugar, for example, are at an absolute low," complains Lawrence, "but we are not dismissing anyone. With the land that each one has he can keep his head above the water." Nolan Lawrence is optimistic that here a new people's power is developing in the provinces. "You see, the people are gaining a certain economic independence. And that is the precondition so they can afford democracy. He who is poor must cower in order to stay alive. And that's how provincial bosses are created."

Jonilla Rongcillo-Galera has given up. She is too old to leave the Gustilo plantation. "It is painful when one has high expectations which remain unfulfilled," she comments on the people's power from her viewpoint. "I had hoped that my son would finally return. But now? No, we little people must make sacrifices." Mrs. Jonilla's son Rudi went into the mountains 4 years ago, to the NPA, the communist New People's Army. "In order to fight for the real revolution," says Jonilla and grins roguishly.

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CSO: 4620/37

DAILIES SEE THREAT TO GOVERNMENT IN SAP RIFT

BK291212 [Editorial Report] Four Thai-language Bangkok dailies--SIAM RAT on 28 April and THAI RAT, MATCHON, and NAEO NA on 29 April--carry reports, editorials, and columns on the current political situation, viewing it as threatened by the rift within the Social Action Party (SAP). They discuss the threat by dissident SAP deputy leader, Buntheng Thongsawat, to topple the government by joining the opposition party in defeating the government's nine executive decrees to be voted on by the parliament when it reconvenes on 1 May.

SIAM RAT's 900-word page 3 editorial entitled "The Option for the Government" says the government has not reason to fear that its nine financial and banking decrees will be defeated in parliament despite the vow by about 20 members of the Social Action Party, including one at the leadership level, to join the opposition in voting against the decrees. The daily adds, however, "in case the government is defeated, we propose it dissolve the parliament. If the government chose to resign we are afraid that there would be an unending problem among the MP's concerning the chosing of a new prime minister. Such confusion could allow some people finding power in their hands to resort to a particular approach that would result in the collapse of our democracy" the paper says.

THAI RAT's 900-word page 3 editorial entitled "The Royal Decrees and the Government" says political tension is growing up with the approach of the reconvening of the parliament session. The opposition Chat Thai Party has declared it rejects all decrees presented by the government for the parliament's approval. This is normal. What is unusual is the joining of hands with the opposition by a faction of the Social Action Party led by Buntheng Thongsawat. "If the plan of the Chat Thai Party and the deputy leader of the Social Action Party succeeds, the outcome will be a major political change. The government will have to take one of two options, that is, to resign following the defeat of its decrees, or, to dissolve the parliament and hold another general election. Neither one is a small change," THAI RAT says. The paper then criticizes MP Buntheng Thongsawat whose act, it says, is motivated by bitterness at being dismissed as a deputy prime minister in the previous cabinet reshuffle. His claim that he is doing it for the people is not convincing because the decrees were made when he was still a deputy prime minister in the previous cabinet.

A 900-word column by Pleo Singoen on page 5 of THAI RAT, entitled "Profile of a Man called 'Theng,'" notes that although Buntheng is one of the country's veteran politicians, his performance in the House of Representatives and as a member of the government is not very impressive. His name was even involved in several issues of corruption. The columnist says Buntheng's claim that he wants to topple the government for the sake of the people who are tired of the government does not convince him. He doubts whether Buntheng would make the move if he were still deputy prime minister, "whether he would be shameless enough to make such a move like a child taking revenge after losing his toy."

THAI RAT's 4000-word report on page 20 quotes Commerce Minister Police Captain Surat Osathanukhro who is also a deputy leader of the Social Action Party as saying that the Social Action Party is comparable to a growing society. The current difficulty stems in part from the resignation of M.R. Khukrit Pramot as its leader. Such a rift is therefore nothing unusual. "At any rate, Surat believes that the situation will not deteriorate and the problem will be settled eventually. He also believes that the nine executive decrees will be passed by the parliament. He, however, declined to comment whether the government should resign or the parliament be dissovled in case the decrees were defeated," the report says.

NAEO NA's 900-word page 4 editorial entitled "Carefree Elements" cites the view of House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon that MP's are not afraid of the dissolution of parliament since there is only a short time left in the term. This is why some MP's dare to challenge their party's policy and also why the government is afraid that the rift within the Social Action Party could be a decisive factor in the parliament's vote on the nine executive decrees of the government. The editorial says that whether the government chooses to dissolve the parliament or resign if the decrees are defeated, the country will continue to operate on the principle of democracy. The question is whether MP's are doing their duty responsibly and sincerely, or whether there are some rotten elements in the parliament who put personal interests ahead of the interest of the people and behave like filthy elements.

MATICHON's 4,000-word page 3 article entitled "Buntheng to Topple the Government" reviews the rift within the Social Action Party and discusses the reasons for Buntheng's move to block the government-sponsored royal decrees and chances for his success. It says that Buntheng claims two reasons for his move--his dissatisfaction with the decrees, and the people's disappointment in the government. His offensive is aimed at Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsial and Social Action Party Secretary General Phong Sarasin. The other person who will later feel the pain if Buntheng's move succeeds is Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. The article then goes on to discuss why Buntheng announced his bid to topple the government. It gives three reasons for his move: "First, his disappointment at not being appointed party leader after the resignation of the former party leader. Second, his disappointment at being ousted as deputy prime minister by General Prem Tinsulanon. Those two posts were taken by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila who only joined the party a few years ago, while Buntheng is a cofounder of the party. Third, he is displeased by the remarks of some senior party members both publicly and within the party which eventually caused Buntheng to believe he is being pushed out of the party."

MATICHON's 900-word page 6 editorial entitled "The Ailment of the Social Action Party," says that political illness in the social action party could be glimpsed periodically since the last general elections and the party's joining in Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's coalition government in May 1983. The most severe rift within the party occurred when Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was appointed acting party leader following M.R. Khukrit Pramot's resignation, and Buntheng and Koson Krairoet were ousted as deputy prime minister and commerce minister respectively in the limited cabinet reshuffle in the portfolio of the party. MATICHON says, "this is the ailment of the Social Action Party, and it is one of the major vulnerabilities of this party in the coalition government that could be taken advantage of by political instigators in time of confusion." The editorial ends by saying "Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's government consists of the Social Action Party, Democrat Party, Prachakon Thai Party, and Progressive Party; and it will be 3 years old in this May. If the government is toppled by the nine royal decrees, especially the banking decrees, it will show that the ailment of the Social Action Party is spread seriously by the virus of political instigators in time of confusion. Although the government may not resign or dissolve the parliament, this is a clear signal that political instigators who take advantage of politicians and the ailment in the heart of the Social Action Party will continue to cause problems until a most serious crisis occurs."

MATICHON's 500-word news report on page 16, quotes Suwit Khunkitti, Social Action Party MP for Khon Kaen and secretary to the commerce minister, as saying that several MP's pledged to vote against the royal decrees. If their reasons are based on the country's interests, then they should explain them to the people. However, it would be wrong for them to vote against the decrees for other reasons, such as to force the government to resign. Suwit is also suspicious that they might be bribed to reject the pending decrees. He says, [word indistinct] should think carefully and have a clear stand to justify their vote against the decrees merely for personal reasons or personal interest. It is believed that senior members of his party will be reasonable and will not do unreasonable things."

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CSO: 4207/217

BRIEFS

PLO CHIEF MEETS OFFICIAL--The chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Political Department, Faruq Gaddumi, whose position is equivalent to that of foreign minister, met with Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The meeting is one of a series of contacts between the two sides. Qaddumi talked about the efforts of Palestinians to retrieve their homeland, as the Cambodians are doing to regain their homeland from Vietnam. On the occasion, Qaddumi thanked Thailand for its vote in the UN Security Council on the Libyan issue. The Thai deputy foreign minister stressed that Thailand's vote is based on principles that we want to preserve. He also asked Qaddumi to help look after the 400,000 law-abiding workers in the Middle East and Arab countries, on which Qaddumi expressed his willingness to help if he can. [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PHILIPPINES' LAUREL MEETS OFFICIAL--Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel this afternoon made an 1-hour stopover at the air force airport on his way back from Bali to Hong Kong. Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong welcomed and talked with him about the Cambodian problem. The Philippine vice president wanted to know more about the Cambodian situation, and said that the Philippines share the same view as other ASEAN countries on this issue. He also told reporters that the Philippines would pursue a more independent foreign policy. As a developing country, it will try to make friends instead of enemies. [Begin Arun recording] Since he is still unfamiliar with this problem, he came to get a briefing from me so that he can better understand the problem, its cause, its development, the military operations of the other side, our problems, and the possibilities for ending the problem. [end recording] [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 May 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4207/217

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CGDF PEACE PROPOSAL

VODK Commentary Praises Idea

BK100945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2330 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "The International Community Needs To Promote the Realization of the CGDK's 8-Point Peace Proposal in Order To End the War in Cambodia as Soon as Possible and To Bring About Peace and Stability in All of Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Immediately after the CGDK published the 8-point peace proposal, the countries in the region and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world successively and massively expressed their support for the proposal because:

1. They understood that the proposal is correct, reasonable, and realistic. This proposal is full of concessions and reflects the goodwill of the CGDK and the Cambodian people. Moreover, this proposal benefits both the Cambodian nation and people and the Vietnamese nation and people as well as peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

2. They hoped that this proposal would become an effective tool and measure to bring an end to the war in Cambodia, end the tense situation and confrontation, and eliminate the threat of war proliferating throughout the region, for the Cambodian problem concerns not only Cambodia alone; it also affects the interests, peace, and stability of all countries in the region and the world.

Therefore, everybody wants to end this war as soon as possible, and by putting forth this flexible and reasonable proposal, the CGDK has brought hopes to all that there may be some way toward a peaceful, political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

3. For this reason, the international community has massively welcomed and supported this proposal. Some countries which were known to sympathize with the Vietnamese have also urged the Hanoi authorities to closely examine this very flexible proposal.

The international community's support for this 8-point peace proposal constitutes a powerful encouragement for the National Army, the Cambodian people, and all Cambodian patriotic forces who are waging a fierce struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield. Cambodia, a small country with a small population, does not want to make war with anybody. We especially do not want to make war with our neighbors, such as Vietnam. We want to live peacefully within our territorial integrity in order to build and develop the country like other people. But the Vietnamese sent their army to invade and occupy Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people in a most fascist, savage, and unjust manner causing unprecedentedly heavy damage to property and loss of life in Cambodia.

Nevertheless, because we want peace both in Cambodia and in the region, the Cambodian people and the CGDK consent to make concessions by agreeing that Vietnam may withdraw its troops from Cambodia in two phases under the supervision of a UN observer group and recognizing the Heng Samrin gang--Vietnamese puppets installed in power in Phnom Penh through the Vietnamese gun barrels--as a political force to be included in the CGDK for the formation of a quadripartite Cambodian Government to organize elections in Cambodia. As for the final decision, it is all up to the Cambodian people. No one can violate this right or put pressure on the Cambodian people. Regarding Vietnam, Cambodia agrees to sign a nonaggression treaty with it following the Vietnamese withdrawal and to coexist peacefully and normalize relations with each other forever.

This is the sincere goodwill and concession of the Cambodian people and the CGDK.

The Cambodian people hope that the Hanoi authorities positively respond to this proposal in order to bring an end to the war in Cambodia and in the interests of our two nations and peoples.

However, should the Vietnamese refuse to respond to this proposal, the Cambodian people and all Cambodian patriotic forces as a whole will continue to strengthen unity in the struggle against the Vietnamese on the battlefield in order to force Vietnam to accept this proposal and to hold negotiations with the CGDK on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The Cambodian people appeal to all countries in the region and to the international community, particularly the United Nations, to continue supporting this 8-point peace proposal and to promote the realization of this proposal in the settlement of the Cambodian problem, turning Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, united Cambodia enjoying its territorial integrity, into a democratic, liberal, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state, thereby returning peace and stability to Southeast Asia and lasting peace and stability to the Asia-Pacific region and the whole world.

Commentary Views SRV 'Maneuver'

BK130925 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemies Have Launched a New Maneuver in an Attempt To Bury the CGDK's 8-point Peace Proposal"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies launched a new maneuver by calling for negotiations with the Thai Government in order to solve the tense situation along the Thai-Cambodian border.

There is nothing new in this Vietnamese maneuver. It is just a new formula that serves the old scheme and old policy of the Vietnamese enemies. Immediately after this maneuver was launched, everyone saw clearly that it is just another cunning trick by the Vietnamese enemies to avoid the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and to bury and turn the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia into a problem between Vietnam and Thailand.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemies have resorted to this maneuver because of their extreme situation caused by the world community warmly supporting and welcoming the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal immediately after it was put forth. The world community realizes that this peace proposal is correct and reasonable, that it will bring genuine peace to Cambodia and Vietnam, and to the Southeast Asian and Asian-Pacific regions, and that it gives no disadvantage to anyone, including the Vietnamese, who are the aggressors. For this reason, the world community has supported this proposal and demanded that Vietnam consider this proposal. This is why the Vietnamese enemies have resorted to this new maneuver, pretending to call for negotiations with Thailand on the problem of security along the Thai-Cambodian border in an attempt to avoid and bury the CGDK's 8-point proposal and occupy Cambodia forever. Moreover, this is in an attempt to prevent the world from condemning them for rejecting this proposal.

As everyone knows, the Cambodian problem is caused by Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia, and the problem of a lack of security along the Thai-Cambodian border was caused by the fact that the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia have violated Thai territorial integrity. This is not a conflict between Thailand and Vietnam. Therefore, this problem must be resolved at its roots--that is, the Hanoi authorities must withdraw all their troops from Cambodia. No other measure can solve this problem because the Vietnamese troops--the root cause of the problem--are still stationed in Cambodia. With Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, peace and security will not be restored in Cambodia, along the Thai-Cambodian border, or in Southeast Asia, and the threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the Asian-Pacific region will remain. Briefly speaking, this problem will not be resolved if its root cause remains.

Therefore, the only way to settle the Cambodian problem correctly, justly, and permanently is through the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. Ways to reach a political settlement of the Cambodian problem have already been defined in the CGDK's 8-point proposal--that is, the Vietnamese aggressors must negotiate with the CGDK, the victim of the Vietnamese aggression, on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. But if Vietnam continues to reject this 8-point peace proposal, refuses to negotiate with the CGDK, and stubbornly resorts to more tricky maneuvers, it will mean that Vietnam does not want to solve the Cambodian problem nor stop violating Thai territory. It means that Vietnam still nurtures its expansionist and annexationist ambition against Southeast Asia. Everyone can clearly see this tricky and cunning idea of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies. The ASEAN countries and the world community have repeatedly rejected this kind of maneuver launched by the Vietnamese enemies. Once again, they have condemned and rejected the Vietnamese maneuver. They will certainly continue to pressure Vietnam to accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal because this is the only genuine peace plan which will lead toward peace in Cambodia, Vietnam, Southeast Asia, and the Asian-Pacific region.

Son Sann Discusses Plan

BK130900 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[11 April Station Correspondent's Interview with CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Voice of the Khmer has received a report that Mr Khieu Samphan, head of the Democratic Kampuchean side, said that his troops would not lay down their arms even after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] Concerning this matter, I would like first to explain to all Cambodians that Vietnam has all along been obstinate. It has seldom respected any agreement. It did not respect the Paris Agreements and any other agreements. For this reason, all of us must be very careful. This is why I understand Mr Khieu Samphan very well when he said that he would like to retain his arms. If we disarm first, Vietnam might use this to help its return to attack us again. If so, what do we have to defend ourselves? For this reason, I really understand His Excellency Khieu Samphan's statement. Now, suppose Vietnam and Heng Samrin are willing to negotiate with the tripartite coalition government, we will be able to discuss anything. We can discuss all problems, including this matter, and if Vietnam gives a firm guarantee that can be trusted by all of us, the Cambodians, and if our friends give us international guarantees whether it is possible for Vietnam to return after the troop withdrawal, we will consider and solve all problems accordingly.

[Question] Thank you. Another point relating to the Cambodian problem is that upon his arrival in Bangkok yesterday, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Vietnam's rejection of the 8-point proposal proposed by the coalition government for the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem is not a final rejection and that he hoped that Vietnam would reconsider this matter. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] I also share Mr Mokhtar's view about this because the desire for peace that all the Cambodian people want will also benefit the Hanoi authorities who are facing all kinds of difficulties in Cambodia and (?Vietnam). For this reason, I believe that this rejection is not final. This is the first point. The second point is that Mr Mokhtar is going to meet Mr Nguyen Co Thach. I believe that Mr Mokhtar will explain to Mr Nguyen Co Thach and urge him to reconsider the 8-point proposal of the coalition government which is a flexible and correct proposal supported by the world community.

[Question] Finally, I would like to ask another question. The Voice of the Khmer saw an article in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW about the proposal for a peace settlement in Cambodia by ASEAN saying that ASEAN wants to propose the deployment of international forces along the Cambodian-Thai border in order to prevent any country from providing arms to the Cambodian resistance forces during the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] In my opinion, I think that ASEAN's program called [words indistinct] was proposed before the 8-point proposal of the Coalition Government publicized in Beijing. Therefore, since all our friends--all the ASEAN friends--have supported the 8-point proposal of the tripartite coalition government--that is, they support the proposal by the Cambodians who are responsible for their own destiny--the ASEAN proposal is already superseded by the proposal of the coalition government which is supported by many other countries. Therefore, I think we should find ways to make Vietnam accept the negotiation in accordance with this 8-point proposal and nothing else.

[Question] The Voice of the Khmer would like to thank his Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann for answering these questions. Thank you.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CONTINUES TO PRAISE BATTAMBANG ATTACK 28 MARCH

BK100915 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Announcement by the DK National Army Supreme Command entitled: "Unity and Cooperation of the Three Forces in Winning Victory Over the Vietnamese Enemy in Battambang Town"]

[Text] 1. On the night of 28 March 1986, our National Army assaulted Battambang Town, hitting the Vietnamese enemy's major strategic points, sweeping, breaking up, and dispersing the Vietnamese village and commune administration in the suburbs and around the town, including the Sangke District seat, 6 communes, and 68 villages, and freeing 30 persons imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

A. We killed or wounded 286 Vietnamese, including 2 Soviet advisers, 1 Vietnamese provincial administrator, 1 battalion commander, 2 company commanders, and 4 platoon commanders killed and another captured. We destroyed 185 assorted guns, 4 tanks, 5 Soviet-made half-tracks, 20 military tricycles and Honda motorcycles, 13 assorted walkie-talkies, 3 Vietnamese military training centers, 11 Vietnamese ammunition and war materiel depots, 5 large rice husking plants, 4 paddy storage houses with tens of thousands of metric tons of paddy, 100 barrels of gasoline, 2 large machine-tool workshops, 185 barracks, and 200 bicycles, and we seized some guns and war materiel.

B. We dispersed and annihilated the Vietnamese administration in villages, communes, and districts in the suburbs and around the town temporarily held under Vietnamese control. This included Sangke District seat, Kbal Khmoch and Andong Pring Townships, Peam Ek, Kdol, Samakki, Chrey, Aomal, and Norea communes, and 68 villages, namely Don Teav, Suosdei, Kong Tum, Peam Ek, Prek Snao, Ta Kung, Rohal Suong, Kouk Dong, Ta Pruoch, Prey Totoeng, (Srang), Kantuot, Kdol, Prek Kroch, (Ta Kav), Sla Ket, Pou Knong, Pou Srei, (Dam Spei), Lvea Toch, Chamka Samraong, Ta Koy, (Cheang Kev), (Prey Thin), Andong Chenh, Prey Totoeng, O Cha, Kbal Khmoch, Svay Chrum, Koki, Chrey, Knong, Ta Loek, Haisan, Rung, O Ta Ki, O Ta Ke, Popeal Khe, Khse Luos, (Roleak), Chrey Dach, Andong Pring, Aomal, Vat Roka, Prey Roka, Moan Haeu, Prey Kon Khla, Kon Sek, (Sarang), O Moni, Kroch, Bak Daok, Anlung Vil, (Bos Te), O Sralau, (Trayoeng), Norea, Vat Thmei, Ambeng Thngai, Rumduol, Moni Ti Muoy, Moni Ti Pi, Ta Pon, Vat Sambat, Prasat Sangke, Svay Pao, Khsoch, and Sophi villages.

C. We freed 30 persons imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy and allowed them to go home.

2. This was an excellent result, for we attacked the Vietnamese enemy on three major points: We attacked the Vietnamese forces accurately in the important strategic areas inside the town, swept, dispersed, and annihilated the Vietnamese administration in villages, communes, and districts, and freed our people who were imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

These results were made possible thanks to the following three forces of unity and cooperation:

First, our National Army was the core in leading the attack; second, the people provided information, guidance, and assistance in the attack against the Vietnamese enemy; and third, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative agents of villages, communes, and districts forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy and posted in the town or its vicinity collaborated in the attack against the Vietnamese enemy.

3. Because we succeeded in combining and securing the cooperation of the three forces, the attack on Battambang Town hit the main strategic points of the Vietnamese enemy and resulted in serious damage and losses to the Vietnamese enemy.

Based on the good experience of the unity and cooperation of the three forces in crushing the Vietnamese enemy in Battambang Town, our National Army, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative agents forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy are requested to continue maintaining unity and cooperation against the Vietnamese enemy in order:

A. To continue launching military attacks against the main strategic points of the Vietnamese enemy in districts, provinces, and even Phnom Penh.

B. To continue dispersing and annihilating the Vietnamese village and commune administration.

C. To continue to set free the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and militiamen.

All of this is the combination of the attack inside the town, the attack against the Vietnamese forces, and the attack to free the people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers. The current situation is very favorable to the progress of the three forces.

Our command and combatants of all units should take, create, and promote the opportunity of such a situation.

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CSO: 4212/73

VODK CARRIES APPEAL TO OPPOSE VIETNAMESE DRAFT

BK100508 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Undated "Appeal" to People To Oppose Vietnamese 1985-86 Dry Season Draft]

[Text] I. Our compatriots, who have been drafted from various provinces throughout the country to build roads for the Vietnamese, carry out transport activities, and clear minefields on the battlefield in western Cambodia, have been fleeing home in great numbers. Recently, on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield alone, more than 8,000 of our people fled home. These compatriots could escape and return home because:

1. Our National Army attacks the Vietnamese enemy.

2. Our National Army prompts the people through leaflets and links among the people and through propaganda and appeals using loudspeakers. The most effective time for our people to escape in great numbers is when our National Army attacks the Vietnamese who will be busy resisting us.

Our people also take the opportunity to prompt others, in big and small groups, to escape the Vietnamese roundup. They also take the opportunity while the Vietnamese are busy engaging our National Army and the ensuing confusion to unite and kill the Vietnamese and cause confusion before fleeing.

II. Through this situation:

1. For our National Army:

A. Increase activities to attack the Vietnamese according to the new 5-point method everywhere.

B. In areas and battlefields where the Vietnamese have already drafted our people, our National Army should strive to attack the Vietnamese using every means to divert the Vietnamese attention and create confusion so that our people can take advantage of the situation and escape home.

2. To our compatriots we make the following appeal:

A. Please try to avoid the Vietnamese draft when you are in your villages.

B. If drafted, please try to escape along the way.

C. Once sent, to the battlefields, please try to escape at an appropriate time, when our National Army attacks the Vietnamese, through killing the few Vietnamese soldiers guarding you before fleeing, or through contacting our National Army operating nearby to cooperate and find ways of attacking the Vietnamese and take the opportunity to escape.

Our compatriots everywhere should try to escape home through every means. Please fight the Vietnamese immediately.

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CSO: 4212/73

VOK CITES HENG SAMRIN'S CIRCULAR ON CGDK ACTIONS

BK111419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Heng Samrin has said that the recent activities of the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government have caused serious difficulties and complex problems to his administration. Heng Samrin stated this in a circular he signed on behalf of the Communist Party Central Committee's Secretariat. In the circular, Heng Samrin noted that activities of the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government have caused complex problems in various departments. The circular was issued on 27 March, that is only 1 day before the coalition government's forces launched a large-scale offensive against the Vietnamese positions in Battambang town.

A high-ranking American official who is well-informed about the military activities has confirmed that there must have been a large-scale offensive launched by the armed forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government against Battambang town on 28 March, which killed 2 Soviet advisers and 107 Vietnamese soldiers. The official also said at first he was skeptical about the claim, but after considering the facts, he believed it was true.

There has been no denial from either the Heng Samrin regime or Hanoi about the attack.

Heng Samrin's intention in issuing the circular is to tell the Communist Party members in his regime about a broad propaganda campaign to persuade the people to oppose the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government. Phnom Penh radio indirectly admitted a few weeks ago that the Heng Samrin regime is facing difficulties due to activities of the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government. The circular noted the need to ensure the well organized defense and control of villages and communes.

Observers said this seemed to be a measure to cope with the Cambodian Coalition Government's attempt to topple the Heng Samrin administration in villages and communes. Heng Samrin also called for a thorough, careful, and rapid implementation of the second phase of the plan to mobilize the people to build the defense line along the Cambodian-Thai border.

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CSO: 4212/73

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

BK140428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Apr 86

["Text" of 1 April birthday greetings message from DK Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to DPRK President Kim Il-song]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

Your Excellency the esteemed president: On the occasion of your glorious 74th birthday, I am very happy to join with the entire Korean people in expressing best wishes to Your Excellency for good health, long life, and great victories in your noble mission of leading the DPRK and the Korean people toward prosperity, glory, and happiness.

The celebration of Your Excellency the president's birthday who is the beloved and respected great leader of the Korean people is also a good opportunity for the Korean people to recall the immortal benefactions of Your Excellency and to renew their study of your great chuche idea which has guided the DPRK and the Korean people toward greater and more brilliant victories in all fields, thus turning the DPRK into a modern socialist country with an independent national economy, brilliant national culture, and powerful and independent self-defense capability.

Under the brilliant beacon of Your Excellency's guidance, the foreign policy of self-reliance and nonalignment has constantly enhanced the DPRK's prestige. The correct principles for a peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland set forth by the DPRK have been supported vigorously by the entire Korean people as well as all peace- and justice-loving people in the world.

On this auspicious occasion, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to extend their wholehearted best wishes for the fraternal Korean people to succeed in realizing the cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland through negotiation.

This birthday celebration is also a good opportunity for our Cambodian people and CGDK to recall, with deep feelings of gratitude, the great benefactions of Your Excellency who has always been very generous and given constant and wholehearted support and assistance to the just cause of our Cambodian people's struggle to liberate our country and defend our race against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and race exterminators, in order to rebuild an independent, unified within its territorial integrity, liberal democratic, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia which has no foreign bases on its soil. In response to your noble spirit, our Cambodian people and CGDK will strive to preserve, strengthen, and develop the bonds of fraternal friendship and traditional solidarity that bind our two peoples and countries together since time immemorial.

Please, Your Excellency, accept my highest regards and profound affection.

[Date] Democratic Kampuchea, 1 April 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS SIHANOUK ON NEW YEAR

BK160640 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Announcer-read 10 April greeting message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and wife]

[Text] To respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Neak Mneang [Sihanouk's wife's title]:

Respected Samdech and Neak Mneang, on the occasion of our traditional new year, the Year of the Tiger, B.E. 2529, cadres and combatants of Democratic Kampuchea and myself would like to join our entire nation in wishing the respected Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea and Neak Mneang good health and constant success in your noble patriotic tasks.

During the past Year of the Ox, our people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK, headed by the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, won many more victories in every field and advanced by another big step. The world more clearly realizes that the Vietnamese are in a complete military impasse on the battlefields of aggression in Cambodia. The CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, which the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea solemnly made public on 17 March 1986, has received a vigorous welcome and assistance and support from the world. People think that this 8-point peace proposal is a wide-ranging, multi-faceted, and reasonable one that could lead to national reconciliation of the entire Cambodian nation and peace in Cambodia, Vietnam, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region; and would benefit all parties involved in the Cambodian issue. No one would lose anything. In this situation, although the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders are trying to avoid it, they are going to have a difficult time. Therefore, the view of our struggle for the future is bright.

I and all of us firmly believe that the Year of the Tiger will bring new success to our nation, people, the CGDK, and the Samdech and Neak Mneang. Please accept my highest and most respected greetings.

Democratic Kampuchea, 10 April 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK LEADERS SEND THANKS TO JAPANESE COMMITTEE

BK120958 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Cambodia Day 1986 will be held in Tokyo, Japan, on 12 April 1986. On this occasion, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, sent a telegram to His Excellency (Haruo Okada), representative of the Japanese committee for organizing the international conference on Cambodia. The following is full text of this telegram:

Respectfully to His Excellency (Haruo Okada), representative of the Japanese committee for organizing the international conference on Cambodia in Tokyo.

Your Excellency: It is with great joy that we would like to join with the Japanese friends in celebrating Cambodia Day 1986 today. On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and the tripartite Cambodian patriotic armed forces, we would like to extend fraternal salutations and best wishes to you and all Japanese friends. May this annual ceremony dedicated to the Cambodian people's just struggle to liberate their country and defend their race achieve total success.

Cambodia Day this year is being held at a time when the Cambodian people's struggle has developed favorably in the military, political, and diplomatic fields. The latest outstanding event on the battlefield has been the increasing participation in the CGDK armed forces' struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor troops by the puppet regime's administrators, particularly those Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. This is an event of great significance, convincing us of the final victory of our Cambodian people's patriotic struggle. However, through its sincere desire for peace and a rapid end to the untold misery and suffering of the Cambodian people as well as the Vietnamese people, the CGDK made an 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem on 17 March 1986. The world community in general has warmly welcomed this proposal and regarded it as a valuable contribution to the efforts to rebuild peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia. However, the Hanoi authorities, who are at an impasse, have rejected this proposal without giving it any consideration. This attitude only further reveals the Hanoi authorities' tricky and cunning nature and their criminal, obstinate stand to carry on the war and occupy Cambodia forever. However, with the world's vigorous support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal, we believe that one day Vietnam will certainly be compelled to reconsider this stand.

On this occasion of the traditional Cambodian new year--the sacred National Union's Day--which is a day under the sign of peace because 1986 has been proclaimed a year of international peace, we would like to extend best wishes to Your Excellency and all the Japanese people. May all of you enjoy good health, happiness, prosperity, and longevity.

On this auspicious occasion, we would like to once again express our deep gratitude to Your Excellency and all the Japanese friends for your valuable contribution to the just cause of our Cambodian people's struggle to liberate our country and defend our race.

Please accept our highest, fraternal regards.

[Dated] 12 April 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK'S IENG THIRITH MEETS WITH JAPANESE PERSONALITIES

Talks with Diet Members

BK190335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Before attending the Cambodia Day observed in Tokyo on 12 April, the delegation of the CGDK led by Mrs Ieng Thirith had talks with Japanese personalities from various circles. On the afternoon of 10 April, our delegation met with His Excellency Hideo Den, upper house Diet member of the United Social Democratic Party. On 11 April, it met with His Excellency Haruo Pkada, former deputy Diet speaker of the Socialist Party, who hosted a cordial reception in honor of our delegation. The reception was also attended by His Excellency (Hushita), Diet member, and His Excellency Hideo Den, upper house Diet member.

During both meetings, Mrs Ieng Thirith conveyed our leaders' greetings to both excellencies who are old friends of Democratic Kampuchea. She informed them in detail about the situation of the national liberation and racial preservation struggle of the Cambodian people, government, and National Army, which has plunged the Vietnamese aggressors more and more deeply and inextricably in the quagmire of the Cambodian battlefield.

His Excellency Haruo Okada and His Excellency Hideo Den assured her of their full support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, including for example the call for Hanoi to negotiate with the CGDK on the ways to withdraw their aggressive troops from Cambodia.

On the same afternoon, our delegation held talks with (Sato Hideo), research director of Japan's Institute for Educational Research, and (Nakano), a Japanese artist. The two personalities have closely monitored the situation in Cambodia and have conducted activities in support of the Cambodian people's struggle. Both assured that they would conduct more vigorous activities in order to bring back peace to Cambodia by settling the Cambodian problem according to the 8-point proposal of the CGDK.

All the above-mentioned talks proceeded in a very friendly, cordial, and warm atmosphere.

Meets Deputy Foreign Minister

BK190730 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] In its activities prior to attending Cambodia Day in Tokyo, the delegation of the CGDK headed by Mrs Ieng Thirith met with His Excellency (Yanai), Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the morning of 11 April. His Excellency (Yanai), accompanied by His Excellency (Sotaru Ojima), director of the First Department of Southeast Asia, and (Chinohara), specialist on Cambodian affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, cordially received our delegation although he was very busy because he was accompanying His Excellency Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, to the United States the next day.

Mrs Ieng Thirith expressed the deep thanks of the CGDK to the Japanese Government for supporting without delay the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, calling for the Hanoi authorities to negotiate with the CGDK on the ways to proceed with the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. She informed His Excellency the deputy minister of the developments of the Cambodian people's national liberation and racial preservation struggle.

His Excellency (Yanai) was greatly impressed with the latest development in which the Cambodian people and Khmer soldiers have joined the DK National Army in rebelling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. He reaffirmed the Japanese Government's support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal and the ASEAN position calling for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and the defense of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference, absolutely refusing to accept Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

The talks proceeded in a very friendly and joyous atmosphere.

Further on Ieng Thirith Visit

BK261214 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] On 12 April, the delegation of the CGDK headed by Mrs Ieng Thirith and accompanied by Mr and Mrs Cheav Lav, Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] representatives in Tokyo, attended the celebration of the 1986 Kampuchea Day in Tokyo sponsored by the Japanese International Conference on Kampuchea Coordinating Committee. During the meeting, Japanese guests from all circles, such as members of the Japanese upper house and lower house Diet, university professors, civil servants, workers, youths, students, etc., and embassy representatives listened to the speech of the head of our delegation. In conclusion, the meeting passed a resolution supporting the

8-point proposal issued on 17 March by our CGDK, and sent it to the United Nations. The messages of our three CGDK leaders, namely, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, were also read at the meeting.

Afterwards, all the guests happily attended a reception and raised a toast to the return to Cambodia in the very near future of peace and independence and to the soon-to-be restored happiness, prosperity, and family reunion of the Cambodian people in the Angkor fatherland.

On 15 April, upon its arrival in Okayama City, the delegation from Cambodia was solemnly and cordially welcomed at the railway station like reunited long-lost blood brothers.

The meeting and reception also proceeded in a most cordial and joyous atmosphere. The meeting wished the Cambodian people a speedy final victory. It passed a resolution supporting the CGDK's 8-point proposal.

On 16 April the delegation paid a courtesy call on and gave a briefing on the situation to His Excellency (Kiyoto Hanapuza), deputy governor of Okayama Prefecture, and met with the deputy mayor representing Mayor (Hakini Matsumoto). Afterwards, it held a press conference in Okayama City.

On 17 April the delegation paid their respects at his Excellency Kozo Sasaki's tomb in Sendai City north of Tokyo. The visit was televised and an interview was given to MAINICHI SHIMBUN at the tomb.

After touring the city, figures from the Socialist Party of Sendai, including, for example, the prefecture Diet member hosted a cordial reception in honor of the delegation presided over by Mrs Kozo Sasaki. Mrs Sasaki, her daughter, and other personalities said they were impressed and thankful to our delegation for coming from the Cambodian battlefield to pay tribute to His Excellency Kozo Sasaki, an eminent friend of the Cambodian people and a founder of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association.

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CSO: 4212/73

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETING WITH EGYPT'S GHALI REPORTED

Egypt Supports CGDK's 8-Point Proposal

BK300453 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] During a 26 April meeting with DK Vice President Khieu Samphan, who is on a visit to Egypt, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that Egypt supports the 17 March 8-point proposal of the CGDK. He said: This new proposal of the CGDK is very significant and of a constructive nature. Egypt supports this proposal for talks because it conforms with Egypt's stand. Egypt always supports any effort for talks.

He also reiterated Egypt's further support for Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, at the 8th summit conference of the nonaligned countries, and at all other international conferences.

More on Meeting

BK020258 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] On 26 April, DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan, who is heading a DK delegation on a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, met and had talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of Egypt.

Vice President Khieu Samphan offered a detailed explanation of the CGDK's 17 March 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem to the Egyptian minister. Vice President Khieu Samphan also conveyed the profound gratitude of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, of the CGDK, and of the Cambodian people to President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government and people for their precious and unswerving support for the Cambodian people's just cause for national survival.

Butrus Ghali stated that the CGDK's 8-point proposal is very constructive and significant. Egypt firmly supports this proposal of the CGDK which conforms with its consistent stand. Egypt has always supported the idea of negotiations.

He also assured Vice President Khieu Samphan that Egypt will support Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, at the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries, and within the framework of all international conferences.

The talks proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

The DK delegation arrived in Cairo on 25 April and was welcomed at the airport by Egyptian officials and friends from various countries, including the head of the ASEAN missions in Egypt.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK STRESSES NATIONAL CONSCIENCE IN FIGHTING SRV

BK180959 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Political commentary": "The Weapon Which Would Lead Us to Victory Over the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] The presence of Vietnam on Cambodian territory is a very dangerous threat to the survival of the Cambodian nation. Every Cambodian should be conscious of it and ponder the issue carefully. Cambodian territory will disappear from the world map if Cambodians neglect the issue and do not unite in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors.

However, we cannot win if we fight without clearly defining our goal and without firm fighting will and genuine national conscience. The most effective weapon that can save us from this danger is this national conscience. To have a national conscience is to know the value of the nation. National conscience does not rest on people's lips. It should also be based on people's actions as well. If one says one is a nationalist and a patriot with only words no action, or if one is carrying out activities divorced from reality, this nationalism is just a scanty idea and cannot be taken seriously.

Many people always say they are nationalists, but this is not an effective weapon leading to victory. Genuine action is the weapon leading to victory. In any country or any group of people, a nation can be recognized as such when it possesses territory, people, culture, civilization, customs, traditions, language, and literature. On the contrary, if there is only land without people, or only people without territory and other elements, in other words when one element is missing, there is no true nation. Therefore, if we say we love the nation and are nationalists, it means we love our land, people--that is our compatriots--culture, civilization, customs, traditions, literature, and our language. We cannot say we love the nation, are nationalists, and are helping and safeguarding the nation if we are selling our territory to foreigners to maltreat, oppress, and arrest the people, if we prefer foreign ways of doing things; or if we do things that lead to the disappearance of our culture, civilization, customs, and traditions. Currently, a number of people are blindly calling themselves nationalists and patriots. However, their activities and actions glaringly show that they are destroying their nation.

In sum, to enable us to score victory against the Vietnamese communist aggressors, who are destroying our Cambodian nation, all of us Cambodians should instill and inculcate this national conscience widely and realistically; otherwise, our Cambodian nation will certainly disappear in the future like Champa [country of the Cham People now part of central Vietnam] and Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam].

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK ON SRV SINKING DEEPER INTO 'QUAGMIRE'

BK211109 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Political commentary: "Is Vietnam Really Afraid of Getting Bogged Down in the Cambodian Quagmire?"]

[Text] In New Delhi, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, stated at the Conference of Nonaligned Countries that, should Vietnam continue to stay in Cambodia, it will be bogged down in Cambodia as the United States was in Vietnam.

We do not know whom Mr Nguyen Co Thach alluded to by making that remark, and we have no idea whether Mr Nguyen Co Thach was sincere about the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia or whether he wanted to make an innuendo about the old wounds of Vietnam and the Americans. However, in our present commentary, we will concentrate only on Vietnam's being bogged down.

Many countries that are Vietnam's friends have repeatedly whispered to Vietnam to think fast about pulling out of Cambodia to avoid being deeply bogged down. Vietnam has ignored the suggestion and boasted that it is invincible. Surprisingly, Mr Nguyen Co Thach now fearfully utters his concern. To what extent can we believe his remark? Some observers believe Mr Nguyen Co Thach's assertion, because militarily, politically, and economically, Vietnam is sinking deeper and deeper because Vietnam has sent its troops to occupy Cambodia. Politically, Vietnam is almost irreparably sunk because of this. Some countries that were Vietnam's friends have strongly criticized Vietnam and stopped supporting it in the international arena, such as at the United Nations. At the latest UN General Assembly, 114 countries voted for Vietnam to leave Cambodia. Militarily, many Vietnamese soldiers have perished in Cambodia and along the Sino-Vietnamese border because of Vietnam's policy in Cambodia. The more troops the Vietnamese authorities send to Cambodia, the more vigorous the struggle and opposition set up by the CGDK forces and the mutinous Heng Samrin soldiers. Economically, Vietnam's situation is indescribable. It is general knowledge that Vietnam is now the most destitute and impoverished state in Asia.

All these realities make a number of observers think that what Mr Nguyen Co Thach said was true. We do admire Mr Nguyen Co Thach for daring to speak out the truth.

However, another school of thought believes that nothing Vietnam says can ever be trusted, for Vietnam is well known as the master of the absurd. This is especially true of a Vietnamese named Nguyen Co Thach, who is famous for denaturing truth for propaganda purposes. It can be said that Mr Nguyen Co Thach has a hard time about something to show to the world that it sincerely wants to settle the Cambodian problem, that it wants to withdraw troops from Cambodia, that it wants this and that, and so on.

The Voice of the Khmer thinks that, in this matter, whether or not Mr Nguyen Co Thach is sincere, what he said is very true. Certainly, if Vietnam hangs on in its occupation of Cambodia, it will surely sink deeper and deeper in the quagmire. The longer they stay, the deeper they will be bogged down to the point that Vietnam's situation will be irreparable. Therefore, if the Hanoi government really loves its own people and really pities the Cambodian people, as it has claimed it does, the acceptance of the CGDK's 8-point proposal is essential. This is the best and rarest opportunity for Vietnam to pull itself out of the Cambodian quagmire. Failing to do so, no power in the world will be able to help it. Not even the communist ringleader will be able to do so. Vietnam will surely see that in the near future. No force can prevail over the force of patriotism of the people of an oppressed nation.

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CSO: 4212/73

VODK SAYS NGUYEN CO THACH LIES ABOUT TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK230905 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach once again Lies about this year's So-called Partial Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops"]

[Text] Hanoi, and especially Nguyen Co Thach, has many times brandished the banner of aggression in the diplomatic field in order to deceive and mislead public opinion. The world has already seen Vietnam's diplomatic offensive banner and has opposed, rejected, or exposed it as Hanoi's diplomatic deception.

Since the CGDK announced it to the world on 17 April 1986, this peace plan has been welcomed and supported far and wide. It has been generally recognized as a reasonable, fair, and generous plan, for not only is it aimed at settling the problem and ending the war of aggression in Cambodia, but it also contains many concessions to the Vietnamese allowing them to pull themselves and their aggressive forces from Cambodia, protects their interests both in Vietnam and Cambodia and in the international arena, and also benefits lasting peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, the CGDK's 8-point peace plan to settle the Cambodian problem politically can be compared to a thunderbolt crashing against the Hanoi authorities' diplomatic offensive banner, driving the Hanoi authorities to silence, and causing them to refrain out of fear from brandishing their banner of aggression in the diplomatic field for nearly a month.

Now, during the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in New Delhi, while many countries proposed that the nonaligned countries pay close attention to the CGDK's 8-point peace plan and called on Vietnam to hold talks with the CGDK, Nguyen Co Thach, representative of the Hanoi aggressors, made an ungallant and arbitrary evasive move by pointing out that:

1. The Hanoi authorities do not accept the CGDK's 8-point peace plan to settle the Cambodian problem politically.

2. The Hanoi authorities are preparing to partially withdraw their aggressive troops in 1986.

It is public knowledge that the Hanoi authorities as a whole, and Nguyen Co Thach in particular, have repeatedly said that they will pull out this many or that many aggressive troops every year. Although this claim has been made so many times for so many years, the Hanoi authorities have, in fact, been steadily sending aggressor troops by the tens of thousands to occupy Cambodia. Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach and the Hanoi authorities have kept lying time and again. They are trying at every opportunity to utter blatant lies to dupe world opinion.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK: SOLDIERS APPEAL FOR DEFECTORS FROM VIETNAMESE

BK230848 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Undated Appeal by 26 Cambodian Soldiers Who Recently Fled From Dangrek Battlefield]

[Text] Dear Cambodian soldiers on the Dangrek battlefield: Recently 26 Cambodian soldiers posted on Hill 642, O Tram Paong, and Phlov Preah Pralay on the Dangrek battlefield, defected from the Vietnamese enemy to cooperate with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas operating nearby.

Dear compatriots on the Dangrek battlefield: The 26 Cambodian soldiers have arrived at positions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. They are all well and have been warmly welcomed by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, who have provided all kinds of assistance to these brothers. Dear compatriots on the Dangrek battlefield: We would like to quote from the appeal by the 26 Cambodian soldiers.

"Dear compatriots on the Dangrek battlefield: We have been starved by the Vietnamese. They have deprived us of medicine when we are sick and forced us to work day and night digging trenches and many kilometers of canals, breaking stone to pave roads across jungles, and building defense works for them. They have forced us to walk in front of them to clear mines and die on their behalf. We have been accused, arrested, and even executed like animals by the Vietnamese. What are you all waiting for, then, after all this? Come quickly. Defect from the Vietnamese.

Beloved Cambodian soldiers on the Dangrek battlefield: We have talked among ourselves discussing ways and means to flee and destroy the Vietnamese. We have thought of our parents and relatives at home and wondered how badly they are being treated by the Vietnamese. We have talked about our pity for our compatriots who had been drafted to die on the battlefield in western Cambodia. Sometime, we even came across the Vietnamese maltreating and executing our people in a most cruel manner. We have witnessed the Vietnamese raping our relatives in a most barbarous manner. Then our anger was raging and we did not let these Vietnamese to do as they liked. We turned our guns and killed the Vietnamese to avenge our people and freed some of our compatriots to return home. We have revolted against the

Vietnamese many times. Our people are daily escaping from the Vietnamese. And lately, 26 of us deserted the Vietnamese and cooperated with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy race exterminators.

Beloved Cambodian soldiers on the Dangrek battlefield: We have been treated in the same way by the Vietnamese. We have secretly discussed ways and means to kill the Vietnamese together and escape from the Vietnamese shackles. Therefore, please rise up and kill the Vietnamese immediately. Do not wait any longer. Come and join our nation and people. Cooperate with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to fight and quickly liberate our race from the Vietnamese. Please compatriots, come over quickly. All of us, the 26 soldiers, and our brothers in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas will always welcome you. Please hurry. The nation and people consider you patriots and assets of the nation."

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VONADK COMMENTARY ON SRV, INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR

BK020235 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The United Nations Proclaims 1986 the International Year of Peace, But Vietnam Carries on With Its War of Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] The United Nations has proclaimed 1986 the International Year of Peace and has appealed to all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world to join hands in seeking peace.

But in Cambodia, for the past 7 years hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops have been invading and occupying the country and regularly intruding into Thai territory, causing insecurity in Southeast Asia and forcing Thailand to confront Vietnam's aggression.

Recently, the CGDK unveiled its 8-point peace proposal to settle the Cambodian problem politically by calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. This proposal has triggered a series of statements by the majority of UN member states, led by the ASEAN countries, voicing active support and calling it a very reasonable, comprehensive, and flexible proposal aimed at ending the war in Cambodia and achieving national union and national reconciliation in the very near future in order to contribute to resolving the question of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. However, Hanoi has rejected this proposal. This shows that the Hanoi authorities are not sincere in seeking a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and do not want peace in the region.

If it wants to join in observing the International Year of Peace, Vietnam should accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, allowing Cambodia as well as Vietnam and all of Southeast Asia to enjoy peace.

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VODK MAY DAY EDITORIAL VIEWS ANTI-SRV STRUGGLE

BK010916 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian Workers and People Appeal to the World Community To Support Further the Cambodian People's Just Struggle for National Survival and the Rights and Freedoms of the Cambodian Workers"]

[Text] International Labor Day is 1 May. Every year on 1 May, laborers and workers of all nationalities usually take a day off from work to celebrate this glorious day with great pride in their successes in the struggle for the right to live, work, and avoid being oppressed and exploited.

The Cambodian workers, like all Cambodian people throughout the country during the past more than 7 years, have been bullied, oppressed, and massacred in a most barbarous and cruel manner by the Vietnamese enemies. In addition to massacring our people every day by all kinds of methods, robbing and destroying our economy, and destroying foodstuffs to starve our people to death, the Vietnamese enenies have resorted to the new, barbarous and cruel method of recruiting hundreds of thousands of Cambodian workers and people as laborers serving their war of aggression, making them clear brush; clear mine fields; dig trenches; and build roads, camps, and positions for the Vietnamese along the western border of Cambodia, which is malaria-infested zone. This has caused many Cambodian workers and people to die in a most miserable manner while tens of thousands of others have been wounded or maimed by mine explosions and malaria. Therefore, these barbarous and cruel acts of the Vietnamese enemies are not merely concrete exploitation of the Cambodian people's labor but rather constitute a heinous crime to exterminate the Cambodian race.

In the face of these barbarous and cruel acts of the Vietnamese enemies, the Cambodian workers and people have joined hands with our National Army and all Cambodian patriotic forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemies. They have fought valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere, thus plunging the Vietnamese aggressors into a quagmire and causing them more serious difficulties every year and every season.

This year, the Cambodian workers and people are welcoming International Labor Day in a situation when the struggle of our nation and people is developing favorably in all fields. The notable development of our struggle in this dry season, particularly in the past few months, is that by effectively coordinating and uniting our three forces our National Army has intensified its attacks against the Vietnamese enemies more vigorously deep inside Cambodia, particularly in the five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake and the areas around and inside Phnom Penh. For example, we attacked Battambang town, Siem Reap town, Kompong Thom town three times, and Pochentong International Airport twice and lobbed hand grenades and fired at the Vietnamese enemies in the middle of Phnom Penh, for example at Phsa Chas and Phsa Orussei markets and Vat Phnom. In attacking the Vietnamese strategic positions, we destroyed a large number of Vietnamese personnel and a quantity of weapons; ammunition; and depots and warehouses storing fuel oil, foodstuffs, and war materiel. Moreover, we have disrupted and dismantled the Vietnamese enemies' village and commune administrations, attacked townships and large and small positions of the Vietnamese enemies, and ambushed and smashed the Vietnamese enemies everywhere.

The situation in the international arena is also developing favorably to our people's struggle. Particularly, the world is enthusiastically supporting the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, pressuring the Hanoi authorities to accept this proposal, supporting the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia.

On this International Labor Day, the Cambodian workers, together with the entire Cambodian people, would like to call on workers and laborers of all nationalities and all peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world to please continue to give all kinds of support to the Cambodian people's just struggle, condemn the Vietnamese crimes against the Cambodian workers and people, and demand that the Vietnamese enemies end all these criminal acts and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia unconditionally. In the immediate future, we call on them to further support the CGDK's 8-point proposal and help us make it concrete, serving as a sacred measure for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem so that Cambodia will be able to enjoy peace and security and the Cambodian workers and people will be able to enjoy the rights to live and work without any oppression and exploitation. This is also for peace, security, and stability of Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific region.

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DK SUPREME COMMANDER ON DRY SEASON RESULTS

BK010518 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Apr 86

[30 April Statement by Son Sen, Supreme Commander of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, on Combat Results on All Battlefields Throughout the Country During the 8th Season--November 1985-April 1986--recorded]

[Text] The 8th dry season ended on 30 April 1986. On this occasion, on behalf of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, I would like to sum up and make some remarks on the outcome of our offensive launched against the Vietnamese enemies on all battlefields throughout the country during the 8th dry season:

1. The destruction of Vietnamese manpower: The DK National Army killed or wounded 26,000 Vietnamese soldiers.

2. We liberated or destroyed the independent positions of the Vietnamese enemy as follows: 176 platoon-size, 57 company-size, 30 battalion-size, 15 regiment-size, and 2 division-size positions.

3. We liberated or destroyed defense network positions of Vietnamese battalion positions as follows: 76 platoon-size and 18 company-size positions.

4. We liberated or destroyed defense network positions of Vietnamese regiment positions as follows: 28 platoon-size, 25 company-size, and 10 battalion-size positions.

5. We routed Vietnamese operational units on several occasions as follows: platoon-size units on 221 occasions, company-size units on 290 occasions, battalion-size units on 277 occasions, regiment-size on 35 occasions, and division-size on several occasions. We destroyed 16 tanks and armored cars, 7 aircraft, and 85 heavy guns of various calibers.

6. We ambushed Vietnamese transport units as follows: platoon-size units on 50 occasions, company-size units on 28 occasions, battalion-size on 18 occasions; 609 trucks, 2 trains with 23 train cars, 159 motorboats, and 1 large Soviet-made ferryboat.

7. We attacked and liberated villages, communes, townships, and district and provincial towns from the Vietnamese claws on several occasions as follows: We repeatedly attacked and liberated 1,200 villages and 682 communes. We liberated 79 communes. We repeatedly attacked and destroyed 47 townships and district towns and 6 [words indistinct] namely Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Mondolkiri. We attacked large and medium-size international airports on five occasions. We attacked and destroyed five radar stations and national military training centers.

8. We disrupted and destroyed national highways and large and small routes at 25 places totaling 31,130 meters.

9. We destroyed bridges and culverts at 19 places totaling 285 meters.

10. We destroyed and cut off railroads as follows: 661 sections of the Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad totaling 28,017 meters; 40 sections of the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railroad totaling 4,190 meters.

11. The Vietnamese enemies sent a total of 30,000 fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. Many of them have fled back home.

12. Some 12,168 Vietnamese soldiers deserted their ranks, particularly those newly recruited and sent for training in Cambodia.

13. Some 230 Vietnamese soldiers mutinied.

14. Some 19,575 Cambodian soldiers deserted the Vietnamese ranks.

15. Cambodian soldiers and village and commune militiamen forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies killed or wounded 2,684 Vietnamese enemies during mutinies.

16. Numbers of Cambodian people killed by the Vietnamese enemies:

a. Some 2,920 were killed with toxic chemicals and weapons;

b. Thousands of people were killed or wounded while being forced by the Vietnamese enemies to clear bush, build roads and military installations, work near the battlefields, and walk through mine fields on the battlefields on the western border of Cambodia.

Here are some of my observations regarding the above combat results on the battlefields:

1. The Vietnamese enemies' plans for the 8th dry season of 1985-86 were: First, to seal off the routes of the tripartite armed forces in the western part of Cambodia and, second, to resist and destroy the tripartite armed forces inside Cambodia. These two plans of the Vietnamese enemies were totally defeated by the National Army and Cambodian people.

2. The situation during the 8th dry season clearly indicated some important points as follows:

a. The situation on the battlefields has developed to another important extent.

b. On all battlefields in the first, second, and third groups, our DK National Army fought actively and effectively against the Vietnamese enemies throughout the country.

c. On the battlefields in the first group alone, our guerrilla activities developed to another important extent compared with the scale in previous dry seasons, for example, the attacks launched in tne five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake, areas around Phnom Penh, and areas around Battambang town. The attacks launched in the areas around Phnom Penh and Battambang town were incessant throughout the 8th dry season.

d. On the battlefields in the first group inside Cambodia, the DK National Army was able to directly hit the important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies, such as the repeated attacks launched along the two banks of the Mekong River. On the eastern bank of the Mekong River, we attacked the Vietnamese enemies in areas stretching from Sambo and Chhlong Districts in Kratie Province through to Kroch Chhma District and the Tonle Bet River in Kompong Cham Province. On the western bank of the Mekong River, we also attached the Vietnamese repeatedly in areas stretching from Sambo District on the western bank of the Mekong River and Prek Prasap District in Kratie Province and Stoeng Trang and Kompong Siem Districts in Kompong Cham Province to Muk Kampul District in Kandal Province which is adjacent to Phnom Penh. These battlefields adjacent to the Mekong River are all strategic areas. They are heavily populated and economic areas and constitute an important water transport route of the Vietnamese enemy. We also attacked various other strategic places, such as Route 21 and the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Baray, Tang Kouk, and Chamka Leu Districts. Along the Tonle Sap Lake, we repeatedly launched attacks in areas stretching from Stoeng Sen to Prek Phneou, particularly on the eastern bank of the lake.

e. We opened a new guerrilla warfare battlefield on the eastern bank of the Mekong River adjacent to Phnom Penh, such as in Kaoh Sotin, Srei Santhor, Sithor Kandal, and Peareang Districts along the Tonle Toch River adjacent to Lvea Em District.

f. We launched our attacks continuously in the areas around Phnom Penh and Battambang town, pinning down tens of thousands of Vietnamese forces in these two areas.

g. We attacked more large, medium-size, and small townships than in previous dry seasons. In attacking these townships, we destroyed a larger quantity of the Vietnamese enemies' war materiel, particularly foodstuffs, weapons, and ammunition, then in the previous dry seasons. Another point is that during this 8th dry season, we seized more weapons and ammunition from the Vietnamese enemies than in previous dry seasons and launched large-scale attacks against various important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies, such as the Pochentong International Airport, Kompong Thom town, Siem Reap town, Battambang town, and Kompong Speu town. During the large-scale attacks on these important strategic points, we killed or wounded a large number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a large quantity of war materiel. We even destroyed a Vietnamese division command.

h. We were able to attack and dismantle the Vietnamese village and commune administrations repeatedly throughout the country both in the first and third groups of battlefields.

i. Also during this 8th dry season, our DK National Army cut off various strategic transportation routes of the Vietnamese enemies, including railroads, land routes, and waterways.

All these splendid results in the 8th dry season have been made possible by many causes, but I would like to mention only some which are directly related to events on the military field:

The first cause is that our DK National Army thoroughly grasped and implemented our new five attack tactics more effectively.

The second cause is that our National Army implemented our seven attack methods more effectively.

The third cause is that our National Army implemented the principle of coordinating our three forces to attack the Vietnamese enemies more effectively.

The fourth cause is that our National Army was able to regularly attack and dismantle the Vietnamese enemies' village and commune administrations in the countryside along with attacking small, medium, and large townships, thus pinning down Vietnamese enemy forces everywhere both in the rural and urban areas. The Vietnamese enemy forces thus were in a stalemate everywhere.

Of all these causes, the most outstanding in this 8th dry season is the fact that more people, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies joined with our National Army in the attacks against the Vietnamese enemies throughout the country.

In this connection, on behalf of the Supreme Command of the DK National Army, I would like to express warm commendation to our National Army, people, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies for jointly launching activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, thus causing the situation on the battlefields in this just-concluded 8th dry season to advance to another important extent. On this occasion, I call on our National Army, our people, and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies to increase your activities, unite as one, and launch more vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese enemies in the coming rainy season and the seasons to come so as to join with the world forces in forcing the Vietnamese enemy to sit at the negotiating table with the tripartite CGDK in order to settle the Cambodian problem through political means in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace plan, a plan which is proper and reasonable and which enjoys great support of the world. This 8-point peace plan benefits the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people, and the peoples in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and elsewhere in the world, because it will bring independence, peace, and security to the Cambodian people as well as to the Vietnamese people and will enable the Cambodian and Vietnamese people to rebuild their countries so that the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and throughout the world will also enjoy peace and security.

I call on our National Army on all battlefields throughout the country to carry on their offensive against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our new five attack tactics and seven attack methods and further implement our principle of coordinating and uniting the three forces to attack the Vietnamese enemies more effectively.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Supreme Command of the DK National Army, I would like to express profound thanks to all friendly countries near and far and all peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world for constantly supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. We call on all friendly countries near and far and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to further support the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation until the Vietnamese enemies agree to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people solve their own problems within the spirit of great national union and national reconciliation as defined in the 8-point peace plan of the tripartite CGDK.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK PROVIDES ROUNDUP OF BATTLE REPORTS

28 March-3 April

BK040844 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 28 March to 3 April:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 March reports that DK forces attacked Kang Keng township near Kompong Som Airport on 25 March, Peuk commune in Kroch Chhma district in Kompong Cham Province on 24 March, Kandaol commune in Kompong Trach district of Kampot Province on 18 March, and a commune in Pailin district of Battambang Province on 23 March and conducted various other activities on Pailin, Peam Ta, Leach, and Kampot battlefields from 3 to 26 March, killing or wounding 137 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune office buildings, 1 truck, 1 rice milling machine, 7 barracks, and some weapons and ammunition; and seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 March, DK forces attacked and broke up Vietnamese commune administrations in Peareang district of Prey Veng Province on 26 March, in Cheung Prey district of Kompong Cham Province on 25 March, and in Thmar Puok district of Battambang Province on 25 March; ambushed 3 troop trucks in an area between Koup and Samraong on Route 68 on 25 March; and conducted other activities on Mondolkiri, Pailin, south Sisophon, Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields between 10 and 25 March, killing or wounding 176 Vietnamese soldiers; dispersing and disintegrating 4 Vietnamese commune administrations; destroying 88 assorted weapons, 2 commune office buildings, 4 barracks, 3 trucks, 1 power generator, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 35 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 10 villages and 3 Cambodian soldiers on the battlefield east of Phnom Penh and 4 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 March reports that DK forces killed or wounded 252 Vietnamese soldiers during attacks at Moung district seat on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 25 March, at 3 villages in Kompong Tralach district on Tonle Sap battlefield on 23 March, at a commune in Udong district on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 18 and 23 March, and at a village on south Battambang battlefield and in actions launched on Peam Ta, south Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Moung-Pursat, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and east Battambang battlefield from 10 to 26 March. They also destroyed 46 assorted guns, 9 trucks, 1 district office building, 5 commune office buildings, 66 barracks, 55 Vietnamese houses, 3 large warehouses, 1 rice and paddy storehouse, 4 waterpumps and power generators, 2 motorboats, 18 boats, 2 12-hp boat engines, 1 bridge, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 16 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 10 villages and 310 inhabitants on Moung-Pursat battlefield and 2 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 March reports that DK forces attacked Vietnamese administrative networks at Phnum Bat and Phsa Dek communes in Ponhea Loe district on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 24 and 25 March, at Krek Commune in Ponhea Krek district on east Kompong Cham battlefield between 20 and 22 March, at Chambak and Russei Kev communes in Prek Prasap district on Kratie battlefield on 27 March, at Sala Visai and Kompong Svay communes in Kompong Svay district on Kompong Thom battlefield on 23 and 24 March, and at Damnak Kantuot commune in Kompong Trach district on Kampot battlefield on 25 March; and conducted various other activities on Pailin, western Leach, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, Kompong Thom, Kampot, Moung, and northwest Phnom Penh battlefields between 18 and 28 March, killing or wounding 179 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying Vietnamese administrative networks at 7 communes and 7 villages, 11 guns, 6 commune office buildings, 13 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 13 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on east Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 April reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrations at Kompong Kdei commune in Sot Nikom district on Siem Reap battlefield on 21 March, at Trapeang Chan commune in Baribo district on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 13 March, and at Sre Khnong and Thmei communes in Chhuk District on Kampot battlefield on 20 and 27 March; ambushed a Soviet T-54 tank at Totoeng Thngai dam on north Phnom Penh battlefield on 24 March; attacked a Vietnamese divisional position at Tuol Chheu Buon Daeum in Muk Kampul district on north Phnom Penh battleifeld on 28 March; and conducted various other activities on Pailin, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Peam Ta, north Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kampot, and Siem Reap battlefields including results from Battambang town from 13 to 29 March, killing or wounding 470 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 208 assorted weapons, 5 tanks, 9 trucks, 20 motorcycles, 13 field radios, 3 military training centers, 11 warehouses storing ammunition and war materiel, 4 paddy storehouses, 5 rice mills, 100 barrels of fuel oil, 2 large foundries, 2 tractors, 264 barracks, 200 bicycles, and some war materiel; seizing a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 1 district seat, 2 townships, 6 communes, and 68 villages on Battambang battlefield and 6 villages on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 April reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Peareang district on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 28 March, in Cheung Prey district on Kompong Cham battlefield on 25 March, in Kompong Svay district on Kompong Thom battlefield on 25 and 28 March, and in Sot Nikom district on Siem Reap battlefield on 21 March; ambushed a Vietnamese regiment in Varin district on Siem Reap battlefield on 15 March and a Vietnamese battalion in Stoung district on Kompong Thom battlefield on 23 March, and Vietnamese trucks on various battlefields; and conducted various other activities on Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields between 17 and 28 March, killing or wounding 213 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 31 guns, 7 trucks, 2 barrels of gasoline, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 5 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield, 5 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield, 10 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield, and 2,200 inhabitants on Siem Reap battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 April, DK forces raided Prey Nop district town and a regimental command headquarters on Kompong Som battlefield on 31 March; dismantled the Vietnamese administrations at 4 villages in Cheung Prey district on Kompong Cham battlefield on 30 March, at 4 communes along the Mekong River in Kroch Chhma district on 31 March, and at Pongro commune in Chhlong district on Kratie battlefield on 29 March; ambushed 5 Vietnamese trucks on Samlot battlefield on 26 March, 1 truck on Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 30 March, and a Vietnamese battalion on Kompong Thom battlefield on 28 March; and conducted other activities on Samlot, Moung, Leach, Kompong Thom, Kratie, and Chhep battlefields from 20 to 30 March, killing or wounding 181 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 83 assorted weapons, 7 trucks, 4 commune office buildings, 1 materiel warehouse, 2 paddy and rice warehouses, 1 cloth warehouse, 2 2-watt telegraph sets, 15 bicycles, 43 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing 17 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel

4-10 April

BK111119 [Editorial report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 4-10 April:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 April reports DK forces killed 156 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 176 others; destroyed 11 assorted guns, 3 trucks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seized some arms, ammunition, and war materiel during actions conducted on Kratie battlefield on 31 March, on Pailin battlefield between 27 March and 1 April, south Sisophon battlefield from 20 March to 1 April, on western Leach battlefield on 31 March and 1 April, on north Sisophon battlefield between 30 March and 1 April, and on Koh Kong battlefield from 17 to 18 March.

At 2315 GMT on 5 April VONADK reports that as a result of actions launched against Vietnamese troops on south Battambang battlefield on 30 March, on Kompong Thom battlefield on 21 March, on Kompong Speu battlefield on 1 April, on west Battambang battlefield on 1 April, on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 31 March, on Leach battlefield on 30 March, in Cheung Prey District on 30 March, and again on Moung-Pursat and Kompong Speu battlefields on 30 and 31 March, DK forces killed and wounded 75 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantled Vietnamese administrations in 1 commune and 2 villages; destroyed 14 guns, 1 truck, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 2 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 5 villages on south Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 April, DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese vessel in Mekong River on 1 April; attacked 4 Vietnamese trucks moving from Hill 210 to Veal Thom on Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 2 April and a Vietnamese truck convoy along Route 4 on 2 April; and conducted various other activities on Chhep and Kompong Thom battlefields on 23 and 24 March and 4 April, killing and wounding 73 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 22 guns, 7 trucks, 1 vessel, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing 410 mines and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 April reports DK forces attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Prek Prasap District on Kratie battlefield on 1 April, in Chruoy Sdau commune on south Sisophon battlefield on 2 April, in Kampot and Tuk Meas Districts on Kampot battlefield between 29 March and 3 April, and in Ban Pong commune on Stung Treng battlefield on 13 March; ambushed the Vietnamese soldiers on south Sisophon battlefield on 2 April, on Kampot battlefield on 28 March, on Route 4 battlefield on 1 and 3 April, and on Route 7 on 14 March; and conducted various other activities on Leach, Kampot, Chhep, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields from 22 March to 3 April, killing and wounding 154 Vietnamese enemies; dispersing Vietnamese administrations in 14 villages and 3 communes; destroying 9 guns, 3 trucks, 1 tractor, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 7 villages on Kratie battlefield, 7 villages on Sisophon battlefield, and 2 villages on Kampot battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 8 April VONADK reports that in actions launched in Kompong Tralach District on 26 March, in Toek Phos District on 23 March, in Moung District on 26 and 28 March, in Krakor District on 30 March, in Prey Chhor District on 26 March, in Sre Ambel District on 4 April, in Chamka Leu District on 30 March, in Phnum Srok District on 31 March, and on Moung-Pursat, Kompong Cham, Peam Ta, Leach, Koh Kong Leu, north Sisophon, northwest Phnom Penh, and south Sisophon battlefields between 23 March and 5 April, DK forces killed and wounded 139 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed Vietnamese administrations in 6 villages and 7 communes, 28 weapons, 8 commune office buildings, 34 barracks, 3 boats, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 15 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 12 villages on Pursat battlefield and 5 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 9 April reports that in actions launched on Kompong Som, Kompong Chhnang, north Battambang, Pailin, Kompong Thom, Moung-Pursat, northwest Phnom Penh, north Sisophon, and south Sisophon battlefields from 26 March to 7 April, DK forces killed and wounded 162 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a train, 43 weapons, 660 meters of railroad track, 2 tanks, 1 truck, 1 25-meter bridge, 1 ammunition depot, 2 barracks, and some materiel; dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in 2 communes; seized 2 weapons and some war materiel; and freed 4 villages on north Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 April, in actions launched on Tonle Sap, Leach, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Pailin, south Sisophon, Kampot and Kratie battlefields from 1 to 7 April, DK forces killed 62 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 65 others; destroyed the Vietnamese admihistrative networks in 2 communes, 12 weapons, 2 boats, 2 trucks, and some war materiel; seized 6 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 3 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

18-24 April

BK250601 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 18-24 April:

At 2315 GMT on 18 April the radio reports that in actions launched on north Sisophon, south Battambang, Moung, Battambang, Samlot, Pailin, Peam Ta, Leach, Siem Reap, Koh Kong, Route 4, south Sisophon, and northwest Phnom Penh battlefields between 1 and 16 April, DK forces killed or wounded 322 Vietnamese enemies; dismantled 1 commune administration and 4 village administrations; destroyed 27 assorted guns, 7 trucks, 2 ammunition and materiel depots, 1 Vietnamese military training school, 4 commune offices, 1 large rice milling machine, 1 powerplant, 2 gasoline depots, 1 tractor, 1 bridge, 1 250-watt radio, and a large quanitty of ammunition and materiel; seized 6 guns and some ammunition and war materiel. The radio states DK forces liberated 30 commune and village militiamen, 10 prisoners, 2 communes, and 13 villages on the north Sisophon battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 April, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrations at Vihear Luong in Ponhea Loe District on 9 April, at communes in Kompong Chhnang Province's Rolea P'ier District and Kompong Thom Province's Santuk and Kompong Svay Districts between 10 and 15 April, and in Kompong Som on 11 April, and conducted other activites on Kompong Chhnang, Takeo, Kampot, northwest Phnom Penh, Koh Kong, Kompong Som, and Kompong Thom battlefield between 9 and 15 April, killing or wounding 124 Vietnamese soldiers destroying the Vietnamese administration in 1 district seat, 4 communes, and 8 villages; destroying 25 guns, 80 meters of railroad track, 2 commune office buildings, 2 tractors, 1 waterpump, 1 saw, 3 paddy stores, 2 military uniform depots, 12 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 18 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages and a platoon of Cambodian soldiers on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield and 2 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 20 April the radio reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese administrations at 1 commune and 5 villages in Tuk Meas District on Kampot battlefield on 13 and 14 April and at Treng Commune in Battambang District on 14 April; cut 30 meters of railroad track at Kouk Trom on south Battambang battlefield on 12 April; attacked a Vietnamese battalion at Bos Bong on south Sisophon battlefield on 14 April; and conducted various other activites on Pailin, Koh Kong Kraom, south Sisophon, Battambang, and Kampot battlefields from 6 to 16 April. They killed or wounded 219 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 4 aircraft, 51 assorted guns, 1 aircraft control command, 3 Soviet field radio stations, 4 Soviet advisers' offices, 1 radar station, 2 commune office buildings, 1 ammunition depot, 1 weapons depot, 13 motor vehicles, 6 three-wheeled motorcycles, 12 telephones, 6 typewriters, 7 houses, 30 meters of railroad track, 1 road roller, 1 bridge, 100,000 liters of diesel oil, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 6 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 4 villages on Kampot battlefield and 7 villages on Pailin battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 April reports that in actions launched against the Vietnamese enemies in Bakan District on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 11 and 13 April, in Kong Pisei District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 7 April, in Phnum Sruoch District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 4 April, on Route 4 battlefield on 6 and 12 April, and on Koh Kong Leu, Moung-Pursat, Kompong Speu, Kampot, and Battambang battlefields between 10 and 18 April, DK forces killed or wounded 91 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed the Vietnamese administrations at 1 commune and 9 villages, 1 commune office building, 1 gun, 1 truck, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 1 gun and some materiel; and liberated 2 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield and 4 villages on Kompong Speu battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 April, DK forces killed or wounded 146 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed the Vietnamese administrations in 13 villages and 2 communes, destroyed 21 weapons, 1 commune office building, 5 barracks, 330 meters of railroad track, 2 boat engines, 2 boats, and some war materiel; seized 5 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 4 villages on north Battambang battlefield and 5 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield in actions launched in Snagke District on 11 April, in Svay Teap District on 16 April, in Moung District on 10 April, in Toek Phos District on 8 April, in Cheung Prey District on 13 April, in Sandan District on 16 April, in Kompong Chhnang Province on 13 April, on north Battambang battlefield on 12 April, on Tonle Sap battlefield on 12 April, and on western Leach, Koh Kong Kraom, north of Phnom Penh, east Kompong Cham, Moung-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields between 9 and 20 April.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 April reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrative networks in Puok District on 8 April, Kompong Svay District on 19 April, in Baray District on 12 April, and in Samlot District on 14 April; ambushed a Vietnamese regiment in Puok District on 11 April and a regiment in Kompong Svay District on 12 April; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, and Battambang battlefields between 8 and 19 April. They killed or wounded 147 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks in 2 villages and 5 communes; destroyed 18 weapons, 2 commune office buildings, 2 warehouses, 1 paddy stock, 1 ammunition depot, 1 C-25 radio, 3 boats, 11 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 16 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 2 communes on Siem Reap battlefield and 2 villages on Samlot battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 April, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese "enemies" in Phsa Chas and Phsa o Russei markets in Phnom Penh on 17 April; routed a Vietnamese company west of Roka Pram in Tbong Khmum District on East Kompong Cham battlefield on 18 April, a Vietnamese battalion in Thmar Puok District on north Sisophon battlefield on 16 April, and a Vietnamese platoon in Thmar Puok District on 13 April; ambushed a Vietnamese truck moving from Dang Tong on Samlot battlefield on 16 April, 2 Vietnamese trucks moving from Samlot District seat on 18 April, and 3 trucks moving to Smach on Samlot battlefield on 19 April; and conducted various other activities on north Sisophon and Pailin battlefields from 10 to 20 April, killing or wounding 172 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 8 guns, 6 trucks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing some war materiel.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ON APRIL BATTLE RESULTS

BK020429 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has received various reports on the CGDK forces' attacks against Vietnamese troops in many places in Battambang, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey Provinces, which resulted in heavy Vietnamese casualties. These reports say:

On 5 April, at 1030, KPNLF combatants clashed with Vietnamese aggressor troops at the 7 January dam in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, killing six Vietnamese soldiers on the spot. On 8 April, at 0730, KPNLF combatants conducting a mission in the interior clashed with a company of Vietnamese soldiers at Pralay Thno village, Sangke District, Battambang Province. The Vietnamese soldiers disengaged after 20 minutes of fighting. The KPNLF forces pursued these Vietnamese soldiers and engaged them again at Boeng Tim village, Sangke District, for 30 minutes. Casualties on both sides were unknown.

On 9 April, at 1300, KPNLF combatants engaged Vietnamese forces at Don Prea village, Sangke District, Battambang Province. This battle lasted for 10 minutes and resulted in three Vietnamese wounded.

On the same day, KPNLF combatants in cooperation with DK forces attacked some 40 Vietnamese soldiers in Pralay Thno village, Sangke District, Battambang Province. The 30-minute battle resulted in two Vietnamese killed and three wounded.

On 11 April, a group of KPNLF combatants in cooperation with DK forces attacked Vietnamese soldiers in the vicinity of Veal Dangkiep Kdam, Sangke District, Battambang, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. On the same day, KPNLF and DK forces coordinated their attack against a Vietnamese position at Boeng Tim monastery, Ta Pon commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province. Following fierce fighting, the combatants of both factions completely destroyed the Vietnamese position, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and seizing all materiel from the position. Also on the same day, a group of KPNLF combatants cooperated with DK forces in attacking a position of the Vietnamese 72d Division southwest of Prasat village, 4.5 km from Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding some others, seizing 1 RPD machinegun, and destroying 1 82-mm mortar and 1 60-mm mortar.

On 19 April, CGDK forces harassed a number of Vietnamese soldiers belonging to the 9th Division based at Samraong commune, Sisophon District, Battambang Province. The fighting lasted for 20 minutes. The CGDK forces killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others.

On 21 April, 100 DK soldiers harassed a position of the Vietnamese 7704th Experts Unit at Prey Damrei village, Moung Russei District, Battambang Province. The 30-minute attack resulted in two Vietnamese killed.

On 24 April, a group of KPNLF combatants clashed for 15 minutes with 30 Vietnamese soldiers northeast of Preav village, Poipet District, Battambang Province. Four KPNLF soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. Vietnamese losses were unknown.

On 25 April, at 0930, KPNLF combatants clashed for 25 minutes with a company of Vietnamese soldiers at Kao Khang Cheung village, Battambang District, Battambang Province. A Vietnamese soldier was seriously wounded.

On 26 April, at 0830, KPNLF combatants clashed with 56 Vietnamese soldiers at Samraong village, Battambang District, Battambang Province. Two Vietnamese soldiers were seriously injured.

On 27 April, some 30 ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] combatants from the 1st Division clashed with 90 Vietnamese soldiers at Koul village, Don Sok commune, Srei Snam District, Oddar Meanchey Province. During the 10-minute fight, the ANS forces killed three Vietnamese soldiers on the spot. The ANS side suffered no losses.

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CSO: 4212/73

SRV BOMBS, STRAFES PEOPLE IN KOMPONG CHAM

BK050351 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Apr 86

["News commentary": "The Vietnamese Aggressors Used Planes to Bomb and Strafe our People in Cheung Prey District, Massacring Scores of Them in a Most Brutal and Savage Manner"]

[Text] On 25 March, the Vietnamese sent 3 planes to bomb and strafe our people who were harvesting their dry-season rice crop in the Boeng Trav area, Cheung Prey commune, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, killing 3 people and wounding 4 others; killing 36 oxen and buffalos, and destroying 4 carts.

The Vietnamese aggressors' use of planes to bomb and strafe our innocent people and destroy their property in such a cruel and savage manner clearly shows that the Vietnamese aggressors have sunk more deeply in all kinds of difficulties as they cannot do anything against our National Army. On the contrary, the latter is launching increasingly heavy attacks against them everywhere in the country--hitting major positions and strategic points on the battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, inside and around Phnom Penh, and in various important cities--causing serious setbacks, confusion, and heavy losses to the Vietnamese aggressors and keeping them in a permanent state of panic and despair. Moreover, this also clearly shows the stubbornness of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who persist in occupying Cambodia and massacring our people most brutally and savagely every day.

In the face of such criminal, brutal, and savage acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our Cambodian people pledge to unite as one with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously until we win total victory.

/12858
CSO: 4212/73

VOK ON CGDK ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

BK111434 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer's newsroom has received additional reports on military activities of the armed forces of the Cambodian coalition government.

According to the report, at 1900 on 28 March the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] and the army of the Democratic Kampuchean side encircled a Vietnamese camp at Prasat Sangke village 10 km north of Battambang provincial seat. Fierce fighting lasted for 3 hours and 10 minutes. As a result, 3 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 4 others were wounded, and 25 sacks of rice and some war materiel were seized. At 0900 on 31 March, the KPNLF combatants in cooperation with the ANS attacked a Vietnamese position at a place 400 meters from Chek Kbaon village, Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province. This fighting lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours. As a result, 50 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 28 others were wounded. The two groups of the nationalist armies suffered no losses.

On 27 March, 45 combatants from the 306th Commando Unit of the ANS 3d Division ambushed 75 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers from the 20th Battalion in an area near (Kouk Chen), Angkor Pheah commune, Puok District, Siem Reap Province, while they were transporting wounded soldiers from Kouk Dong in Varin District of Oddar Meanchey Province. After 10 minutes of fighting, two Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers, including a platoon commander, were killed and two others were wounded. The ANS combatants suffered no losses.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK CLAIMS VIETNAMESE POSITIONS, CONVOY HIT

BK160625 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Siem Ta battlefield: On 12 April, our National Army attacked and liberated two Vietnamese battalion positions at O Angkam and Banteay Pet Sep garrison west of Siem Ta.

At O Angkam position, we killed 30 Vietnamese Army soldiers on the spot and wounded another 45; destroyed an assortment of 27 weapons; 1200 80-mm mortar shells, 130 360-mm mortar shells, 15 cases of AK ammunition, 10 cases of M-30 ammunition, a 2-watt radio, a rice stock containing 95 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and seized 18 AK's, 5 B-40's, a 60-mm mortar, 150 B-40 rockets, 50 60-mm mortar shells, 70 uniforms, 50 rucksacks, and a quantity of war materiel.

At Banteay Pet Sip garrison position, we killed 20 and wounded another 30; 2 bodies were left on the battlefield. We destroyed 25 assorted weapons, 1,000 meters of telephone wire, 2 rice stocks, and some war materiel; and seized 2 AK's, 2 B-40's, 20 rucksacks, 2 telephones, and some Vietnamese documents.

South Sisophon battlefield: On 10 April, our National Army ambushed and destroyed a Vietnamese convoy between Bavel and Ampil Pram Daeum. We destroyed 4 trucks on the spot; killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 20, and another 4 were taken prisoner; destroyed 20 assorted weapons and all ammunition and war materiel on the trucks; and seized 5 AK's and some war materiel.

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CSO: 4212/73

VOK REPORTS ATTACKS BY ANS-DK ARMY IN SIEM REAP

BK170959 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The ANS Supreme Command reports that units from ANS successfully cooperated with the army of the Democratic Kampuchean side in an attack against Vietnamese soldiers in Prey Chruk village, Prey Chruk commune, in Puok District, Siem Reap Province. This report says that on 6 April, a special regiment of the ANS--with units selected from the 429th and 426th battalions and the ANS high command--cooperated with the Democratic Kampuchean Army in attacking and destroying a Vietnamese position in Prey Chruk village, Prey Chruk commune, Puok District in Siem Reap Province. This report also says that during this attack, nationalist soldiers destroyed the Vietnamese position and a bridge. We burnt down a fuel depot containing 600 liters of fuel, a paddy stock containing 1,000 sacks of paddy, 3 barracks, and a rice stock containing 500 sacks of rice; and seized 12 assorted weapons, including 6 AK's, 3 AR-15's, 2 SK's, and a carbine, and some war materiel. The report also adds that during the attack, nationalist combatants captured a Heng Samrin prisoner named (Teanh Pha), aged 20, who was forced to walk in front of the Vietnamese to face bullets of nationalist soldiers.

There is also a report saying that on 8 April, at 0900, combatants captured a Heng Samrin prisoner named (Teanh Pha), aged 20, who was forced to walk in front of the Vietnamese to face bullets of nationalist soldiers.

There is also a report saying that on 8 April, at 0900, combatants from ANS' 12th regiment and the special regiment of the 1st brigade [Kang Pol] with the cooperation of the KPLNF side, clashed with 200 Vietnamese soldiers near Kouk Roka village, Kroch Kor commune, Kralanh District in Siem Reap Province. The first battle lasted 20 minutes and forced all Vietnamese soldiers to retreat. On the same day, after this retreat, at 0930, Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers reorganized their forces to continue the battle. The second clash occurred in Bat village, Don Peng commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province. This lasted for 4 hours after which the Vietnamese retreated to Ta Kuoy village. During these two clashes, 14 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another 16 wounded. Our nationalist forces did not suffer any losses. We seized some war materiel.

On 11 April, at 1215, a special regiment of ANS with the cooperation of the Democratic Kampuchean Army clashed with 800 Vietnamese soldiers near the villages of Kouk and Chheu Krey in Angkor Pheas commune, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. The clash which lasted for 2.45 hours resulted in 40 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 60 wounded. There is no report on the losses of the CGDK forces.

Another report says that on 1 April, a group of Democratic Kampuchean Army soldiers ambushed a Vietnamese platoon near Bar Tang Su village in Pailin District, Battambang Province. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another four wounded.

On 11 April, 70 soldiers from the Democratic Kampuchean Army with a 100-mm cannon attacked a Vietnamese position belonging to the 330th Division with 30 soldiers in Ratanamondol District and killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded another. A soldier of the Democratic Kampuchean Army was killed and another two wounded.

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CSO: 4212/73

VOK RIDICULES SRV'S ATTEMPT TO SEAL OFF BORDER

BK190810 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Political commentary: "Have the Vietnamese Been Successful in Their Efforts To Seal Off the Cambodian-Thai Border?"]

[Text] There was a report recently that Vietnam has almost completed its campaign of forcing the Cambodian people to build fences to seal off the Cambodian-Thai border. In sealing off the border, the Vietnamese have massively and forcibly mobilized Cambodians to clear brush, dig canals, erect fences, plant mines, and lay barbed wire no matter how many Cambodians die or get sick. In so doing, the Vietnamese aim to prevent the forces of the CGDK from infiltrating into the interior and causing disturbances in the areas far from the border.

Let us have a closer look to see whether Vietnam has achieved any success in this scheme. We can divide the long Cambodian-Thai borderline into three major parts, namely northern, central, and southern. According to reports we have received, the Vietnamese have almost completely sealed off the central part of the border. This region is mostly a flat country with some forest. As for the northern and southern parts, they are mostly mountainous and densely forested areas. It is not easy for the Vietnamese to do anything there.

Currently, this border fence network seems totally ineffective to stop the combat activities of the CGDK forces. Since the beginning of the Vietnamese campaign to set up these fences, the activities of the CGDK forces have not ceased to increase in intensity and have spread to almost all provinces and sectors of Cambodia's hinterland. The war being waged by the CGDK forces is a guerrilla warfare. We do not need any major base. We can very well survive by depending on the population and we enjoy the support of the people. For this reason, the effort to seal off the border seems not to have affected the armed resistance. On the contrary, the Vietnamese plan to close the border can only seriously affect the innocent Cambodian people, especially those citizens fleeing from the communist regime of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Moreover, this plan has further exposed to the Cambodian people Vietnam's odious, ugly colors in causing misery to the Khmer with the least regard for humanitarian feelings. We observe that this plan has brought upon the Cambodian people all kinds of misery, hardship, and danger from malaria, dysentery, lack of medicines, mine blasts that cause losses of arms and legs, and so on. Furthermore, the coalition government forces have also stepped up attacks against the Vietnamese, which shows that this plan to seal off the border, though nearing its final stage, cannot stop the fighting of the CGDK forces. The failure of this plan should show the Vietnamese that they just cannot stay and occupy Cambodia.

The CGDK's 8-point proposal for the settlement of the Cambodian problem is the best opportunity for Vietnam to pull itself out of the Cambodian quagmire. If they do not jump at this opportunity to settle the problem through political means, the Vietnamese will never be able to withstand the patriotic spirit of the Cambodian people with this fence network or even with eight more layers of such defensive fences. The patriotic spirit of the Khmer is born from within the hearts of the Cambodian children who love peace. It does not filter through the border from Thailand as the Vietnamese think it does. Where there is indignation, there is struggle. The Vietnamese should know best about this.

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CSO: 4212/73

VOK REPORTS ANS, KPNLA COOPERATION IN ATTACKS

BK190724 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Our VOK newsroom has received a report on the attacks of the CGDK forces against Vietnamese troops in Siem Reap Province. A report from the Supreme Command of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] revealed that on 8 April ANS combatants from Commando Unit No 404 cooperated with the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] in launching an attack on Vietnamese forces in Chumrom Reach Village, Kraol Kou Commune, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province. In the 1-and-1/2-hour battle, the two noncommunist nationalist forces killed seven Vietnamese soldiers, including Major (Nguyen Hong), 39, deputy commander of the Puok region. Several other Vietnamese soldiers were wounded and a Soviet-made AK rifle was seized. The two noncommunist nationalist groups suffered two killed and one injured.

On 10 April, the ANS combatants of Commando Unit No 404 attacked the Vietnamese forces in Khya Village, Cha Commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province. One Vietnamese soldier was killed and another was wounded. On the same day, 50 combatants of the DK side of the CGDK forces launched a surprise attack against a Vietnamese transportation convoy in Ampil Pram Daeum Village, Mongkol Borei District, Battambang Province, killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 25 others. They destroyed four trucks.

On 12 April, some 50 KPNLA combatants clashed with 60 Heng Samrin soldiers north of Ta Ma Village, 4 km from Sisophon. No reports on casualties of either side during the 10-minute battle are available.

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CSO: 4212/73

VODK SAYS BATTLE SITUATION FAVORS DK FORCES

BK300558 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station editorial: "The Situation on the Battlefield at the End of the Current 8th Dry Season Has Developed More Favorably for the Cambodian People's Struggle Against the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] Since the middle of March, we have seen that the large-scale offensive plan for the 8th dry season which the Vietnamese aggressors have been preparing since the 7th dry season has basically failed. This means that the Vietnamese enemy has failed to seal off the western border, cut our transport routes into the interior of the country, and prevent our National Army's forces from launching attacks against them inside Cambodia, including the areas around and inside Phnom Penh. So how has the situation on the entire Cambodian battlefield developed? We are now at the end of April, which is the end of the 8th dry season. Rain has started to fall in the various forest and mountainous areas, particularly along Cambodia's western border. During the past 6 weeks the Vietnamese aggressors have made great but futile efforts to extricate themselves on the second group of battlefields, in the western border, and on the battlefields around the Tonle Sap lake and around Phnom Penh. In fact, they have suffered more seriously due to the attacks by our heroic Democratic Kampuchean National Army which has effectively coordinated our three forces--the National Army's force, the force of the Cambodian people living in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy, and the force of the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the ranks of the Vietnamese enemy. Our National Army has further implemented our new five attack tactics more vigorously and effectively in the attacks against the Vietnamese enemy on all battlefields throughout Cambodia.

During this 6-week period at the end of this 8th dry season, thanks to the good coordination of the three forces, our National Army won many resounding, greater victories and has continued to strangle the Vietnamese aggressors, pinning them down everywhere. For example, in the first group of battlefields, on 28 March we attacked the Vietnamese enemies in Battambang town, destroying many positions and strategic points, hundreds of thousands of metric tons of weapons and war materiel, many warehouses and depots containing rice, paddy, and war materiel; killing or wounding 290 Vietnamese soldiers; and liberating Sangke township, 2 townships, 6 communes, and 68 villages in the suburbs and around Battambang town. On 15 and 16 April, our National Army and the people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers attacked Kompong Thom town for the third time. We destroyed many positions and strategic points of the Vietnamese enemy, including an important strategic bridge--150 meters long--on Route 6. On 16 April, our National Army and the people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers attacked Pochentong Airport for the second time, killing or wounding 86 Vietnamese enemies and destroying 4 Soviet aircraft, 9 130-mm and 105-mm mortars, a large quantity of assorted weapons, a depot containing rockets, bombs, and ammunition which exploded and burned throughout the night, and many other important strategic points. On 10 and 17 April, we attacked the Vietnamese enemies at Phsa Chas, Phsa O Russei, and Vat Phnom in the middle of Phnom Penh, causing great panic to the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh. Moreover, we launched attacks to sweep the enemies, liberate villages and communes, and disperse the village and commune administrations of the Vietnamese aggressors every day in the five provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang, and various other areas around Phnom Penh. In the second group of battlefields, our National Army has coordinated the three forces, implemented our seven attack methods, and carried out activities to smash the Vietnamese manpower, sweep their positions, and cut off their transport routes repeatedly. We have swept, smashed, and liberated many important strategic positions of the Vietnamese enemies on these battlefields, thus obstructing and causing almost total failure to the Vietnamese enemies' plan to seal off the border. For example, on 12 April, we attacked and liberated two Vietnamese positions on O Angkam and Banteay Patsip on Peam Ta battlefield, killing or wounding 125 Vietnamese soldiers. The next morning--13 April--we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position west of Peam Ta. On 14 April, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position on Hill 971 west of Peam Ta, killing or wounding 50 Vietnamese soldiers. On 12 April, we attacked and took control of the position of the Vietnamese enemies' 812th Artillery Regiment located on Hill 147 on Sisophon battlefield south of Route 5, killing or wounding 34 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying many artillery pieces.

In the third group of battlefields, our National Army has coordinated the three forces more effectively and implemented our five attack tactics in a more lively way. Our National Army has attacked and dismantled village and commune administrations of the Vietnamese enemies in all districts and communes. Every day we dispersed many village and commune administrations, expanded our liberated zone and guerrilla base more broadly, liberated many people from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors, and freed more fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies.

All of this has caused great changes to the political and military geography of the third group of battlefields. Many regions have turned from being the zone under temporary control of the Vietnamese enemies into a liberated zone and guerrilla base. Many regions under temporary control by the Vietnamese enemies have become hot and active guerrilla areas to the point that the Vietnamese aggressors could no longer control or use them in the service of their war of aggression in Cambodia.

In sum, during the past 1 and 1/2 months at the end of this 8th dry season, the situation on the entire Cambodian battlefield has advanced to a significant extent in favor of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This situation has become increasingly unfavorable to the Vietnamese enemies.

For this reason, it can be said that we end this 8th dry season with success by totally smashing and dispersing the Vietnamese aggressors' 8th dry-season offensive plan. Tomorrow we are entering the 8th rainy season with lofty determination to further coordinate the three forces more effectively and closely, implement our new five attack tactics in the first and third groups of battlefields more actively, and carry on our offensive in accordance with our seven attack methods more effectively in the second group of battlefields along the western border in order to fulfill our 8th rainy-season plan with total victory, thus creating good conditions for our advance in the coming dry seasons.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE--His Excellency Dhanabalan, minister of foreign affairs of Singapore, sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, on 2 April congratulating him on the outcome of the CGDK leaders' 15-17 March meeting in Beijing and voicing support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. The message reads in full as follows: To Samdech President of the CGDK: Samdech, I praise the successful outcome of the 15-17 March meeting of the CGDK leaders in Beijing. I am happy with the unity of the three CGDK leaders as it will allow the international community to clearly see that the CGDK is waging a persistent struggle to liberate Cambodia from foreign occupation. Singapore supports the 8-point proposal of the CGDK, which clearly specifies the major components for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. This proposal shows the flexibility of the CGDK which deserves the support of the international community. Nevertheless, Vietnam has rejected this proposal. Singapore hopes that Vietnam will reconsider this proposal with greater attention when Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja visits Hanoi in April 1986. Please, accept my highest regards. [Signed] Dhanabalan. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Apr 86 BK] /12858

LAUREL REPLY TO SAMPHAN--I acknowledged with profound gratitude the congratulations you sent me on the occasion of my election as vice president, prime minister, and foreign minister of the Republic of the Philippines. I am happy to affirm that the Philippine Government will strive to strengthen the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Philippines and the CGDK. At the same time, the Philippine Government will continue to support the goal of the Cambodian people to free their fatherland from foreign occupation. Please accept my highest considerations. [Signed] Salvador Laurel, vice president and foreign minister of the Republic of the Philippines. ["Recent" reply from Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel to Khieu Samphan's congratulatory message] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Apr 86 BK] /12858

SRV AIR OPERATIONS--On 26 March, the Vietnamese enemies sent three planes to bomb and strafe our people in Boeng Veng village, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, killing three people and seven buffalo and wounding an inhabitant and a number of buffalo. In the current 8th dry season, the

Vietnamese aggressors have suffered more serious defeats than in the past. They have failed to harm our National Army. On the contrary, our National Army has intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields. Our National Army has dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in various villages and communes and caused serious losses to the Vietnamese aggressors in terms of manpower and war materiel. In such a situation, the Vietnamese aggressors have been compelled to resort to intervention by aircraft in an attempt to boost the morale of those wounded and disabled soldiers and of those who have lost the will to fight and who have kept deserting their ranks and the battlefields. Moreover, this is an attempt to exterminate our Cambodian race and massacre our people. Our people greatly resent these Vietnamese crimes. They have pledged to unite with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK] /12858

KHMER ROUGE BATTLE SUCCESSES--According to the Supreme Command Information Office, in March Khieu Samphan's Cambodian resistance forces succeeded in killing some 3,188 Heng Samrin and Vietnamese soldiers, wounding 3,312 others, and taking 6 prisoners in fighting in 61 locations from the Thai border to the edge of Phnom Penh City. The scene of heaviest fighting was Pailin District, Battambang Province, where 640 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 663 others wounded. The report said in late March CGDK forces attacked strategic Vietnamese positions in Battambang, inflicting great losses--including the death of two Soviet advisers and a senior Vietnamese commander--and damage to the Bek Chan Airport and arms and oil depots. The Vietnamese now have to deploy rockets to defend the Battambang City. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Apr 86 p 2 BK] /12858

VILLAGES, COMMUNES 'LIBERATED'--On 13 April, in the morning, our National Army swept and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks along Stoeng Sen River above Kompong Thom provincial seat from villages and communes at Tang Krasau on the west bank of the river in Santuk District and the east bank of the river in Kompong Svay District to villages and communes at Chheuteal in Sandan District, a stretch of 48 km. We killed 5 and wounded 6 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 4 commune offices and a number of weapons and some war materiel; seized 3 AK's, 10 sacks of rice, 10 sacks of salt, and 3 cans of diesel; liberated 4 communes--Tang Krasau in Santuk District, Koul, Khleng, and Chheuteal in Sandan District--and 37 villages: Tang Krasau, Chheu Trup, Prek Sdei, Choam, Chapei Yeang, Baoh, (?Khoch), Choap Boeng, Truoy, Traeung, Boeng Khek, Tumnop, Tral Thmei, Anlung Leng, Chol Chhuo, Roka Chuo, Toek Vil, Trakuo, Khleng, Choa, Pou Andet, Chheam Khleng, Kompong Chhuk, Tuol Thmar, Toek Andong, Kompong Thvea, Bak Srei, O Ta Teal, Tuol, Pongro, Chheuteal Chrum, Koul, Cha, Kompong Thom, Svay, Sereireach, and Kompong Lvea. [Report from various battlefields] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK] /12858

DPRK SUPPORTS PEACE PROPOSAL--Please let our CGDK know that His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, on behalf of the DPRK and in his own name, has expressed full support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically and peacefully. His Excellency President Kim Il-song, eminent leader of the Korean people, warmly praised this fine CGDK initiative. With highest consideration. [Signed] Norodom Sihanouk [Dated] 10 April 1986. [10 April message from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Vice President Khieu Samphan] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK] /12858

SAMPHAN GREETS HYONG-SOP--To His Excellency Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, Pyongyang: Respected chairman, the Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the CGDK, and I have closely followed the fifth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in Pyongyang, being held since 7 April. We firmly believe that, based on the victory scored by the great Korean people under the clear-sighted leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and beloved and respected leader of the Korean people; and Kim Chong-il, beloved leader of the Korean people, the session will score splendid results in preparing conditions for the eminent Korean people and the DPRK and in its efforts to advance the reunification of the Korean fatherland. We wish His Excellency Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee, and members of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK success in their noble work. Please accept my highest consideration. [Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 10 April 1986 [Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs [10 April greeting message from CGDK Vice President Khieu Samphan to President of DPRK People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12858

SRV ARTILLERY POST DESTROYED--South Sisophon battlefield: On 12 April, our National Army attacked and destroyed a position of the 812th Artillery Regiment located on Hill 147. After a 15-minute battle, we completely controlled this position. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 22 others. We destroyed three 122-mm and two 105-mm cannons, a DK-75 gun, an 82-mm mortar, an artillery shell depot, and a rice stock; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. Siem Ta battlefield: On 14 April, our National Army attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position on Hill 971 west of Siem Ta [Preah Vihear Province]. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed 30 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, wounded 20 others, and took a prisoner. We destroyed 16 AK's, 6 B-40's, and some war materiel; and seized 9 AK's, 3 B-40's, 10 cases of AK ammunition, 150 B-40 rockets, 100 60-mm mortar shells, and some war materiel. [Report from various battlefields] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12858

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has received a message from His Excellency Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, extending warm greetings to him on the 11th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea and Cambodia's traditional new year. The message said: Samdech: On behalf of the people and Government of Pakistan and in my own name, I am very happy to express to you and the friendly Cambodian people sincere salutations and warm wishes on the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea's National Day. I firmly hope that the struggle for freedom waged by the Cambodian patriotic forces will certainly win victory over the occupation forces in the near future. On this occasion, I wish you long life and good health and the Cambodian people prosperity. Please, Samdech, accept my highest regards. [Signed] Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. On the same occasion, His Excellency Mohammad Khan Junejo also sent greetings in a similar vein to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12858

SIHANOUK'S NEW YEAR'S REPLY--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife have sent a message dated 13 April to His Excellency Khieu Samphan in response to his national traditional new year message. The message from the Samdech and his wife says, among other things: To Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: We would like Your Excellency and the other outstanding leaders, respected cadres, heroic combatants, and members of the Democratic Kampuchean side to accept our profound thanks for the message of best wishes and warm greetings sent to us on the occasion of the new year. Please accept our warmest commendations for your big victories won over the Vietnamese aggressors and our best wishes for your good health, long life, and victories in your noble mission and patriotic struggle for national salvation and liberation of our beloved fatherland. Please accept our highest regards. [Signed] Norodom Sihanouk and Monique Pyongyang, 13 April 1986 [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Apr 86 BK] /12858

ACTIVITIES IN KOMPONG THOM--Kompong Thom battlefield: On 12 April, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese regiment at Stoung Dam. We killed 8 and wounded 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized a B-40 rocket launcher, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel. On 16 April, the Vietnamese gathered 800 of their soldiers in an attempt to attack the Stoung Dam again. We ambushed them and killed two, including a company commander, and wounded another soldier. We destroyed a pistol and some war materiel. [Report from various battlefields] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12858

MUBARAK'S GREETINGS TO SIHANOUK--To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea: I am very happy to extend sincere greetings to you on the occasion of your country's victorious anniversary day. At the same time, I would like to extend best wishes for your good health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Cambodian people. With highest regards [Signed] Mohammed Hosni Mubarak ["Text" of Egyptian President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak's greetings message to DK President Norodom Sihanouk on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea--date not given] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4212/73

ATTACKS BY CGDK FORCES IN WEST--VOK has received the following reports on military operations of the KPNLF forces in western Cambodia. On 5 April, combatants from the KPNLF forces, in cooperation with forces from the Democratic Kampuchean side clashed for 45 minutes with about 300 Vietnamese soldiers near Prek Kak village in Sangke District, Battambang Province, killing 3 and wounding 5 Vietnamese soldiers. On 14 April, KPNLF forces, in cooperation with soldiers from the other two sides of the CGDK, clashed with a Vietnamese platoon near Lbaeuk village in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province. After a battle lasting an hour and 9 minutes, a Vietnamese soldier was seriously wounded. Combatants of the CGDK forces seized a helmet. [Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 May 86 BK] /6091

CGDK FORCES' ACTIVITIES IN SIEM REAP--There are reports saying that CGDK forces have increased their attacks against many Vietnamese positions in Siem Reap and Battambang provinces, killing 37 and wounding 55 Vietnamese soldiers, while the CGDK forces have lost 14 combatants; another 19 were wounded. The reports say that on 18 April, 100 combatants from the ANS clashed with 120 Vietnamese soldiers in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province. The battle lasted an hour. The Vietnamese used two helicopters to assist their forces. The clash resulted in 15 Vietnamese soldiers killed and another 25 wounded while 5 ANS soldiers were killed and another 17 wounded. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 May 86 BK] /6091

SIEM REAP SOLDIERS MUTINY AGAINST VIETNAMESE--On 8 April, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Siem Reap town mutinied against the Vietnamese soldiers. They killed four Vietnamese enemies, including a Vietnamese policeman; wounded four others; set ablaze a Vietnamese ammunition depot that exploded and burned for 1 day and 1 night; and destroyed a Vietnamese weapons depot at Phsa Leu market, a military uniform warehouse at Phsa Kraom market, a war materiel depot at the theater, one motorcycle, and two bicycles. This is an outstanding deed of the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the Siem Reap provincial town in attacking the Vietnamese enemies and destroying their important strategic depots. The fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Siem Reap town and other areas are called upon to rise up and mutiny against the Vietnamese enemies in order to contribute to liberating our nation, territory, and race. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /6091

CSO: 4212/73

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK280622 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Afghan people's April Revolution, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings message to Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]; and Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. The message said, among other things:

During the past 8 years under the correct leadership of the PDPA, the heroic Afghan people have strived to surmount complicated obstacle and have scored successive victories in defending the achievements of the April Revolution. Particularly, all perfidious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and the regional reactionaries who are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution have not shaken the firm position of the Afghan people who enjoy the support of the revolutionary forces of the world, particularly the powerful Soviet Union.

We reiterate the support of the PRK party and state for all the reasonable proposals made by the DRA for the settlement of problems relating to Afghanistan.

We are very happy over the development of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two parties, states, and peoples. We are confident that these bonds will grow firmer on the basis of proletarian internationalist solidarity and for the interests of peace in the region and elsewhere in the world.

/9738
CSO: 4212/74

HUN SEN GREETS AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK300317 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of Afghanistan's April Revolution. The message said, among other things:

By firmly adhering to a foreign policy of independence, peace, and nonalignment, the DRA's role and prestige have been constantly enhanced in the international arena, thus actively contributing to strengthening peace in the region and in the world.

I am very happy to see that the fraternal friendship and proletarian solidarity between the parties, governments, and peoples of the PRK and DRA have been strengthened with each passing day. The common struggle waged by the peoples of our two countries with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and progressive forces in the world constitutes a significant factor ensuring the firm advance of our revolutions.

On this occasion, I would like to extend best wishes to you and to the fraternal Afghan people. May you enjoy good health and victories in all noble tasks for the revolutionary cause and peace.

/9738
CSO: 4212/74

BOU THANG GREETS SRV COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

BK010942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Message from Defense Minister Bou Thang to SRV counterpart Van Tien Dung on 11th anniversary of 'liberation' of southern Vietnam]

[Text] Beloved comrade minister: On the 11th anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, we would like to express sincere and warm congratulations and good wishes to you, and through you, to the entire staff of the fraternal Vietnamese People's Army.

Under the correct and clear-signted leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese people and Army have constantly heightened their indomitable fighting spirit and braved all kinds of hardship in various wars--main war [sangkream sarak samkhan], regional war, and isolated Vietnam war--fomented by the U.S. imperialists. In 1975, the Vietnamese Army and people, armed with the spirit of love for the nation, fatherland, and their class and with modern weapons, launched an all-out offensive and completely smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors to liberate southern Vietnam definitively. This has ended imperialism and colonialism in Vietnam and Indochina, created a united and independent Vietnamese state, and achieved a revolutionary victory for the nation, democracy, and people in the country.

Eleven years have passed, but this victory has remained in the spirit of our KPRAF. We are very glad for the victory of the Vietnamese people and Army and consider it as our own. This victory is proof of the close relationship between our two armies and peoples in particular, and among the armies and peoples of the three Indochinese countries in general, in the common struggle against imperialism and the reactionary puppet regime of [words indistinct]. We are firmly convinced that the bonds of militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between our two people and armies will steadily develop and be strengthened.

Once again, we would like to wish you, and through you, the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese People's Army good health and more victories in their noble tasks. With our high consideration.

/9738
CSO: 4212/74

MEETING MARKS CUBA'S VICTORY AT GIRON PLAZA

BK010944 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the conference hall of the School of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry on the morning of 30 April to mark the 25th anniversary of Cuba's victory over the U.S. imperialists at Giron Plaza. Attending the meeting were the comrade ministers, deputy ministers, cadres, personnel of the Health Ministry, students, and the comrade representatives of embassies of various friendly countries in Cambodia. Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the PRK, was also present.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, hailed this historic day of Cuba's revolution against the U.S. imperialists' dictatorial regime and the reactionary social system of the old generation.

The comrade added: Thanks to the assistance of various socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, the Republic of Cuba has made progress in building national independence and its economy. The Cuban revolution has advanced ceaselessly and is a firm bulwark for the Latin American peoples who are struggling for national independence, democracy, and social progress.

In his reply, Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz thanked the PRK party and state for organizing this meeting, stressing that this is a proof of the increase of the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our two countries--Cuba and Cambodia--which has developed firmly with each passing day in the interests of peace, democracy, and social progress.

/9738
CSO: 4212/74

PARTY PAPER ON EFFORTS TO BUY FARM PRODUCTS

BK040949 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Continue To Accelerate the Task of Buying Farm Products and Foodstuff and Sell Goods Directly to the People"]

[Text] One of the major current tasks is that of continuing to promote buying foodstuff from peasants. Based on the production situation and the task of buying foodstuff from the previous year, the state has agreed to increase the buying price of farm products to further benefit the peasants and to ensure that the state is in firm control of all necessary goods serving the needs of production, daily life, security, and defense of the country. In fact, the buying price for foodstuff has increased by 50 percent; tobacco by 90 percent; beans 60 percent; cotton and jute 100 percent; and so on.

In the past, the central paddy buying commission dispatched cadres to localities to assist in the task of buying foodstuff. Along with this, the trade service sent various necessary goods, such as salt, kerosene, soap, and cloth, down to localities for selling to people. All this helped in the task of buying foodstuff and selling goods directly to the people. Based on correct views of the importance of the task of buying foodstuff and with good preparations both in terms of labor and means, a number of provinces had actively organized well the task of buying foodstuff and selling goods in communes and scored praiseworthy results. This is the case of the provinces of Stung Treng and Preah Vihear, which in the past had almost fulfilled or exceeded the plans. Some other provinces had not implemented all the requirements. The speed of the buying activities was still slow compared to other places. Most of these places have their own selfish reasons which prevented the task of buying from achieving its intended results. Generally speaking, throughout the country, the task of buying foodstuff is still slow and has not met requirements.

Experiences have shown us that localities, provinces, and party committees and state authorities have diverse views and benefited from active guidance. In particular, they have paid attention to the tasks of educating and making people more aware of their duty toward the state: peasants selling paddy and farm products to the state are patriots; the state selling goods directly to the people is a responsible task toward the people. Paying attention to dispatching able cadres with a just and loyal attitude to national interests and with people having initiatives and firm cooperation with armed and security forces and local militiamen in grasping the enemy's maneuvers will certainly provide good results.

The issue of great importance is that of expanding in the quickest possible way the trade network to ensure that the state can buy and be in control of the majority of farm products, particularly foodstuff, and to sell goods to peasants. To serve production requirements and daily life and to expand the relationship between the state and people to manage markets, and through researches in many places throughout the country, we know that apart from the foodstuff reserved for advancing production and for consumption, some should be left for people's use in the next harvest season when the people need paddy or make preparations to sell it to the state. Localities throughout the country should therefore accelerate the task of buying foodstuff more vigorously, particularly in major provinces which produce a lot of foodstuff, such as Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, and so on. Later, the buying activities should be extended to provinces which practice dry season cultivation.

Chief among all this is the view of all levels of party committees and state authorities, from central to local levels, to clearly realize that this is the most important task which has a decisive significance for the country. The movement to educate peasants should be promoted. Our compatriots should be clearly explained about their duty to sell paddy to the state and pay national patriotic contribution to pay off their debt to the state in terms of foodstuff.

Provinces should pool their efforts to provide good guidance concerning the task of buying paddy. particularly in districts with a lot of paddy. Control should be exercized on the spot, Cadres should be dispatched to localities to assist in the task of buying to achieve good results. Buying stations and mobile units should be set up to buy and sell goods directly to the people and create good conditions for the people to fulfill their duty toward the state. Inappropriate activities toward the people should be avoided. Merchants who compete with the state in these trading activities should be timely checked. Close cooperation should be sought with local security forces and militiamen in ensuring security during the period of buying paddy.

As soon as paddy is bought, it should be quickly transported to warehouses to avoid delay which will result in losses particularly during the rainy season which is approaching. Warehouses should be ready. Use the maximum ordinary means of transports, such as carts drawn by oxen, horses, and buffalo. Do not wait for transport by truck alone. Warehouses should be well guarded. In localities where a lot of paddy has been bought, quick transport should be provided to store it in warehouses. Plans should be made to use warehouses in districts and in the region.

Apart from the above tasks, the trade service should quickly transport various types of goods to sell directly to the people and peasant producers in localities. Past experiences have shown that although the trade service has made good preparations in having various types of goods for selling to the peasants, the quantity of the majority of goods was still in provincial warehouses and did not reach the localities. In many places, although the trade service possesses a variety of goods, but when the time comes to buying paddy from the people, there was not enough goods to sell to them. Therefore, preliminary checks should be made of the demands of goods in localities before transporting the goods for selling. Along with this, goods should be quickly dispatched to districts and localities to serve well the task of buying farm products and collect money from selling goods. Implementing well the task of buying farm products and foodstuff means making an important contribution to the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland.

/9738
CSO: 4212/74

REPORTS ISSUED ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

21-27 April Period

BK280759 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 21-27 April:

National level: SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 26 April reports that since the beginning of the monsoon-rice harvest, peasants throughout Cambodia have sold the state 133,500 metric tons of their surplus rice. SPK adds that Battambang, the biggest rice producer of the country, led other provinces in this movement by selling 48,060 metric tons to the state; following were the provinces of Kompong Cham and Kompong Speu, which sold 10,700 metric tons and 7,950 metric tons respectively.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 25 April reports that by the first quarter of this year, people in Kandal Province had turned 2,539 hectares of wasteland into cultivated land, including 1,790 hectares of rice fields and 747 hectares of subsidiary food crops. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 27 April reports that in the first quarter of this year, peasants in S'ang District of Kandal Province transplanted dry-season rice on 4,570 hectares, including 3,514 hectares of intensive farming and 90 hectares of selected rice strains. By the end of March, the peasants had harvested rice on 234 hectares with an average yield of 4 metric tons per hectare. In the same period, they had harvested subsidiary food and industrial crops on 2,870 hectares. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 22 April reports that by the end of March, peasants in Kien Svay District of Kandal Province had transplanted more than 3,600 hectares of dry-season rice out of the 4,500 hectares target. The radio at 1300 GMT on 22 April reports that the peasants in Kaoh Thom District have harvested more than 6,000 hectares of rainy-season rice, including more than 3,300 hectares of intensive rice. They have planted more than 1,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops, more than 1,800 hectares of industrial crops, and more than 150 hectares of vegetables.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1146 GMT on 22 April reports that in the first quarter of this year, Kompong Cham Province covered 4,660 hectares with subsidiary food crops. The area included 2,070 hectares of beans, 600 hectares of corn, 426 hectares of potatoes, and 1,550 hectares of vegetables. Industrial plants were cultivated on 7,300 hectares of which

6,070 hectares were under tobacco. The rest were covered with sugar cane, peanut, sesame, jute, and cotton. In the same period, the peasants sold the state 1,220 metric tons of soybean, 30 metric tons of green bean, and 16 metric tons of sesame. The radio at 0430 GMT on 21 April reports that by 26 March, the peasants in Tbong Khmum District of Kompong Cham Province had sold more than 740 metric tons of rice and given more than 560 metric tons of rice as patriotic contributions to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 April reports that during the first quarter of 1986, the peasants in Kang Meas District harvested 110 hectares of dry-season rice and many hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kampot Province: SPK in French at 1225 GMT on 21 April reports that during the first quarter of this year, workers in Kampot Province produced more than 1,500 metric tons of salt or more than 65 percent of the plan. The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 April reports that in the first quarter of 1986, the veterinary service in Kampot Province vaccinated more than 15,000 oxen and buffaloes against epizootic diseases.

Battambang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 23 April reports that by the end of the first quarter of the year, Battambang Fishermen had caught more than 960 metric tons of fish.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in French at 1123 GMT on 27 April reports that in preparation for coming rainy-season rice growing, the tractor operators in Kompong Chhnang Province helped the peasants till more than 1,600 hectares of land and the province's agricultural service has provided the peasants with a quantity of rice strains and 1,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. The peasants have 78,960 cattle.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 April reports that the peasants in Kompong Trabek District of Prey Veng Province had transplanted more than 250 hectares of dry-season rice. By mid-March, they had harvested more than 70 hectares of this crop, with a yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 27 April reports that by mid-April, the peasants in Chantrea District of Svay Rieng Province had sold more than 1,100 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state and given more than 80 metric tons of rice as patriotic contributions.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 27 April reports that by mid-April, the peasants in this province had harvested more than 850 hectares of dry-season rice with an average yield of more than 2 metric tons per hectare.

28 April-4 May Period

BK050342 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 28 April-4 May:

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1104 GMT on 3 May reports that by early April, peasants in Koh Thom District had put 5,888 hectares under dry-season rice, including 3,310 hectares of the IR-42 high-yield variety. They also covered 59 hectares with maize, 207 hectares with casava, 1,500 hectares with beans, 146 hectares with vegetables, 1,456 hectares with tobacco, and 260 hectares with sugar cane. Moreover, they kept 19,000 head of bovines, 15,000 pigs, and hundreds of thousands of domestic fowl.

Battambang Province: SPK in French at 1131 GMT on 4 May reports that so far peasants in Preah Net Preah District have planted more than 1,500 hectares of rice out of the 11,000 hectares earmarked for the rainy season. Last year, peasants in this district sold 1,465 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 4 May reports that the trade service of Kampot Province had bought more than 6,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants by the end of March. The radio at 1300 GMT on 29 April reports that by 20 March peasants in Kampot Province had plowed nearly 1,300 hectares of land, sown more than 250 hectares of early rice, and transplanted more than 1,200 hectares of rice, including more than 200 hectares of the IR-36 variety.

Koh Kong Province: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 4 May reports that in the first quarter of this year, solidarity fishing groups in Koh Kong Province netted 400 metric tons of sea products. In the same period, the solidarity production groups put 844 hectares under rice and hundreds of others under subsidiary food and industrial crops. Last year, the peasants in this province sold 300 metric tons of surplus rice to the state.

Preah Vihear Province: SPK in English at 1059 GMT on 29 April reports that last year, peasants in this province put 11,000 hectares under rice and 800 hectares under subsidiary food crops. In 1985, they sold 1,870 metric tons of rice to the state. They also kept 34,320 head of cattle, 11,690 pigs, and tens of thousands of domestic fowl.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 28 April reports that by 24 March, peasants in O Reang Euv District had sold nearly 600 metric tons of rice and given more than 70 metric tons as national patriotic contributions to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 3 May reports that so far, peasants in Kompong Cham Province have planted 14,300 hectares of rice out of the 18,000 hectares earmarked for rainy-season rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 3 May reports that by early April, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had planted more than 3,700 hectares of subsidiary crops and more than 200 hectares of industrial crops. They had harvested more than 400 hectares of rice with an average yield of more than 2 metric tons per hectare. The radio at 0430 GMT on 3 May reports that so far, veterinary teams in Kompong Chhnang Province have vaccinated almost 200 oxen and buffalo against water colic, almost 6,000 against black leg disease, more than 2,500 against anthrax, and more than 5,400 against rinderpest.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 29 April reports that by 24 March, peasants in Preah Sdach District had planted 1,330 hectares of dry-season rice and 700 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 28 April reports that by mid-April peasants in Prey Chhor District had sown nearly 300 hectares of rice and transplanted more than 2,500 hectares. They have also harvested more than 1,000 hectares of early rice.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 29 April reports that so far the province has bought 12,000 metric tons and received 1,600 metric tons of rice as patriotic contributions to the state from the peasants. The province plans to fulfill its rice purchase plan in the second quarter of this year.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 30 April reports that by early April, peasants in Takeo Province had sold and paid national contribution of more than 11,400 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 2 May reports that by the end of March, peasants in Kaoh Andet District of Takeo Province had tilled almost 1,800 hectares of land, sown 360 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 1,400 hectares of rice.

/9738
CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN GREETINGS--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, sent a message of thanks recently to Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message reads in parts: I take the liberty of expressing my sincere thanks for the greetings you sent me on my 35th birthday, and I would like to wish you in return the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in your noble, responsible tasks. I am confident that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will further develop with success in the future. [Text] [Phom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /9738

THANKS TO BULGARIA--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks recently to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message reads: Permit me to express to you my sincere thanks for the greetings you sent me on my 35th birthday. I firmly believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will steadily be further strengthened and developed. Dear comrade, please accept my best wishes for the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in your new responsibilities for the well-being of the Bulgarian people and peace in the Balkans and the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Apr 86 BK] /9738

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO INDIA--At the invitation of the Indian Government, Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of information and culture, and two cadres from the Ministry of Information and Culture left Phnom Penh recently for New Delhi to pay an official visit and sign an agreement on India-PRK cooperation in the repair and restoration of the Angkor Wat temple. During his stay in the Republic of India, Comrade Chheng Phon held a 2-week class on Cambodian arts, songs, dances, architecture, and culture for Indian researchers and audience. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /9738

MONGOLIAN BIRTHDAY GREETINGS--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, recently received a greetings message from Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic. The message noted: Please allow me to extend sincere and warmest greetings and best wishes to you on your 35th birthday. I highly value all the achievements scored by the Cambodian people in the cause of building new social foundations in the PRK and in strengthening their international stand and prestige. I wish you, beloved comrade, good health and new victories in your mission of the well-being of the Cambodian people and for peace and social progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4212/74

- END -

JPRS-SEA-86-087

22 MAY 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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MELBOURNE VIEWS VANUATU, KANAK LINKS WITH LIBYA

BK071307 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "International Report" moderated by Sue McAlister]

[Text] The Government of Vanuatu has decided to establish diplomatic ties with the Government of Libya. This comes at a time when Libya had been condemned by many nations of having sponsored numerous terrorist attacks. There has also been much talk of Libyan support for the more extreme Kanaks fighting for New Caledonia's independence from France. Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini, has often taken a more radical stance than the leaders of other countries in the South Pacific, and his latest move is sure to cause controversy.

Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, reports:

[Begin Watson recording] Father Walter Lini has never tried to hide his interest in economic ties with the Soviet Union, his appreciation of Cuba's support during Vanuatu's own struggle for independence, or his sympathy for the Libyan cause. With diplomatic links with Havana long established and feelers out to Moscow, Father Lini has now announced his decision to put informal contacts with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi onto a more formal footing. Speaking in Pidgin, Father Lini declared that his was an independent, nonaligned country and would deal with anyone it wished. If some countries, he said, were troubled by Libya then that was their problem. Indeed, within days of the American air raid on Tripoli, Father Lini dispatched a message of condolence to Col al-Qadhdhafi expressing solidarity with Libya in what he called this critical hour.

An agreement to establish diplomatic ties with Tripoli as many European countries are expelling Libyan diplomats was probably reached during a conference of so-called revolutionary movements hosted by Col al-Qadhdhafi in March. There were more than 300 groups at the conference, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Father Lini's Vanuatu Party was represented by Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mr Sale Molisa. The Irian Jayan independence movement, the OPM, and a radical Kanak group, the FULK [United Kanak Liberation Front] from New Caledonia, were also in Tripoli for the meeting.

Back in Noumea, FULK leader Yann Uregei claimed that an international fighting force had been formed during the conference, and it may well be prepared to help the Kanak people in their campaign for independence from France. Uregei gave no indication of the type of assistance that Kanaks could expect but for several months now members of his party have been traveling to Libya for unspecified training.

Vanuatu, of course, was granted its independence by the French and British governments in 1980 and has little need for Libya's so-called fighting force. A sense of solidarity with the Libyan people may be one reason to establish diplomatic relations; oil is another. A large proportion of the foreign aid that now flowed into Vanuatu from countries like Australia and Britain flowed straight out again to the Australian-based subsidiaries of the big Western oil companies. Father Lini said that Vanuatu and Libya would begin trading the moment diplomatic links were in place.

Meanwhile, Vanuatu is still waiting for a formal Soviet request for fishing rights within its 200-mile economic zone. Kiribati reached a fishing agreement with Moscow last year worth nearly $2 million. While Canberra and Washington grow increasingly concerned about South Pacific's renegades making way for Soviet intrusions into the region, tiny island states like Vanuatu are hungry for development assistance even if it has to come from Mr Gorbachev or from the man President Reagan called the mastermind of terrorism. [end recording]

/12858
CSO: 4200/998

HAWKE HOPES FOR 'CONSTRUCTIVE' TIES WITH JAKARTA

BK050920 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, today told parliament his government would continue to try to create a constructive relationship with Indonisia. By any standard of assessment he said the relationship was important. But in making any attempt to improve ties, the government would not accept capricious acts by the Indonesian authorities. Mr Hawke's remarks follow statements he made on commercial television yesterday in which he said the seriousness of his country's present rift with Indonesia could not be understated but he added that Australia would not grovel to preserve a relationship.

Answering a question from the opposition leader, Mr Hawke said his government had addressed the issue of friendly relations with Jakarta from its 1st day of office. At the core of the present problem, Mr Hawke added was the need for Indonesia to accept the different nature of Australian society. Earlier, the opposition claimed that the prime minister's remarks about Indonesia yesterday were contrary to Australia's long-term interests. The opposition leader, Mr Howard, said Australia's relations with Indonesia were critically important and must be based on mutual respect. Mr Howard said the Hawke government had a general disposition to downgrade the importance of members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and this had contributed to the colling of relations between Jakarta and Canberra. He said Australia must renew its willingness to give the relationship a high priority.

The present strains on the relationship between Jakarta and Canberra spring from the publication by a Sydney newspaper of an article on the finances and business dealings of Indonesia's president, his family, and associates. Indonesia subsequently put a brief ban on Australian tourists visiting Bali without visas and barred two Australian journalists from Bali where they were to cover President Reagan's visit last week.

/12913
CSO: 4200/1001

BRIEFS

SPOKESMAN ON VANUATU-LIBYA TIES--Australia says that Vanuatu's plan to establish diplomatic relations with Libya should be seen as part of Vanuatu's approach to the Third World. A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra said Vanuatu had announced its wish to improve relations with many Third World countries. Announcing the decision yesterday, the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Father Lini, said that after formal links were established he hoped for aid and trade from Libya. The Australian spokesman said Vauatu as a sovereign nation had every right to make such a move. He said it was possible that the subject would be talked about during the tour of the Pacific by Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, which begins on Sunday. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 86 BK] /12913

RESIDENT AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL--Australia is upgrading its relations with Nepal. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, has announced that Ms Dianne Johnstone will be Australia's first resident ambassador in Katmandu. Mr Hayden says Ms Johnstone's appointment would enhance links between the two countries and assist improving counsular services for the growing number of Australian visitors to Nepal. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 May 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1001

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIAN REPORTERS ACCOMPANYING REAGAN BARRED

BK280435 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Sydney, Australia, April 28 (AFP)--Indonesia has barred two Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) journalists travelling with U.S. President Ronald Reagan from accompanying him to Bali, an ABC spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said they had been prohibited under the blanket ban on Australian journalists following an article in a Sydney newspaper earlier this month about the wealth allegedly amassed by President Suharto's family and friends.

The two Washington-based ABC journalists--radio reporter Jim Middleton and television reporter Richard Palfreyman--had been denied entry to Bali despite representations to the Indonesian Government by Mr. Reagan's staff, the spokesman said.

However it was understood that another two Australian journalists, who both work for non-Australian news organisations, would be allowed into Bali with the presidential press corps.

A number of Australian based journalists also have been refused visas to cover the ASEAN talks.

In Jakarta, observers recalled that other reprisals for the article have included a ban on Australian journalists covering the current Thomas Cup badminton tournament in Jakarta and cancellation of an Australian trip by B. J. Habibie, Indonesian Minister of State for Research and Technology.

Diplomatic sources said that nine Australian journalists had applied for visas to cover the Bali meeting and that all nine applications were rejected.

/9716
CSO: 4200/954

INDONESIA

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER U YE GAUNG VISITS

Meets with Mokhtar

BK031245 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Indonesia and Burma have agreed to renew and upgrade bilateral cooperation. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this after meeting with Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung in Jakarta today. Mokhtar disclosed that Burma welcomes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's 8-point peace proposal to solve the Cambodian problem.

On bilateral trade with Burma, Mokhtar said that the current trade balance is in Indonesia's favor because since 1985 Indonesia has stopped importing rice from that country.

Talks with Suharto

BK050748 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpt] At his Cendana Road residence in Jakarta this morning, President Suharto received a courtesy call from Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Mokhtar later told newsmen that U Ye Gaung had used the visit to introduce himself as the new Burmese foreign minister and to extend a greetings message from the Burmese president to President Suharto.

/12858
CSO: 4213/140

SUBROTO DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF OPEC PRODUCTION CEILING

BK241329 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0959 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 24 (ANTARA)--With OPEC's production quota set at 16.3 million barrels of oil per day, Indonesia does not have to cut down its production from its previous national quota of 1.189 million barrels, Mines and Energy Minister Subroto said Thursday.

In fact, he added, Indonesia could raise its production level to 1.2 million barrels per day.

"When OPEC's total quota was 16 million barrels per day in the past, Indonesia got a national quota of 1.189 million barrels. Now that the new OPEC quota of 16.3 million barrels has been agreed on, Indonesia does not have to reduce its oil production. In fact, Indonesia could even increase it up to 1.2 million barrels," Subroto explained to reporters after seeing President Suharto.

The minister voiced his belief that it is the big oil producing countries that should cut down their production to attain the agreed total quota.

The exact distribution of national quotas among the OPEC members is still a problem and will be discussed in the organization's meeting to be held in June, he said. However, prior to a final decision OPEC members have now started to make contacts among themselves to negotiate the matter.

In the OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva last week no decision was set on the national quotas. It only resolved to set the total quotas of 16.3 million barrels per day for the second and third quarters and probably 17.23 million barrels per day for the fourth quarter of this year.

Three countries, Iran, Libya and Algeria did not approve the above quota. They urged that the quota should be smaller, that is 14 million barrels for the second quarter and 14.5 million barrels for the third.

Replying to questions, Subroto said that the non-OPEC countries would not be able to take advantage of the setting of the quota to 16.3 million barrels, because they have now reached their maximum production level.

He said the agreement on the new quotas was a progress for the organization, however, he added, that the setting of the quota needs to be followed by further coordinated action in the part of the OPEC members.

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CSO: 4200/954

BRIEFS

NEW REGIONAL MILITARY COMMANDER--Army Chief of Staff General Rudini installed Major General Ali Geno as new commander of the Bukit Barisan 1st Regional Military Command at a ceremony in Medan on 23 April. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Apr 86 p 1 BK] /12858

CSO: 4213/140

MALAYSIA

NEW STRATEGY FOR FIFTH GOVERNMENT PLAN VIEWED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 22 Mar 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Strategy for the New RML"]

[Text] The economic recession has forced the government to make a number of adjustments in its development strategy and policies for the 5-year plan which will be in effect from the beginning of this year to 1990. It was forecast that the prices of export commodities such as palm oil, petroleum, rubber, tin, and other products would remain unstable. As a result, the state's foreign exchange revenue is dropping. The government, therefore, cannot carry out a liberal 5-year plan as it had in previous years.

It came as no surprise then that in the Malaysian 5-Year Plan (RML) document released by the government to the House of Representatives last night, the Malaysian economy was estimated to grow at an annual rate of about 5 percent. The forecast was based on the assumption that there would be no change in the economic situation. If the situation worsens, and all indexes show that the world economy is moving slowly, there is a good chance that the growth rate will fall below the 5 percent growth rate that has been forecast.

In such a situation, the country clearly should not be burdened with foreign debt to finance the development program. Therefore, a new strategy has been formulated for the implementation period of the RML. The government intends to reduce the foreign debt. Under the RML, the government expects to reduce foreign borrowing to finance development expenditures by 33 percent or $16.66 billion [Malaysian dollars].

To replace foreign borrowing, domestic loans, especially from sources that will not cause inflation, will be increased in line with requirements to stabilize the debt service ratio at a manageable rate.

In addition to reducing foreign debt, the RML supports the rapid development of domestic activities to create new wealth. Strong pressure will be exerted toward achieving greater capabilities and higher productivity through the better use of available domestic facilities and resources as well as suitable technology.

The rationale behind this new strategy, as explained in the RML, is to make certain that the programs and projects that are to be carried out produce a high return for the benefit of all the people of this country. To achieve this target, more pressure undoubtedly should be applied to raising further the current level of skills and productivity in all ranks of workers, in both the public as well as in the private sectors.

6804
CSO: 4213/132

MALAYSIA

CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT UNEMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REPORTED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Delaila Hussain: "Estate Facilities To Be Improved; Campaign To Attract the Unemployed"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wednesday [26 March]--The government will be launching a campaign to improve the basic facilities on estates in the near future to attract more of the unemployed and fill 10,000 jobs in the agricultural sector.

Datuk Lee Kim Sai, labor minister, informed BERITA HARIAN of this important step because labor in general shows little interest in working in the agricultural field.

He said the government has decided it will not employ foreign workers but rather will offer job opportunities available to domestic workers.

"However, this policy may have to be reviewed and foreign workers may continue to be employed if the people do not fill these vacancies."

Changed Attitude Needed

The attempt to fill vacancies in the agricultural sector requires a changed attitude on the part of unemployed workers because the Labor Ministry can only determine which job opportunities exist and restore them to those who are ready to take them.

In this connection, the minister will visit all the estates in the country to observe the living conditions of those who work in that sector.

He feels that the campaigns which will be launched are important because of the various allegations received to date about the unsatisfactory basic facilities available on those estates which have caused domestic workers to lose interest in entering this sector.

By law, he said, employers are required to prepare enough basic facilities so that their workers live in reasonable comfort.

"Therefore, the campaign will stress efforts to improve the living conditions of the estate workers and will not stress wage increases," he added.

The government will also supervise the activities of foreign workers who are brought into the country to fill the vacancies in certain sectors, especially on the estates.

With regard to workers released in the private sector, Datuk Lee said the Released Workers Reconciliation Committee in his ministry had definitely ascertained that rather serious unemployment situations exist in seven states, namely, Perak, Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Sarawak, Pahang, Johor, and Negeri Sembilan.

As of 31 December, he said, 43,844 workers had been released in various sectors.

Seven States

According to a report submitted to the Cabinet by that committee 3 weeks ago, the highest number of released workers occurred in Perak, that is, 10,120 persons were released, most of them from the mining, lumbering, and wood processing as well as textile industries.

In Selangor, 6,518 workers were released, 5,550 in Pulau Pinang, the majority of whom worked in the electronics and textile sectors, 4,790 in Sarawak, 3,466 in Johor, 2,769 in Negeri Sembilan, and 4,402 in Pahang Darulmakmur.

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CSO: 4213/132

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

CLAIM TO SABAH PRESSED--Manila, 2 May (AFP)--A Philippine Sultanate is to seek the help of the United Nations and international courts in pursuing its claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported here Friday. Rajah Muda (crown prince) Esmail Kiram of the Moslem Sultanate of Sulu in the southern Philippines told PNA that Sultan Jamalul Kiram III's proprietary rights and sovereignty over the oil- and timber-rich East Malaysian state were "perpetual." The sultan's brother and heir to the Sultanate reportedly warned the Philippine Government that "appeasing our Moslem neighbors"--meaning Malaysia--would endanger a lasting peace in the region. The Philippines laid claim to Sabah in 1962, before Malaysia obtained its independence from the Britain, on the grounds that the territory was part of the Philippines because it was originally owned by the Sultan of Sulu. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel last month said Manila was prepared to discuss the case with Kuala Lumpur, which argues that the Sultan's claim is unsubstantitated. Previous Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos verbally withdrew Manila's claim in 1977, but the withdrawal was never formalized. The Sultan of Brunei ceded the territory to the Sultan of Sulu in the 14th century. The Sultan of Sulu subsequently leased to British businessmen, and the state became part of Malaysia when it gained independence. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT 2 May 86 HK/ 12228

CURFEW IN BALING RELAXED--The 1930-to-0500 curfew, imposed in the controlled area of Mukim Siong in Baling after the Memali incident, will be relaxed for 3½ hours from tomorrow until 14 June. The new curfew period is from 2300 to 0500. Kedah-Perlis chief police officer (Zulkifli Ahmad) said in a statement that the curfew was relaxed in view of fasting month and the Id al-Fitr holiday. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 7 May 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1004

LABOR MINISTER ADDRESSES EUROPEAN BUSINESSMEN

HK300137 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez, under attack from the local and American business communities for the past weeks, is urging European businessmen to take a more aggressive stance and give their American and Japanese counterparts a "run for their money."

"I would like to assure you that the government is not averse to stiffer competition among you," Sanchez told the European Chamber of Commerce last week. He gave this encouragement to European investors even as he noted that the U.S. and Japan "concededly hog a larger share of foreign investments in this country."

Consolidated European investments represent some 25 percent of the total foreign capital in the country, dwarfed only by American and Japanese equity, according to the labor minister.

While Sanchez stressed that the new government is for treating all foreign businessmen as equals, he pointed out that the interest of the Filipino must come first.

"We encourage European investors to take a more aggressive business stance and give American and Japanese businessmen a run for their money but this, as in all things, must be on the Filipino people's terms," Sanchez said.

In the opening of his prepared speech, Sanchez raised the hope that the European businessmen--through the chamber--would be "more discerning than your American counterparts," who have criticized many of his statements.

Sanchez also assailed the manner by which the government of deposed President Marcos allowed a select group of foreign businessmen to have an "incentive's heyday" which is described as "unprecendented in Philippine business history."

For example, he said, investment areas previously available only to Filipino citizens were opened to foreign nationals. Various tax and import requirements were also relaxed to accommodate foreign capital, leaving little room for local capitalist to maneuver and match foreign competition, Sanchez said.

Labor laws were also fashioned to keep a "docile workforce" and keep wages below the desirable level, he added. "Mr Marcos more than bent over backward to stimulate the inflow of foreign capital. And what did he get from doing all that?" Sanchez asked.

Answering his question, Sanchez said that once Marcos saw a rich investment area, he demanded as a precondition for the establishment of foreign business the surrender of a substantial share of stocks to him or to his "crony." This was what made the former president a "very wealthy man," Sanchez said.

Labor and management can now expect a "better deal" from the new government, the labor minister said. The "oppressive and repressive labor laws" under Marcos will have to go, he said.

Sanchez also said the government's wage fixing mechanism will undergo a "serious review and examination," with an eye to limiting government intervention in the wage fixing process. "The increase in strikes called due to wage-related issues clearly shows labor's repugnance to government intervention in wage determination," he said.

Asked by BUSINESS DAY after his speech if he expects additional criticism from the American/Philippine business communities with his call to the European investors, Sanchez said: "What's wrong with that? That's the spirit of free enterprise. Let them (criticize)."

/12712
CSO: 4200/964

MANILA EVENING POST SUPPORTS LABOR MINISTER

HK011527 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 30 Apr 86 p 4

/Editorial: "The Sanchez Controversy"/

/Text/ Ever since his appointment as minister of labor, former Batasan member, Augusto Sanchez has been the object of criticism from all sectors. The controversial Minister Sanchez, perhaps next only to his colleague, Nene Pimentel, does not seem able to do anything right at the moment.

Yet one may ask, what has Mr Sanchez done or said to deserve such treatment. Is it his ideas on profitsharing? His outspoken criticism against greedy multinational corporations? Or his instructions to the NLRC /National Labor Relations Council/ that decisions against labor must be reviewed by him?

Now comes a news item saying even the American undersecretary of state for political affairs, Michael Armacost, has seen fit to "advise" the Aquino government to rein in or put a muzzle on Mr Sanchez. Sure enough, Mr Sanchez has now begun to backtrack from some of his statements or sing a different tune. And to the disappointment of the journalistic elite, he did not show up at the recent Kapihan /coffeeshop/ forum.

Yet, when one closely analyzes the statements of Mr Sanchez, he is saying really nothing wrong or new. Many of his views were said before, even by past ministers of labor. What after all is wrong with profitsharing if the company can afford it? We are sure that all multinational corporations can afford to share their profits. The same can be said of many closed corporations.

The observations made on multinational corporations are likewise correct. If they are not making money, they wouldn't be here. Worse, officers of these multinationals even engage in domestic politics. They even tell our government officials what to do. Can't our officials do the same towards them? Is it possible that Mr Armacost's statement was solicited by the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines? After all, the American Chamber has been known to interfere in most of our political processes.

As for his prolabor stance, we should not be too critical. After all, he is the minister of labor. Capital already has Ongpin, Concepcion, Fernandez, Estanislao and Jayme in government.

Our advice is for Mr Sanchez to stop talking but to do what he has to do.

/12228
CSO: 4200/976

DAILY ASKS EXPLANATION ON 'SILENCING OF SANCHEZ'

HK291555 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Was Mr Sanchez Reined In?"]

[Text] There was something peculiar about the absence yesterday of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez at the weekly Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeshop], despite a firm commitment to attend the weekly breakfast forum. Many regulars of the Kapihan have long wanted to ask him about his recent actuations and statements which have been seen to be sharply divisive.

The explanation offered by the moderator was that Sanchez had been prevailed upon not to show up, lest he once again embarrass the government with quotable but unauthorized quotes, like his categorical statement that he is "pro-labor." If this is correct, then so be it. Kapihan organizers cannot really insist, and if it is a Malacanang policy to first subject its ministers to briefings so that their press statements are sanitized, then again, so be it. This is, after all, a government that is run without checks and balances, and it can always justify any act by invoking Proclamation No 3, which clothes it with omnipotent powers.

What is alarming, however, is the timing of the muzzling of Minister Sanchez with the publication of "unusually candid" statements of former U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost, now undersecretary of state for political affairs, on U.S. policy, especially as it pertains to the Philippines.

Armacost singled out Minister Sanchez, saying he was "apprehensive that the labor minister is attacking multinationals, endorsing strikes and favoring the leftist union KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno--May 1st Movement] ... (while) discouraging investments the Philippines needs at this point."

Armacost then added: "Maybe they've got to rein Mr Sanchez in or get him to change his policy views."

Apparently, the advisers of President Aquino have reined Sanchez in. Will they also change his views?

We hope that the silencing of Sanchez did not come with the signal of Washington, D.C., and that the hand of coincidence should be obvious. But whatever it is, Kapihan regulars--and, eventually, the reading public--deserve an explanation.

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CSO: 4200/964

CONCERNED CITIZENS' POLITICAL GROUP FORMED IN LAGUNA

HK290653 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Apr 86 p 25

[Article by Momoy Cardenas]

[Text] Cabuyao, Laguna--A new organization which could be a potent political force in Laguna was formed here during the meeting last Sunday of former provincial and municipal officials led by ex-Vice Governor Rodolfo Tingzon.

Called "Ang Konsensiya ng Laguna" (Angkla), the new group has for its main concern the mobilization of concerned citizens of Laguna to accelerate the growth and stability of the province.

Angkla is anchored on the principles of sincere leadership, concern for the protection of human rights, respect for law and authority, promotion of peace and unity.

It will always keep its door open for civic-spirited individuals, and forge alliances with any political and social groups whose primordial objective is to work for the good and welfare of the Lagunenses.

Among the founders of Angkla are former Mayors Cesar Dizon of San Pablo City, Felicisimo Vierneza of San Pedro, Miguelito Limaco of Binan, Enrique Bautista of Santa Cruz, Nicanor Alcasabas of Cabuyao, Roberto Gonzales of Santa Rosa, Lorenzo Meneses Jr. of Los Banos, Querubin Relova of Pila, Vicente Mercado of Lumban, Gerardo Kabamalan of Kalayaan, Bruno Ramos of Bay, Corbelio Calabig of Paete, Vicente Pahutan of Victoria, Adelina Gabatan of Pagsanjan, Romulo Cuento of Nagcarlan, Glicerio Perena of Cavinti, Melecio Arban of Rizal, Amando Valsorable of Famy, Eustaquio Alvis of Santa Maria, and ex-Vice Mayors Daniel Fandino Jr. of Alaminos and Isagani Reodica of Magdalena.

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CSO: 4200/964

RISK ANALYSIS CITES LACK OF FISCAL POLICY, PUBLIC SUSPICIONS

HK260441 Hong Kong AFP in English 0433 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Hong Kong, April 26 (AFP)--The Philippines' future is by no means rosy, according to a survey released here, which cites such problems as a lack of fiscal policy and possible tensions within the new government of Corazon Aquino.

"The real danger is that the Aquino government has no real fiscal policy in sight," said the survey published this week by the Hong Kong-based private group the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. Unless tax measures are introduced, other methods of funding the Philippines' 25 billion dollar foreign debt would be counter-productive, it said.

The survey, pointing to increased political stability following the overthrow of President Ferdinand Marcos in February, said that "our assessment of the near- and medium-term risk for the Philippines has improved considerably." But it warned that the country was still "a relatively high-risk area."

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, key figures in the effort to restructure the ailing economy, will be under public scrutiny, the analysts said. "The public's suspicion, no matter how dubious or invalid," is that they "might in reality still have hidden ties with the discredited Marcos regime."

But the "man to watch" is Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, a loyal Marcos supporter until he led the revolt which installed Mrs Aquino as president. The report said that he could "make a dash for power" to protect his assets, under threat as the government moves to sequester money allegedly amassed illegally by Mr Marcos and his associates. "It should be remembered that Minister Enrile figures prominently in the hidden wealth scandal," the survey said, and at the same time "certain Aquino personnel will not forget" his role as a member of the Marcos military establishment.

The survey also said that the Philippines would not be able to repay its foreign loans unless the economy grew faster than 6.31 percent a year. "Right now, this is asking for the impossible," the risk consultants said. The Philippine economy registered an estimated 3.5 to four percent negative growth in 1985, with one to 1.5 percent positive growth predicted for 1986.

"At the moment, no real economic policy initiatives are being taken" the survey warned. It said the government was busy trying to unravel the confused situation it inherited.

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CSO: 4200-964

ARRESTED GERMANS SUSPECTED AS LINKS TO MARCOS 'MOLES'

HK221535 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

/Article by Victor Sallorano/

/Text/ Deposed President Marcos has several well-placed "moles" in the Aquino government and they were supposed to have been contacted by two German nationals, Peter Koppenhoeper and Ulve Oehlke, arrested earlier at the Manila International Airport (MIA).

Members of an intelligence section of the armed forces of the Philippines are now searching for these moles or spies, who the military believes have vital information about the "structural weaknesses" of the Aquino government.

"National security is at stake in this case and the military will try to resolve the matter as soon as possible," said a reliable source in the armed forces.

Koppenhoeper and Oehlke, who are now being closely guarded by military intelligence agents, contacted Marcos earlier this month in Honolulu, offering their services to "bring out the information from the Philippines to Hawaii for $5 million," the source said.

Out of the $5 million, however, they will only get 20 percent or $1 million, while the $4 million will pay the services of the moles.

Oehlke and Loppenhoeper were arrested by a team of "vigilante" operatives, led by one Col Romeo Cruz (PD /Philippine Constabulary/ ret.), who invoked the name of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG). The PCGG, however, denied it had anything to do with the MIA operation of Cruz's team.

The (the Germans) were then taken by Cruz to the PCGG, who in turn referred the Germans to the military.

At this moment, the military has clamped a news blackout on the case, pending interrogation of the Germans.

Meanwhile, the German Embassy in Manila has kept mum about the detention of their compatriots. The source said that the military will definitely have something to announce, but only after the case has been cracked.

A slight commotion occurred Friday night at the MIA after Cruz's team arrested the Germans. It seems that the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) wanted to have jurisdiction over and custody of the foreigners, who were apprehended at the departure area as they were about to board the 8 pm PAL /Philippine Air Lines/ flight to Honolulu.

The military is also looking into the possibility of "an international spy ring being used by Marcos to put him back in power," a source said.

"Our national situation is now fraught with social agitation that some people may be taking advantage of for their own vested interests," he said.

He further explained that the growing social unrest in Metropolitan Manila may even be "artificial in nature" and fomented by people who have reasons to hate the new government.

Cruz who earlier stated that Marcos has an army of foreign mercenaries deployed in the country could not be reached.

He disappeared after the military took the Germans into their custody.

The source added that the military intelligence service issued a receipt to Cruz for the Germans, that the foreigners were handed over in good physical condition.

/12228
CSO: 4200/976

JAPANESE GROUP VIEWS 'FEUDALISTIC' LEGACY IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

HK291547 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 86 p 22

/Article by Teodoro Y. Montelbano/

/Text/ The legacy of a feudalistic structure remains largely unchanged in Negros Occidental. A delegation of the Japanese Committee for Negros Campaign (JCNC) made this assessment after a 5-day visit to the province recently.

The delegation was made up of representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist communities as well as citizens' movements in Japan. Headed by Bishop Aloysius Nobuo Soma of Nagoya, JCNC members visited haciendas and slum settlements, a communal farm tilled by sugar workers and loaned by the owner, an agricultural experiment project operated by a basic Christian community /BBC/ /as published/ group, and hospitals. The group spent one night talking with sugar workers. After the Negros visit, JCNC said it will help the Aquino government and the private sector in Negros embark on self-reliance projects with an initial funding of Y5 million (about $250,000).

The group also promised to lobby with the Diet (parliament) for direct foreign aid to private development entities.

"Desperate" was how the group described the continuing crisis in Negros. The delegation, however, was impressed by the way workers were coping creatively with their lot, despite the many obstacles.

Prominent among the major impediments is the feudal culture which Soma observed still exists particularly in the countryside.

"We were shown the very extensive landholdings of a few landlords. Some of our hosts (which included the National Federation of Sugar Workers /NFSW/ provincial chapter) told us several of the big landowners still have their private armies intact," Soma said.

To a large extent some big landowners were hesitant to lend a portion of their idle land for workers to cultivate for daily food consumption, according to members of the group.

"This, despite the fact that many existing haciendas in the province, we understand, are not being utilized fully by the hacenderos for lack of operational funds because sugar prices are still low and proceeds from last seasons production have not been fully paid," said Prof Douglas Lummis, a delegation member who teaches at Tokyo's Tsuda College.

Lummis and the other members of the group said they were appalled by the widespread poverty in the province.

Rev Tetsuro Odori, chairperson of the Japan Committee on Japanese-Philippine Relations, related how he felt when the group visited the malnutrition ward of the Western Visayas Regional Hospital in Bacolod City. "It was shocking; and the situation, so desperate" that the sight of the malnourished children "brought tears in our eyes," he said.

Still, there was a feeling of hope amidst the gloomy conditions prevailing in Negros, Soma said. The bishop particularly commended the NFSW for teaching workers how to plant crops other than sugar and to engage in other income-generating activities like livestock raising.

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CSO: 4200/976

MOVE FOR CORDILLERA AUTONOMY REPORTED

HK291537 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

/Article by Roy S. De Guzman/

/Text/ Bontoc 25 Apr--The proposal for an autonomous Cordillera region, if favorably acted upon by the Aquino Administration, could end decades of armed resistance by tribesmen in the area who constitute majority of the Communist led guerrillas operating in the Norther Luzon mountain ranges.

"I see no reason for continued resistance if autonomy is granted in accordance with the demands of our people," said William Claver, officer-in-charge /OIC/ of Kalinga-Apayao Province and staunch advocate for autonomy.

Claver expressed these views in a talk with newsmen shortly after the sixth annual celebration of Cordillera Day, held yearly in commemoration of the death of Macli-ing Dulag, Kalinga tribal leader allegedly murdered by government soldiers in 1980.

Claver said the New People's Army (NPA) in the Cordillera is made up mostly of tribesmen--from 80 to 95 percent--who joined the dissident movement in their hope of establishing a regional autonomous government "where in the rights of the oppressed are protected against any form of racical discrimination."

The NPA in the area gained widespread publicity when, 4 years ago, Fr Conrado Balweg, SVD came out in the open to declare that he had joined the rebel movement. He led attacks directed against government soldiers since then.

The priest, recent reports indicate, has been expelled from the NPA for various organizational reasons although most people here believe that Balweg "remains clean."

The Kalinga OIC said he believes many of the NPAs will lay down their arms and opt for peace when the question of autonomy for the Cordilleras is finally resolved.

Claver said the leaders of the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA)--the organization leading the struggle for autonomy--will have an audience with Aquino tomorrow.

"The autonomy issue will certainly be discussed," he said.

The CPA has proposed that some form of limited autonomy be granted for the Cordillera region--covering specific areas in the provinces of Benguet, Abra, Ifugao, Mountain Province and Kalinga-Apayao.

If ever granted autonomy, the CPA proposes the creation of a separate Cordillera legislative body representing all sectors and under a regional government headed by Cordillera leaders.

Fr Patricio Gyguyon, CPA vice chairman, told newsmen here that should the autonomous government be established, the multinational corporations operating in the affected places will still be allowed to operate, provided they share their profits with the autonomous government.

Guyguyon also said that they hope to limit, if not totally eradicate, the excessive exploitation of natural resources in the Cordillera region.

He expressed optimism that the Aquino government will grant their demands, even as he said that they shall "pursue to the end" the fight for self-determination and independence of the Cordillera people.

The militant priest further noted that the autonomy idea has caught fire, affecting even the people of Pampanga and Ilocos Norte aside from the still unresolved 20-year-old secessionist movement in Southern Philippines.

"The reorganization of the government structure, I hope," Guyguyen added, "will lead to some form of federal government."

Proposals for autonomy have been opposed by key government leaders, including Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel.

The proposal for the autonomy of the Cordillera region--with a population of about 860,000--was first made at the 1971 Constitutional Convention.

The constitution, as originally drafted, provided for Cordillera autonomy. But it was soon withdrawn when so-called "foreign-interest groups" urged for its removal in the charter.

On the autonomy proposal even leaders of the leftist bloc have expressed reservations. Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) founding chairman Jose Ma Sison, in a statement of support for the Cordillera cause, expressed this in a message: "I favor autonomy for the Cordillera region but under a revolutionary unitary government."

The sixth Macli-ing celebration was marked by overnight dancing in the streets, a day-long program of speeches and cultural presentations, and a morning march around the Bontoc municipality.

"Macli-ing Dulag's death did not lead to the intimidation of our people but instead served to unite us towards the fulfillment of a just order--where the Cordillera people reign supreme over their own land," a CPA officer said.

A government representative, Atty Fausto Lingating who is deputy minister for the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities (OMACC), said his office supports the Cordillera people's stand for regional autonomy.

The CPA wants the autonomy-seeking forces to also be represented in the Constitutional Commission which the president is about to convene, saying "this is vital if the real sentiments of our people are to be heard."

Majority of those seeking autonomy reside in the mountainous provinces and municipalities along the Cordillera ranges, an area considered "quite explosive" due to the insurgency problem. It is also the only region where Aquino gained a wide margin over the deposed President Marcos during the last elections in the so-called Solid North.

When Marcos' government embarked on an "economic development drive" in the Cordillera during the mid-1970's, a number of projects--like the Chico River Dam--infuriated tribespeople.

Dulag led the tribesmen's protest over the river dam project, which led to his brutal death in April 1980.

"The struggle continues," seems to be the declaration of around 2,000 Cordillera people who trooped to Bontoc in memory of their fallen martyr and hero.

An optimistic future has been predicted by Domin-Ung Manzano, Sagada tribal leader. Following local custom, he read a slaughtered pig's entrails and forecast the events that may take place in the future.

"The evil one is gone," he said. "It will be good for the Cordillera when the visitors come."

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CSO: 4200/976

GROUP URGING ARMY PULLOUT INFILTRATED BY NPA

HK290659 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Apr 86 p 11

/Text/ A Kalinga-Apayao factfinding and medical mission which recommended pullout of an army battalion from Flora town, lower Apayao, for alleged rampant violations of human rights was recently confirmed infiltrated by four members of the New People's Army (NPA).

The current containment drive of the 54th Infantry Battalion of the 5th ID /Infantry Division/ in the area has severely deprived the local units of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the NPA, access to a veritable rice granary and a tactically well suited terrain for insurgency training and group formation, it was reported to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos.

The mission which recommended to President Corazon Aquino the military pullout, was reportedly composed of Manila and Apayao-based human rights groups organized to investigate charges of violation of human rights such as torture, illegal detention, arson, looting, salvaging, hamletting, and forced recruitment in the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHIDF).

The complaints were allegedly made by two residents of Barangay Sta Maria, Flora Town, whose identified were withheld, who reportedly slipped out of the military encampment and walked for 4 days to Tuguegarao, Cagayan to report to the Social Action Center (SAC) and Task Force Detainees-Tuguegarao (TFD).

The charges, however, were belied by the residents of areas affected, according to the military report. In one instance, Barangay and other local sociocivic leaders petitioned for the retention of the military group in the area for their security and protection, the report said.

The 17-men factfinding and medical msision visited Lower Apayao areas 12-16 March, took photographs, talked to the residents and dispensed medicine and medical care. They also asked the residents who received the medical assistance to acknowledge receipt by signing papers, according to the residents.

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CSO: 4200/976

EDITORIAL VIEWS ISSUES OF BALI ASEAN MEETING

HK301413 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Apr 86 p 4

/Editorial: "Reagan and the ASEAN"/

/Text/ These past 2 days, the six member-nations ASEAN have been meeting in Bali, Indonesia, with foreign ministers of each member-nation in attendance. To make the event more newsworthy, the American President, Ronald Reagan, has been fit to pay a visit. However one looks at it, the ASEAN meeting, if one reviews their agenda, will concern itself mostly with what the United States has in mind.

On the agenda are American concerns like security matters related to Soviet power in Asia and the Pacific, international terrorism, and the problem of Kampuchea. In economic matters, the direction is towards protectionism and U.S. foreign assistance.

Vice President and concurrent Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel is in Bali to represent the Philippines where he will surely meet the American President. "I will merely listen," Laurel has said. What we fear is that he may just listen to instructions and obey them. After all, the Philippines is once more the "baby" of the Americans.

There are many ticklish issues in the Bali conference which may give us trouble in the future. The Kampuchean problem, for one. There are diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Vietnam. We also maintain cordial relations with the Soviet Union. Hence it would be inappropriate if we are to be asked to sign a communique which includes a condemnation of the Soviet Government's military and security policy in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Philippine claim to Sabah is another issue. It is suggested that Mr Laurel should refrain from conducting a serious negotiation on it in the next 2 days. A controversial issue like the Sabah claim cannot just go away after 2 day's talk. The complications need time and thought.

Just the same, we wish Mr Laurel's Bali visit much success.

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CSO: 4200/976

BOHOL OFFICIALS PROTEST TROOP STATIONING

HK291549 Manila THE NEW HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 11

/Article by Eric Gallego/

/Text/ Tagbilaran City--Governor-designate Victor de La Serna and city mayor Dan N. Lim have jointly expressed their strong objections over the assignments of one battalion of Army Scout Rangers here.

In separate letters to the Regional United Command, both local officials expressed their desire to be given the first chance to solve the insurgency problem of Bohol before taking any military solution. "Insurgency in Bohol is not as serious as perceived by the military authorities," they said. "Assigning one battle-tested combat troop here could only create a big problem than we have at hand," they said.

De La Serna said, "Bohol remains as the most peaceful province in the country and Boholanos the most peaceful loving people. Local officials should be given an opportunity first to confront the problem before anything else."

Both local officials reportedly received full support from the people in the province for trimming down government excess personnel and gave a 10 percent across-the-board increase of salaries for retained and necessary employees.

The local officials have also been praised by the people for working for the release of seven political detainees after they took over as designate OICs in their respective offices.

Lim and De La Serna have waged an all-out campaign against plunderers of natural resources and illegal fishing. "These people who rape our mangrove areas and engage in trawl fishing are committing crimes against humanity," they said.

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CSO: 4200/976

CONSTABULARY CHIEF REPORTS ON 'LOOSE' FIREARMS

HK011531 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 May 86 p 2

/Article by T.F. Oriano/

/Text/ There are still 93,794 loose and unauthorized firearms in the possession of individuals, private armies and insurgents, the PC-INP /Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police/ reported yesterday.

Brig Gen Renato de Villa, PC chief, said in a command conference that he had ordered a town-by-town accounting of recovered loose and illegally-issued firearms upon instruction of Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP /Armed Forces of the Philippines/ chief of staff.

Maj Cris Maralit, PC-INP spokesman, said the conference was first command meeting called by de Villa with all regional commanders, including that of the National Capital Command (Cap-Com), attending.

De Villa said the drive against loose and unauthorized firearms has netted a total of 5,800 firearms which were confiscated and collected from 1 January to 21 April 1986.

The PC chief said 50 percent of the total seized firearms or 5,794 firearms were accounted after the February revolution.

De Villa ordered an intensified nationwide collection of these firearms because "less than 50 percent of the firearms in the hands of private armies and warlords has been collected so far."

Statistics showed that as of 31 March, a total of 131 private armies are reported to be still in operation in various parts of the country. These groups, it was learned, possess an estimated 8,700 firearms.

De Villa said that although some of the leaders of these private armies have held the country or neutralized by government forces, there is a belief that some groups are still intact and well-armed and should be the target of continuous police operations.

He also instructed all PC field commanders at the meeting to intensify their campaign against organized and syndicated crime groups.

He told them that as of 31 March 1986 a total of 1,825 such groups have been identified nationwide and collectively have the strength of 9,000 members with some 21,000 firearms. Most of these groups are located in Metro Manila and in Regions 3, 4 and 6.

In another directive, de Villa also ordered all PC-INP personnel to stop using recovered and impounded vehicles which were either carnapped or used in the commission of crimes.

He said this malpractice exists because of tolerance of some unit commanders who justify this gross malpractice with the "shallow reason that the vehicle owners themselves allowed such use or under the guise of augmenting or increasing the mobility of the unit.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

COPRA BANS LIFTED, 7 FIRMS TO EXPORT $7 MILLION

HK290831 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] Seven firms are set to export 39,500 metric tons of copra worth about $7 million following the government's lifting last month of the four-year ban on copra exportation.

Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] Administration and Agriculture Deputy Minister Oscar Santos said yesterday that seven trading firms have already notified the PCA of a total of 13 perfected contracts for copra exports to South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and several European countries.

Davao Wesscom Trading Corp., CNO enterprises and Picom International Co. have started loading a total of 5,100 metric tons Santos said. CNO started loading an initial 1,100 metric tons to South Korea.

Four other companies will export 34,400 tons to Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Europe.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. said earlier that the lifting of the ban, which was implemented in 1982, was in line with President Aquino's campaign commitment to dismantle all government-backed monopolies, including the reported coconut monopoly-monopsony enjoyed by her cousin, ex-Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco Jr.

The lifting of the ban, he said, is expected to create an aggressive local market which will jack up copra prices by an estimated 50 centavos per kilo from last month's p1.80. He added that copra prices have increased to an average of P2 a kilo a few weeks after the ban was lifted.

/12712
CSO: 4200/964

GOVERNMENT EXCESS RICE IMPORTS FROM INDONESIA

HK301447 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

/Text/ The government will return excess rice imports from Indonesia following a report that rice production for this year will increase by 11 percent, agriculture official disclosed.

Rice imports last year, according to earlier reports, may have exceeded the 400,000-metric ton limit imposed by the cabinet of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. According to sources, total rice imports last year reached at least 500,000 metric tons or 100,000 metric tons over the limit.

"We should not have imported that much," Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra said, "considering that 400,000 metric tons of the imported rice are still in stock. We should have imported only about 100,000 metric tons."

Last year's imports came from Indonesia, Thailand, China and the United States. The excess 100,000 metric tons came from Indonesia last September, according to a REUTERS wire report from Jakarta.

Although National Food Authority (NFA) officials then denied that there was a shipment from Indonesia, other sources from the food agency said the 100,000 metric tons from Indonesia did arrive and were reflected in the NFA books as procurement from Iloilo.

Deputy Minister Carlos Dominguez said the excess rice imports will be returned to Indonesia by October. He said the contract for the rice imports stipulates that the imports can be paid in cash, in kind or can be returned by the Philippine Government.

The decision to return the imports was reached after it was projected that palay production will increase by 11 percent by the end of crop year 1985-1986 this June.

"The 11 percent increase over last year's production is not necessarily good news," Mitra said. He explained that right now, self-sufficiency in rice has already been attained.

The 11 percent increase is still manageable at this point, but if this happens on an annual basis, "it could create problems for us," he said.

"The moment we achieve a surplus, we will not know what to do with it. We cannot export it, the world market rate is only P2 per kilo while we buy (palay) at P3.50 per kilo," Mitra said.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) last week reported that palay production is estimated to reach 182 million cavans by the end of June, reflecting an increase of 11 percent from the previous crop year's production of 164 million cavans.

MAF sources said it was actually estimated that total production will reach 187 million cavans but considering post harvest losses and the lack of post harvest facilities, it was projected that actual proudction would only reach 182 million cavans.

The problem of inadequate post harvest facilities is another concern if rice production continues to increase substantially. This is one reason, Mitra said, that traders and millers are now being tapped to assist in rice procurement through the quedan financing program of the government.

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CSO: 4200/976

PHILIPPINES

18-MONTH ECONOMIC PLAN STRESSES GROWTH

HK290821 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Rosa Ocampo]

[Text] The Philippine Government is requesting for higher ceilings on all the monetary and fiscal targets under the new 18-month economic program being worked out with the International Monetary Fund.

Central Bank officials told MALAYA that the new program will emphasize "economic growth." The previous adjustment program emphasized austerity as a means of arresting inflation, unstable exchange rate, and high balance of payments deficit.

These basic problems are already under control. With the economic adjustment period seemingly over, relaxed monetary and fiscal ceilings are expected "to motivate the business sector to invest and improve production."

During the last two years, the private sector was discouraged by austerity measures dictated by the adjustment program that allowed high interest rates, increased taxes, limited government spending, and tight control of monetary aggregates.

The Philippines overshot the quarterly targets on the reserve money level, net international reserve, and budget deficit, among other things.

The new economic program is targeting a growth of 1.5 to two percent for 1986 from last year's negative 3.95 percent.

The IMF is also concerned about the revision of the 1986 national budget which will be presented by Budget Minister Alberto Romulo.

The Fund has allowed the adoption of a new economic program after it cut short the operations of the standby credit arrangement expiring June 30.

The Philippines failed to meet most of the monetary targets it has committed to foreign creditors as stipulated in the agreement.

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CSO: 4200/964

ONGPIN REPORTS $600 TO $700 MILLION LOAN SECURED

BK190608 Manila PNA in English 0355 GMT 19 Apr 86

/Text/ Manila, 19 Apr (PNA)--Several foreign governments, including the United States and Japan, the country's major official creditors, have committed to extend from 600 to 700 million U.S. dollars in new money to the Philippines to prop up its ailing economy.

Central Bank /CB/ officials said the commitment was contained in a telex message sent here by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin from New York. Ongpin said there are strong indications that about 600 to 700 million U.S. dollars was forthcoming from official sources.

The finance minister said the new loans from the foreign governments will carry concessional terms. Concessional loans usually carry an interest rate of only about 2 to 3 percent and are payable over a period of not less than 10 years.

CB officials also said that Ongpin told the advisory committee in New York that it is the decision of the Philippine Government to cooperate with foreign creditors. Ongpin, in his message said the Philippine Government intends to maintain its good relationship with its lenders.

Ongpin, together with CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez, left recently for United States to attend a joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. They also met with foreign creditor banks to renegotiate the country's foreign debts.

While in New York, the two officials signed with the banks restructuring agreements covering the remaining portion of the restructable debt of the public sector. An extension of the 3-billion U.S. dollar trade facility due to expire in December this year was also negotiated successfully with the banks.

Ongpin and Fernandez will arrive shortly and will meet with a team from the IMF who is here to review the country's performance under the IMF standby credit arrangement.

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CSO: 4200/976

COMMISSION INVESTIGATES TELEPHONE COMPANY

HK230521 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Geselle J. Militante]

[Text] The task force of the Presidential Commission on Good Government investigating Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. [PLDT] said the company has long engaged in "technical dollar salting" operations maneuvered by a handful of key officers who will soon face criminal charges.

Task force chairman Louie Sison said documents show PLDT has been violating Central Bank regulations on remittances of foreign exchange and placement of time deposits.

Citing bank statements, Sison said PLDT has been depositing its monthly foreign exchange earnings with Citibank in New York for at least three months before remitting them to the Philippines.

A Central Bank regulation requires all foreign exchange earnings to be remitted by a company within 15 days from receipt, he said.

PLDT's foreign exchange earnings are not reflected in its books and have never been subjected to audit, Sison said.

"Their accounting firm never asked for proof. They have been taking PLDT's word alone for entry into the company statements," he said.

Moreover all the accounts have never been reported to earn any interest, the task force chairman added.

Foreign exchange records and bank accounts kept exclusively by Oscar T. Africa, PLDT president, showed a balance that could be merely the tip of the iceberg, Sison said.

Basing his statements on records furnished him by Antonio O. Cojuangco, senior executive vice-president and chief operating officer of PLDT, Sison said that as of 1984 PLDT's foreign exchange account showed an average monthly balance of $10,188,655.50. In 1985, the average monthly balance showed to Sison was $4,767,093.23.

Not included in the average monthly balance were foreign exchange earnings placed in bank accounts in different parts of the world, Sison said. He estimated the average monthly balance from all these other accounts at $1.8 million as of 1985.

These accounts have not registered any interest, he added.

Citibank N.A. in Manila said an account, even if current, normally pays interest.

Sison also said PLDT violated in 1984 a Central Bank regulation on time deposits.

He said the company put $14 million in a time deposit account in Wells Fargo in Hong Kong in June 1984. He said the deposit was subsequently reduced to $7 million about four to five months later. "Half of the $14 million was sold to PCI-BANK, (Philippine Commercial International Bank) in New York in October 1984, he said. "Of the interest earned from the time deposit, $1 million was diverted. Cash gained from interest was sold in the black market."

Some of the diverted interest also went to Josefina Shipping Co., a Panamanian firm, Sison said, adding this firm was ordered to remit to the country $50,371.25.

PLDT management explained the diversion of interest as a way of providing for emergency funds for PLDT executives sent to travel, Sison said.

Proceeds of the black market sales were deposited in a private account and used in "contribution" for purposes that could not be justified, Sison added. He said Antonio Cojuangco admitted that the contribution was for deposed President Marcos.

Sison provided the following breakdown of sales on the black market: $198,324.75 as of Nov 26, 1985; $270,030 as of Jan 16, 1985; remittance of $498,601.17 to Bank of America in Manila as of Jan 14, 1985.

PLDT's earnings from American Telegraph and Telephone Co., its correspondent firm, amounting to $63,672,408, were reflected in PLDT records as only $53,838,336.73, Sison said.

Overall, PLDT's foreign exchange earnings for 1985 were about $78 million, Sison said, adding they were never audited.

Cojuangco commented that New York was not aware of the transactions, Sison said.

PLDT President Africa was in charge, he added.

Sison said he was further looking into interest on PLDT's time deposit of $609,793,000.35 not reflected in company books.

Expenditures amounting to $190,000 cannot be accounted for, Sison said. The money was described as funds for executive expense, "but the checks for this fund were destroyed, canceled," he said.

Sison said the several gaps in PLDT records must be filled. Cooperation of banks in other countries is needed to untangle the mesh of foreign exchange transactions, he said.

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CSO: 4200/964

BRIEFS

REBEL PRIEST BALWEG 'STILL ENEMY'--Camp Dangwa, Benguet--Rebel priest Conrado Balweg is still an enemy of the state despite his expulsion from the ranks of the New People's Army (NPA). Col Juanito Aquias, deputy commander of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) here, made this reaction after major newspapers published the ouster of Balweg from the NPA due to reasons like cohabiting with different women in his mountain hideouts. "Balweg may now have a different ideology or conviction. But the fact remains; he is still fighting against the government," said Aquias. However, he said, the military's intelligence units are still trying to penetrate Balweg's suspected fortresses in order that the rebel priest would be given the opportunity to accept or reject the offer of President Aquino for reconciliation. "If he surrenders, he can be considered a friend," Aquias said. Balweg has never been captured since he joined the communist NPA in 1979. He still has on his head the prize of P150,000 for his capture, dead or alive. Lately, he together with another rebel priest Bruno Ortega and NPA commander Mailed Molina formed the Cordillera Revolution Army (CRA) guided under the philosophy of Igorot's "budong" or "peace pact." /Text/ /Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Apr 86 p 3 HK/ 12228

ARMY RESCUES 16 NPA HOSTAGES--Sixteen hostgages, including 4 children, held hostage by the New People's Army since February were rescued Monday by the police and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force in Malitbog, Bukidnon. These victims were among the 250 residents of Claveria, Misamis Oriental who were abducted by the rebels and used as cover against pursuing government troops. The hostages were brought to (Pahanton), San Luis, Malitbog, Bukidnon, where they were made to work in rebel communal farms. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 May 86 HK/ 12228

CENTRAL BANK SCRAPS IMPORT CONTROLS--Manila, 30 Apr (AFP)--The Philippines' monetary board has scrapped import controls on 143 items as part of the government's import liberalization program, the Central Bank announced here Wednesday. The move was designed to spur local industries to be more competitive, the bank said in a press statement. Items covered by the deregulation included basic raw materials such as basic iron and steel products, hydrogen peroxide, paper and paperboard and products of such materials, it added. The lifting of tariffs on these items was among the conditions set by the international monetary fund for the approval in 1984 of a 610 million dollar standby facility for the Philippines. Local manufacturers have been demanding a postponement of the move, saying delisting would give undue competition for their products. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

RAID REVEALS ARMS CACHE--Constabulary agents have raided the house of former MP Arturo Barbero and a prominent businessmen in Bangued, Abra. The agents were able to seize an arms cache which included high powered firearms like machineguns, armalites, three handguns, and dynamite. The raiders were armed with a search warrant issued by Abra regional trial court executive judge Leopoldo Hernilla. /Text/ /Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK/ 12228

SUPREME COURT ON SEQUESTRATIONS--The power of the Aquino government to sequester, take over, and seize the assets and businesses of ousted President Marcos and his associates were questioned before the Supreme Court yesterday [29 April]. Petitions filed by former Manila Hotel and Philippine Airlines General Manager Roman Cruz and the Tourist Duty-Free Shop Incorporated of the Tangco family questioned the legality of the sequestration move. The petitions charge that the sequestrations violate the constitutional guarantees to the right to property and due process of law, the right to presume innocence, and the right against unreasonable searches and seizures. The petitioners asked the Supreme Court to order the Commission on Good Government to stop the sequestration and freezing of assets until the two petitions are heard by the court. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86 HK] /12712

NEW SANDIGANBAYAN PRESIDING JUSTICE--The reorganization of the Sandiganbayan, the intermediate appellate courts and the Commission on Elections is expected to be completed next month. The announcement followed the induction into office by President Aquino of lawyer Francis Garchitorena as the presiding justice of the 9-man Sandiganbayan. Garchitorena replaced former presiding justice Manuel Pamaran who presided over a division of the Sandiganbayan that tried the Aquino murder case. Garchitorena, a Bicolano, was one of the lawyers who challenged the court on the constitutionality of the proclamation of martial law in 1972 by then President Marcos. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86 HK] /12712

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CSO: 4200/964

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

CHEN MUHUA CALLS ON LEE KUAN YEW--Singapore, May 7 (AFP)--Chen Muhua, a Chinese state councillor and governor of the Bank of China, Wednesday paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew as she wound up a six-day visit to Singapore. The state-owned Singapore Broadcasting Corp (SBC) said Mrs Chen would leave for Kuala Lumpur Thursday for a three-day visit before returning home. No information was given on the content of their talks. Mrs Chen's visit has been at the invitation of Singapore Finance Minister Richard Hu. Though Singapore and Beijing have no diplomatic links, trade relations have been long established with the Bank of China operating here since 1936. Bilateral trade has trebled over the past six years totalling 5.8 billion dollars ($2.6 billion U.S.) in 1985. Last month, taxation authorities of the two countries signed an avoidance of double taxation treaty here, which would also cover foreign companies investing in China through Singapore. Singapore has investments totalling $190 million (U.S.) in 90 projects since China opened its doors to overseas investors in 1979. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT 7 May 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4200/996

SOLOMON ISLANDS

EXPORT INCOME DROPS SHARPLY

Sydney THE SOUTH SEA DIGEST 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Solomon Islands had an external trade surplus in 1985 of about $A900 000 compared to a surplus of about $27.8 million in 1984. Exports dropped by $11.9 million to $83 million (fob), and imports rose by $15 million to $82.1 million. The fall in export earnings was due to a 6% drop in overall export prices and overall volume of principal export commodities. Average export prices for copra were 30% below the 1984 figure, palm oil 17% and logs 2%. Fish, which accounted for 31% of total exports, earned $26.4 million, with improved prices compensating for an 18% fall in volume. Logs and sawn timber accounted for 24% of exports, earning $19.8 million. Copra, which topped the list in 1984, dropped to third place with earnings of $18.8 million compared to the 1984 figure of $25.6 million. Palm oil products fell from $15.2 million to $10.96 million, and cocoa earnings rose from $2.64 million to $4 million.

The largest trade surplus for Solomon Islands was with Japan, $27 million, followed by the Asian region $18.8 million, the EEC $17.7 million and Britain $8.5 million. The adverse trade balance with Oceania increased from $21.6 million in 1984 to $37 million.

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CSO: 4200/989

THAI-BURMESE BORDER COMMITTEE REACTIVATES ACCORD

BK250402 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai--The Thai-Burmese Border Committee (Thailand) yesterday agreed to reactivate the seven-point guideline adopted five years ago to promote relations.

The seven-point guideline calls for:

--Promoting relations between Thailand and Burma.

--Reaffirmation of Thailand's policy to deny support for Burmese political refugees and to deny Thai territory as a base for Burmese rebels.

--Urging Burma to support ASEAN activities for mutual benefit.

--Promoting cooperation to solve border problems with emphasis on problems occurring in areas inaccessible by Burmese authorities.

--Cooperation in the suppression of smuggling and elimination of opium cultivation and narcotics trade.

--Promotion of economic cooperation and exchange of visits by officials.

--Negotiations to demarcate borderlines.

The one-day meeting, attended by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri, governors and officials from nine northern provinces bordering Burma, ended yesterday.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said talks to resolve border problems would be held during the visit of a Burmese delegation between May 7-10.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said there were about 23,000 Kuomintang remnants living in restricted areas in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son provinces under the control of Thai officials.

He said the KMT elements who live independently and have their own army would be suppressed by government forces.

The NSC chief said opium output on Thai territory this year would drop to about 15 tonnes as against between 30-40 tonnes due to the crackdown campaign launched by the Government.

But he said marijuana production was on the rise and forecast the yield this year would be about 500 tonnes.

The NSC chief said marijuana was largely planted outside Thailand by hilltribesmen with funding from some minority groups.

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CSO: 4200/985

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI BEGIN BANGKOK VISIT

Meets Deputy Foreign Minister

BK300150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The chief of the Palestinne Liberation Organisation's political department, Faruq Qaddumi will meet Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong today.

Mr Qaddumi, who arrived in Bangkok yesterday, said he would not raise the issue of establishing a PLO office in Thailand because it was up to the host country to offer.

Thailand has refused to allow a PLO office on the grounds the organisation is already represented in Vietnam and Malaysia.

The official also said Thailand's vote in the United Nations Security Council condemning the United States bombing attack on Libya was a "stand that any peace-loving country should take".

Denies Training Southern Rebels

BK010035 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 May 86 p 3

[Text] A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday denied news reports that the PLO has been supporting Muslim terrorists in the southern part of Thailand.

The denial was made by chief of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, who is currently leading a five-member Palestinian delegation on a visit here as guests of the Foreign Ministry.

Qaddumi, whose position is equivalent to a foreign minister, dismissed as groundless allegations that the Palestinians have provided aid and training courses to separatists and guerrillas operating in the Muslim-dominated southern provinces.

Israel defence forces, which invaded southern Lebanon in 1982, had come across evidence including passports, suggesting that Thai Muslims were among the international terrorists groups that received military training from the PLO.

The Palestinian said during an interview that the PLO praised Thailand for its vote for a United Nations Security Council resolution that would have condemned the U.S. attack against Libya. He described Washington as an "obstacle" to world peace.

"The U.S. military action against Libya has been strongly denounced by all peace-loving countries, including the PLO, because the American action is against the UN Charter," he said.

Qaddumi yesterday morning conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong and other senior Foreign Ministry officials on the situation in the Middle East as well as ways to forge closer relations between Thailand and the organization.

When asked if he had raised the issue of setting up a PLO information office in Thailand during the meeting, he said the PLO had earlier submitted the proposal to Thailand and would leave the issue for the Thai side to consider. "But what we really want is the development of mutual relations," he said.

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CSO: 4200/985

ASEAN MEMBERS APPROVE DRAFT ON ECONOMIC TIES

BK280251 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 86 pp 3, 7

[Article by Phichai Chunsuksawat and Lucia Halpern in Bali]

[Text] ASEAN officials yesterday approved a draft memoire on ASEAN-U.S. economic relations expressing concern over protectionism, agricultural subsidies, general system of preferences, and trade bills.

The memoire, which makes specific requests for U.S. action in these areas, will be passed onto U.S. action in these areas, will be passed onto U.S. President Ronald Reagan after his meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers on Thursday. ASEAN sources described the memoire, which still has to gain final approval by the ASEAN foreign ministers on Tuesday, as addressing ASEAN concerns with its relationship with the United States.

Another ASEAN memoire to the Tokyo summit was also approved yesterday. Although both memoires had been approved by senior ASEAN economic officials during their meeting in Kuala Lumpur last week, senior ASEAN political officials had not seen the memoires until yesterday.

The memoire to the U.S. expresses appreciation for Reagan's stand against protectionism in Congress and continued efforts in this regard.

One ASEAN source said that ASEAN is essentially seeking an assurance from the U.S. President that he would continue to fight the trend in Congress.

"Just say it one more time. That's what we want him to say and this would give us more confidence," said the sources.

This statement is expected to please the U.S. President who is looking for ASEAN support on this issue to carry with him to the Tokyo summit next week and in his fight with the Congress.

The ASEAN sources said that the memoire made specific mention of a number of protectionist trade bills in Congress but did not say what they were.

One bill which ASEAN officials had previously expressed concern about is the omnibus trade bill.

The memoire, the sources added, makes specific mention to ASEAN's stand opposing subsidies for agricultural exports and expresses the need for the continuation of special trade preferences in areas of agricultural, tropical and natural resources.

ASEAN is expected to get Mr Reagan's support on the generalised system of preferences [GSP] as he fought last year to secure a congressional extension of GSP that allows preferential access to U.S. markets for certain products from developing countries.

The ASEAN sources would not say, however, what specific requests or action the regional grouping mentioned in the memoire to Mr Reagan.

The sources described the ASEAN memoire to the Tokyo summit more as "a statement" from developing countries to the developed."

This memoire focuses on broad economic issues such as the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, the multi-fibre arrangement and the issue of commodities.

With regard to commodities, mention is made of the oil crisis, a particular concern of Indonesia, and calls for stable prices. Sources said that the memoire to Mr Reagan does not mention security issues adding that this, particularly the Kampuchean issue, will be raised during the foreign ministers' talks with the U.S. President.

One Thai source said that ASEAN is expected to approach this issue by asking Mr Reagan how the U.S. perceives the Kampuchean issue in the Asian-Pacific context.

A number of ASEAN sources have said that the present meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and the visit of President Reagan is "conducive" to a show of U.S. support for the Khmer coalition's eight-point peace proposal--the main topic of talks between the senior officials today.

The sources said that Thailand is presenting a draft for an ASEAN joint statement to be considered by the senior officials today.

The senior officials will also be discussing today the "where, when and what" of the next ASEAN summit meeting.

Thai sources told the POST that Thailand hopes that the ASEAN joint statement on Kampuchea will show solid support for the Khmer peace plan adding that although changes may be made, it is hoped that such a statement will clearly outline the reasons for ASEAN support.

These sources said that ASEAN support is based on the fact that the plan originated with the Khmers themselves and because its proposals were "reasonable and acceptable."

The sources said that the plan was reasonable because it calls for a step by step withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The proposal is also flexible, the sources said, because it does set a time frame for Vietnamese withdrawal. These points are expected to be mentioned in today's draft, which is also expected to contain a renewed call for Vietnam to consider the eight-point proposal and to call international support for the plan. Apart from the ASEAN joint statement on Kampuchea, the sources said another statement may be issued by the foreign ministers on general topics.

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CSO: 4200/985

VOFA ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'DOUBLE DEALING'

BK300708 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Double Dealing of Nguyen Co Thach"]

[Text] The visit to Bangkok of Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, during 21 to 23 April created no progress on the continued surge to end the 8-year Kampuchean problem. Mr Thach stood firm on Hanoi's rejection of the 8-point peace proposal announced in March by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea despite a request made by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila for Hanoi to reconsider its decision.

Foreign Minister Thach again failed to amelidrate his image of a double dealer. At the meeting of nonaligned ministers in New Delhi several days before his visit to Bangkok, he was quoted as saying that the prospect for a political solution in Kampuchea had improved because of constructive dialogue between Hanoi and Jakarta. He reportedly backed this up by adding that the trend toward dialogue was gaining momentum in the direction of a political solution. Those words, however, proved to be meaningless because, having arrived in Bangkok, Mr Thach stated that the proposal was stupid because the CGDK was offering a quarter of the cake to Heng Samrin when that cake was already his.

The presentation of the 8-point proposal had raised hopes that a change in the Kampuchean issue might occur sometime in the future. The plan called for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in two stages, formation of a four-party government, which will include the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime, and free elections under UN supervision. For ASEAN and most Western countries, the plan offered a way in which the problem could be resolved without any loss of face and with a guarantee that security would not be jeopardized. The coalition would begin to talk with Hanoi before Vietnam withdrew any of its troops from occupied Kampuchea and the whole coalition, not just Prince Sihanouk, was for the first time ready to talk to the Heng Samrin group as well as to include the latter in the national coalition government.

However, only 2 days after the plan announcement, Hanoi flatly rejected it and called it a Chinese ploy aiming at slandering Vietnam, blocking the trend of dialogue which is vigorously developing in Southeast Asia. The response was, as the editorial of a local Chinese paper commented, delivered so quickly that it raised a doubt as to whether the Politburo had even bothered to consider the essense of the plan. Moreover, by rejecting the proposal before the Heng Samrin regime, Hanoi clearly confirmed to the whole world its political standing that of a master of the Indochinese region. It also proved that the Phnom Penh regime is no more than a puppet administration of Vietnam.

Vietnam's refusal to negotiate with the CGDK can only be seen as an obscenity of an arrogant aggressor who was misled into believing itself as a great conqueror. The reality is much different, though. With an increasing number of defectors from the Heng Samrin regime and the increasing support of the CGDK by international community, Vietnam will have to accept the real situation sooner or later. And time will prove that who is misled, who is the real fool, and who will lose everything, even the cake.

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CSO: 4200/985

RTAF PLANS PURCHASE OF EIGHT MORE F-16'S

BK250406 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Soemsuk Kasitthipradit]

[Text] The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] plans to buy eight more F16 fighter jets, a source said yesterday.

The source said the air force wanted the additional eight aircraft for its 1989-94 development plan to complement the 12 F16s already on the order books.

The planned purchase, approved recently by RTAF Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi would give Thailand one 20-jet squadron by the end of 1994.

The source said the RTAF also plans to buy attack aircraft, possibly A-7D Corsair IIs, to increase its defensive capability during the next development plan.

Because of financial constraints, the purchase would be made gradually until the RTAF obtained the full squadron.

The source stressed, however, that Thailand had no policy of aggression against its neighbours. He said the modernisation of the air force was purely for defensive purposes.

Each Corsair costs about 300 million baht. The RTAF receives an annual allocation of about 2,500 million baht for modernisation.

Apart from the F16s and A-7Ds, the RTAF plans to buy four C-130 transport planes to increase the logistics capability of its existing fleet of four.

The United States-built F16 is considered one of the most potent interceptors of hostile aircraft. Thailand last year placed an order for 12 F16s--eight one-seaters and four double-seaters--at a total cost of about 8,900 million baht, payable in five years.

The F16 deal was approved after intense lobbying by the armed forces. Many MPs, government economists and students openly opposed the deal on the grounds it would aggravate the foreign debt problem and damage economic stability. Some opponents said Thailand's acquisition of the General Dynamics F16s would intensify the arms race in the region.

The first F16 is scheduled for delivery in the middle of 1988. The jets would be stationed at the First Wing Air Base in Nakhon Ratchasima.

The RTAF is in the process of calling bids to build shelters for the aircraft. The shelters, which must be strong enough to protect the jets from surprise attack, were expected to cost about 30 million baht each.

The source said the RTAF will send a group of pilots and engineers for flying and maintenance training in the U.S. around the end of the year.

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CSO: 4200/985

BRIEFS

ARMY SET TO FIGHT CPM--The 4th Army Region has established a forward headquarters in Pattani Province to conduct suppression operations against separatist bandits and insurgents of the Communist Party of Malaya. The new forward headquarters is located in Khok Pho District. The establishment was made on the request of 4th Army Region commander, Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, and was approved by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. The 4th Army has already begun transporting manpower and materials to Pattani Province yesterday. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 May 86 BK] /6662

SITTHI ON MRS REAGAN'S VISIT--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last night assured U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that there would not be any disruption to the scheduled visit by U.S. First Lady Nancy Reagan to Thailand although the House of Representatives has been dissolved. Speaking to reporters in Bali this morning, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said Mr Shultz asked him at a dinner last night that in the event of parliamentary crisis, whether Mrs Reagan's scheduled visit to Thailand should be changed. He said he assured Mr Shultz that there would not be any change since the present government would remain as a caretaker government and, moreover, Mrs Reagan is the guest of their majesties the king and queen. ACM Sitthi urged the Thai people not to create any untoward incidents or show any unfavourable expression towards the United States during Mrs RCagan's visit. He stressed that Mrs Reagan's visit represented a gesture from U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the U.S. still wanted a friend of Thailand that it attaches importance to Thailand even though President Reagan could not come himself. Mrs Reagan is scheduled to arrive from Kuala Lumpur tomorrow afternoon. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Mary 86 p 3 BK] /6662

KUOMINTANG COMMUNITY ASKS GOVERNMENT PROTECTION--Members of the Kuomintang [KMT] community said yesterday they need protection from the Thai Government against harassment by followers of opium warlord Khun Sa. The plea was made to National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri who visited some 3,000 KMT members at Ban Nong Ouk in Chiang Dao District of Chiang Mai Province yesterday. Sixteen KMT members were killed and several others wounded in a grenade attack by Khun Sa men during a Songkran celebration on the night of April 4. KMT leader Col Kikkiang sae Chiang, 70, told Sqn Ldr Prasong that his people would feel more secure if the Thai Government provides security for them. Sqn Ldr Prasong told the KMT people to try to adjust themselves to the

Thai was of life and learn the Thai language. He said the language barrier will be removed if the KMT people are able to speak Thai. Sqn Ldr Prasong pointed out that even Col Kikkiang, who has been in Thailand for years, still needs an interpreter to talk with him. The KMT promised to follow the instruction and pledge to obey the Thai authorities. Sqn Ldr Prasong yesterday also visited the Ing Pa Wok Pass at the Thai-Burmese border. The border pass was said to have been used by goods smugglers. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Apr 86 p 3 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/985

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF SON SANN AS KPNLF PRESIDENT

Paris MOUL KHMER in Cambodian Dec 85 pp 17, 18

[Editorial]

[Text] Leaders of the KPNLF showed their opposition to Mr Son Sann on 17 December 1985. This group of leaders is composed of Mr Hing Kunthon, Mr Abdul Gaffar Peang Meth, and the military is composed of General Sak Sutsakhan, the Commander-in-chief, and General Dien Del. This group of leaders founded the KPNLK Provisional Central Committee for the Salvation. This committee has accused Mr Son Sann of opposing cooperation between KPNLF troops and Sihanouk's army. It also said that Mr Son Sann does not respect the front's constitution in that he appoints only his relatives to important posts without consulting the Executive Committee.

This is the first time that Mr Son Sann's close aides openly opposed him and asked him to resign.

However, this happened once in France when the group of advisers presented a no-confidence and non-recognition motion against Mr Son Sann by accusing him of holding dictatorial power, unilateral decision-making and irresponsibility, and letting his son-in-law, Dr Chhay Han Chheng to do whatever he likes for his own interests against the KPNLF's interests. This group of advisers has not changed its position towards Mr Son Sann.

These two events have shown clearly that Mr Son Sann is isolated from all his aides except his family and his naive supporters.

The ASEAN countries do not show their true position because it is difficult to decide about this matter and on the other hand they do not want to be obviously involved in the KPNLF's internal affairs. First, they have realized that Mr Son Sann is not an effective leader in the anti-Hanoi struggle and he does not have the support from Cambodians abroad. For more than a year, ASEAN diplomats in Paris have searched for somebody to replace Mr Son Sann. Recently, they found that General Sak Sutsakhan could replace Mr Son Sann. Secondly, Mr Son Sann is the Prime Minister of the coalition government. If he resigns, this coalition government would not exist. The ASEAN countries and the Beijing Chinese have made every effort to keep this government alive.

Prince Sihanouk asked Mr Son Sann to remain as President of the KPNLF and he stated that leaders of the KPNLF should cordially settle all problems. The KPNLF must unite and he does not want to get involved in others' internal affairs.

Mr Son Sann declared on 21 December 1985 that he is still President of the KPNLF. He also added that those who have opposed him think first of their own interests. It is reported that Mr Son Sann sent his son--Son Mounea--from Bangkok to Paris to rally Cambodians to present motions of support to him and to oppose his opponents.

This is the result of the policies and the lack of leadership ability of Mr Son Sann that we have talked about during the past several months.

Therefore, the only way to help the KPNLF in the country's liberation is to remove Mr Son Sann from the position of President of the KPNLF as the group of advisers in Paris did already.

7429/12859
CSO: 4212/65

EDITORIAL CITES SRV, POL POT AS ENEMIES

Sarcelles SROK KHMER in Cambodian Feb 86 pp 1, 12

[Editorial]

[Text] What is the purpose of being divided while our country has been in the hands of foreigners? Is this the time for division among us? Millions of our people died and many others die with every passing day. Our national patrimony is almost destroyed. Isn't all this the result of the division among us during the past 15 years?

All of us of all political tendencies have agreed that the first big danger for the nation is the aggression and occupation of our country by the Communist Vietnamese. The second big danger is the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge and his group. The third big danger is the division among Khmer nationalists which can lead to internal conflict.

We can summarize the cause of turmoils in Cambodia since the first century A.D. in three sentences--first, conflicts among contenders for the throne due to ambition and personal rancor; secondly, importuning foreigners to interfere in Khmer internal affairs; thirdly open aggression from neighboring countries. Since 18 March 1970 these three main factors of turmoil happened in our country.

Therefore, at present the danger for our nation is more serious than ever. All Cambodians are aware of these main factors of turmoil but they still let themselves fall into this historical trap. Peoples of various developed countries throughout the world have avoided this trap of history because they have a sense of national consciousness. We, however, have always placed individuals above national unity. Don't we know that at present, members of the Cambodian royal family, officials and some military commanders have been tricked by foreigners. They are dividing and inciting Cambodian people to kill each other while our country has been invaded and occupied by foreigners. These acts, whether intentional or not intentional, are real. We--the Cambodian people--have seen this. When members of the royal family, officials and military commanders are divided, the country, the nation and the people are the victims. If we die for national liberation, it is our most noble sacrifice as heroes who here already fulfilled our duties as citizens. However, it is very regrettable if we die for the self-interest of any individual, especially at a time when there are few Cambodian patriots. There have been the rifts in

FUNCINPEC and at present there are conflicts in the KPNLF and there is also Mr Sosthene's group. When shall we be able to find a formula for unification? Even if the Vietnamese leave our country, do we have to fight one another for the throne? Do we have to rely on foreigners to act as referees? These events would repeat themselves. History will repeat itself. Are these events shameful?

In these circumstances, when our country and nation have lost sovereignty, Cambodian nationalist politicians, who are wise and really loyal to the nation, should unite nationalist troops and keep them away from conflicts of the politicians. If we can do so, nationalist troops and people on the battlefields as well as our people inside and outside the country would be able to concentrate in the spirit of struggle, without being factionalized and the struggle will be effective. If we do not have such a base there is no way to improve the situation. If various politicians interfere and divide the army, all of us would lose. It is necessary for all politicians to set aside their own political tendencies and unite in one sole political structure for national liberation. When we achieve peace, they should let the Cambodian people elect them as leaders of the country in conformity with genuine democracy.

7429/12859
CSO: 4212/65

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. STRIKE ON LIBYA

Phnom Penh Meeting Supports Libya

BK171508 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] On the morning of 17 April, cadres from all provinces throughout the country met at the Central Political School in Phnom Penh to voice support for the government and fraternal people of Libya who have resolutely opposed the U.S. imperialists to defend their national independence and territorial integrity.

On that occasion, Comrade Pao Hamphan, vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, strongly condemned the U.S. war escalation against Libya and serious threats against the Arab people, saying that this clearly shows the Reagan Government's policy of state terrorism and that the Reagan Government must be held responsible for increasing tension in that region. The comrade also stressed that the concrete violation of the independence and territorial integrity of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shows insane contempt for international public opinion, including that of the United States and its allies.

A representative of cadres from all provinces, Comrade Phan Phin, pledged to unite with and give unreserved support to the just and correct cause of struggle waged by the Libyan people under the leadership of Comrade Col al-Qadhdhafi against the war mongering U.S. policy. At the same time, representatives of the meeting's participants pledged to persuade the entire Cambodian people always to heighten revolutionary vigilance to smash all maneuvers of the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes, who are lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Commentary Condemns U.S. Acts

BK171456 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People Always Stand by the Side of the Libyan People"]

[Text] On 14 April, President Reagan ordered his aircraft to barbarously bomb areas in Tripoli, such as the presidential palace, and various other sectors in Libya. This criminal action by Reagan had laid bare before world public the U.S. imperialists' aggressive face against Libya.

In the face of this barbarous, aggressive act, the valiant Libyan people retaliated against the U.S. imperialist aggressors by shooting down three of their airplanes. We still remember very well that less than 1 month ago, on 24 and 25 March, the U.S. imperialists ordered their aircraft to grossly attack the Gulf of Sidra, a Libyan naval base, and two warships. There is no doubt that these U.S. war activities are within the framework of the most perfidious maneuver to eradicate Libya's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The U.S. imperialists have shamelessly implemented an economic blockade against Libya and repeatedly caused hostile acts against Libya. However, despite such repeated pressures, threats, and hostile acts by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the heroic Libyan people have valiantly and courageously retaliated against the enemies, thus causing them the most shameful defeats and isolation.

To conceal his aggressive schemes against Libya's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, President Reagan has made meaningless and groundless justifications. Obviously, dangerous activities by the imperialists not only threaten Libya and cause tension in the Arab countries but will also certainly spread to various other regions in the world. This new act of war by the Reagan Government is a direct threat to countries struggling for independence and democracy and the countries in the nonaligned movement. This is in gross opposition to the developing trend of talks in the world and shows a serious contempt for peace- and justice-loving public opinion throughout the world, including that of U.S. allies.

This current escalation of war by the Reagan Government is the outcome of the most dangerous collusion between the United States and Israel, which is causing tension and kindling the flames of war in the Middle East and various other regions in the world. Recently, President Reagan demanded that the U.S. Congress approve a budget of $10 billion for use in opposing the Nicaraguan people. President Reagan has been making every effort to strengthen a military alliance in Northeast Asia among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, and in particular U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger recently went to assess the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border and reached an agreement with Thailand on buildling up an arms stockpile in Thailand. These U.S. activities once again laid bare to world public the U.S. imperialists' policy of state terrorism and their ambition to dominate the world.

The Cambodian people, who used to suffer and shed their blood at the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, see and are well aware of their perfidious and protracted maneuvers. Our people resolutely condemn the U.S. acts of aggression against Libya. The Cambodian people always stand by the side of the valiant and courageous Libyan people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists. The heroic Libyan people will absolutely win. The U.S. imperialists must hold full responsibility for the negative consequences arising from this act of aggression.

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CSO: 4200/74

RADIO REPORTS KPRAF ACTIVITIES DURING PAST WEEK

BK110438 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" Feature]

[Excerpt] Our armed forces and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, have been constantly on their guard and smashed every maneuver of the Cambodian reactionaries and the Pol Pot Bandits, who are supported by the Thai authorities.

According to figures from the past week, during 26 clashes with the enemy, our armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteers put out of action 260 enemy soldiers. Of these 170 were killed on the spot, 48 were taken prisoner, and another 42 were persuaded to return to the revolution and their families. We seized 102 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. A number of battles were outstanding.

On 25 March, taking advantage of darkness and the thick forest, a group of bandits attempted to attack Varin District [Siem Reap Province]. However, the enemies were forced to quickly retreat in to the jungle by our forces, leaving 20 dead on the spot. We seized 7 weapons and a lot of ammunition. On the same day, at 0700, some units from Ratanamondol District [Battambang Province], during a patrol in a sector about 4 km northeast of Treng, ambushed a group of bandits just emerging from the jungle. In a 30 minute clash, we killed 8 bandits on the spot and seized 6 weapons, including a B-40, 4 AK's, and an AR-15.

On 29 March, a group of bandits tried to plunder people's property in a sector about 7 km southeast of Chikreng [Siem Reap Province] but were ambushed by uniis of our regional forces in charge of the area. We killed 5 on the spot, took 11 prisoners, and seized a lot of war materiel.

On 30 March at 0400, a group of bandits came out from the jungle and tried to steal people's paddy and rice in a sector about 11 km from Bavel [Battambang Province]. They were ambushed by some units of the engineering corps' "bar" [Cambodian letter] regiment. We killed 10 of the bandits on the spot and seized 3 weapons and some war materiel.

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CSO: 4200/74

PHNOM PENH MILITIAMEN SEEN OFF TO BORDER DEFENSE SITES

BK261222 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting was held at the Cambodian railway station on the morning of 25 April by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee to see off militiamen of the city to national defense labor sites at the Cambodian-Thai border. Attending the send-off meeting were Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh City; and cadres representing offices, departments, units, mass organizations, the buddhist clergy, and the population of Phnom Penh.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Nguon Nhel highly appreciated all the great revolutionary achievements scored by our Cambodian people during the past more than 7 years. The inhabitants of Phnon Penh have also enthusiastically participated in the triple revolutionary movement, he said, thus achieving emulation feats with satisfactory results. The comrade warmly praised the militiamen who have sacrificed everything for the Cambodian revolution by volunteering to work in the national defense labor sites at the Cambodian-Thai border. In conclusion Comrade Nguon Nhel urged all militiamen and workers to wholeheartedly respect discipline and heighten their will to carry out all tasks entrusted by the party.

Comrade Um Sarit, representative of the regimental command, pledged that the militiamen of Phnom Penh vowed to the party and people of Phnom Penh that they would spare no efforts to strengthen internal solidarity and proletarian internationalist solidarity and the unity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants and the militant workers positioned along the Cambodian-Thai border and to join hands in crushing the remnants of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk forces and driving them totally out of Cambodian territory.

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CSO: 4200/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN LEADS DELEGATION IN TOUR OF NORTHEAST

BK100718 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] While Cambodian people throughout the country are busily taking part in the emulation movement to welcome the national traditional new year, from 7 to 9 April, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, led a delegation to visit cadres, combatants, and workers at a number of localities in the northeast.

Everywhere, people from commanding levels in the region to both Cambodian and Vietnamese units and workers who are carrying out duties along the Cambodian-Thai border, particularly in the province of Stung Treng, Choam Khsan District in Preah Vihear Province, and on the summit of Preah Vihear hill, warmly welcomed and expressed happy sentiments to the comrade general secretary. Speaking with Cambodian cadres and combatants and volunteers of the Vietnamese Army in Stung Treng Province, the comrade general secretary congratulated the entire northeast in general, and Stung Treng Province in particular, for actively taking part in every common victory scored by the Cambodian revolution from the 1984-85 dry season to the first quarter of 1986, mainly in implementing well the task of crushing the enemies both along the border and inside the country and achieving well the task of building a defense line along the border which has ensured stability for the entire region. The successes scored by the northeast are the results of the close Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity and cooperation between the army and the entire people.

The comrade general secretary stressed that because they are being weakened and cannot carry out major military activities, the enemies have resorted to perfidious maneuvers to destroy us politically and economically. In particular, they have waged a psychological war and exaggerated and made-up stories, such as that they attacked this or that place; made claims about the issue of national reconciliation and neutrality, and about the theme of Cambodians do not fight Cambodians. This is aimed at weakening our fighting spirit and slandering every political principle of the party and state, particularly breaking the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity. The comrade general secretary stressed that lately, the enemies have carried out a perfidious maneuver concerning an 8-point proposal of the so-called tripartite Coalition Government. This maneuver should be timely exposed because this is the enemies' way to get out.

The comrade general secretary called on people to constantly heighten their vigilant and revolutionary spirit. They should be masters of the situation at all times in fighting the enemies in every field. Attention should be paid to manage and strengthen the army so as to further increase its fighting force. We advance the task of firmly strengthening localities, mainly by building companies to carry out the two tasks and using militia forces in villages and communes to defend localities.

Furthermore, during meetings with cadres of the provisional party committee and the people's revolutionary committee of Stung Treng Province, the comrade general secretary further raised some additional issues, mainly calling on people to pay attention to implementing well circular No 16 of the party Central Committee Secretariat concerning the task of fighting the enemies, winning back the enemies, dry season production work, preparations for this year's rainy season, and the task of purchasing paddy, which are major tasks the party and state should pay attention to from now to the end of June. The comrade general secretary particularly congratulated Stung Treng Province for buying paddy over this year's plan and affirmed that Stung Treng Province, like other provinces throughout the country, should grasp this year's principle: as long as people have paddy to sell, the state will continue to buy it.

During meetings with cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the comrade general secretary sincerely praised and expressed profound gratitude for the precious proletarian internationalist spirit of the Vietnamese volunteer army and experts who have wholeheartedly assisted the northeast, a region with many difficult geographical features compared to other regions, in accordance with the determination of our two parties and states, Cambodia and Vietnam. Along with calling on Vietnamese cadres to continue to assist this region to contribute to achieving the three strategic tasks set forth by the party's fifth congress, the comrade general secretary also called on Cambodian cadres and combatants to increase their cooperation and learn from these friends' assistance to firmly advance toward self-sufficiency.

During this tour, apart from assessing the general situation, the comrade general secretary spent a lot of time visiting combatants and workers in their localities.

While touring Preah Vihear Province and visiting our combatants and cadres of the KPRAF, the Vietnamese combatants, and our workers who are carrying out tasks on a number of hills in the Choam Khsan and Preah Vihear temple sectors, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin praised the high fighting spirit of our cadres, combatants, workers, and the Vietnamese volunteers who firmly stood their ground in defending the borders of the Cambodian fatherland. During cordial meetings with workers on the summit of Preah Vihear temple hill, as well as with workers along the road to Phnum Sambot, the comrade general secretary talked with people and inquired about their hardship and daily life. After warmly meeting them, the comrade general secretary told the workers that their labor is to defend our border and stop the enemies from infiltrating to destroy us. This is because we want to defend our people and state authorities and ensure their stability in accordance with the resolutions of the party congress which say that the entire army and people are doing this to defend and build the fatherland. The comrade general secretary pointed out that we still have difficulties with the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann groups, who have been assisted and nurtured by China and the U.S. imperialists and given asylum on Thai soil to infiltrate and destroy us. The comrade general secretary highly appreciated our workers, saying that they have clearly shown their spirit of contributing to the defense of the country and creating conditions for building the fatherland toward progress. Although they do not carry weapons, our compatriots have been fighting by carrying out activities through their labor. This is an active and noble contribution of our people to the task of defending the fatherland.

The comrade general secretary took the opportunity to expose the enemies' psychological warfare concerning the building of our defense line along the border and again praised the high sacrifice of the workers. He stressed that this is a sacred act and displays the lofty spirit of sacrifice which the people have been maintaining in the task of firmly defending their fatherland's border.

Everywhere he went, the comrade general secretary, on behalf of the party and state, took the opportunity to most warmly wish all the best for the national traditional new year to Cambodian and Vietnamese cadres and combatants and workers. He also distributed gifts such as medicine, foodstuffs, and various material. This created a happy atmosphere and greatly encouraged the cadres and combatants who are carrying out duties on the spot and showed the attention of our party and state for the armed forces, which are stationed along the border and inside the country, and for the building of the defense line along the border. All the localities pledged to courageously implement the noble tasks assigned by the party and state.

The delegation successfully ended the visit and returned safely to Phnom Penh at 1500 on 9 April.

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CSO: 4200/74

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL VIEWS PRODUCTION EFFORTS

BK201235 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Vigorously Emulate from the Beginning of the New Agricultural Production Season"]

[Excerpts] The 1985-86 production season was marred by prolonged drought in the middle of the season. However, our peasants in every solidarity production group, with the most active attention from state authorities and all levels of mass organization, from various ministries and services, from the armed forces, and with the assistance from fraternal socialist countries, particularly from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and some international organizations, have made every effort to advance the production task and have scored fairly good results. In the past season, we planted rainy season rice on 98,137 hectares more than last year. Some provinces did very well. Kampot achieved production on 99,110 hectares, or more than 106 percent of the plan; Kratie 104 percent; and Mondolkiri 102 percent. The provinces which scored fairly good results were Prey Veng, Siem Reap, and Kompong Som.

More attention has been paid than in the previous years to striving to produce more through intensive cultivation. It has increased by 106.67 percent compared to 1984, and 212,664 hectares were planted. Along with this, 30,198 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted. Kampot, Prey Veng, and Takeo provinces came out top in this field.

The movement to produce dry season crops, compared to the 1984-85 season, had made quick progress. According to provisional statistics, by early April 1986, 113,850 hectares had been planted with an average yield of 2.5 metric tons per hectare. Production in the past season encountered difficulties and had some weak points. The agricultural sector still relies almost entirely on nature, tools are outdated, irrigation is still not mastered, scientific and technical research and its dissemination and implementation are still not good, the people's scientific and technical knowledge in taking care of crops is still limited, production is still not in conformity with demands and needs, and the management and use of labor and the supply of equipment to serve as production means are still not good and do not fully satisfy demand.

Speaking at the seventh agricultural meeting, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that localities which score good results and make progress are those which clearly grasp the political path of the party and state; know how to implement it with skill and an improvisational spirit in accordance with the real conditions of their areas, expand the peasants' spirit as masters of the collectivity, and promote collective efforts to appropriately implement the emulation movement to defend and build the fatherland and bind it closely with the three revolutionary movements.

We should start the new production season by relying on good experiences of the past year, striving to correct shortcomings, and managing well the labor force and the draft force, seeds, and tools serving production. We should immediately start tilling, transplanting, and planting.

To vigorously advance production, firmly strengthen localities, and move toward building [word indistinct] and developed rural areas, it is important to strengthen and expand solidarity production groups which constitute the force ensuring the evolution of the locality. In this spirit, efforts should be made to promote and gradually advance solidarity production groups throughout the country. In particular, the quality of the first type of solidarity production group should be raised along with efforts to widely expand and strengthen the second type. To successfully advance production, we should firmly grasp and implement well some key policies in each stage, such as making good preparations and starting work on time, seeds, extending the planting season, preparing land, producing natural fertilizers, water, taking care of crops, and so on. We should start tilling land as soon as possible and finish sowing and transplanting on time by having realistic work programs. Land which produces more should be tilled and transplanted on time. Areas assigned for rainy season planting should be worked on.

Attention should be paid to expanding the good experiences of Kampot Province, which knows how to implement the task with an improvisational spirit such as dividing the labor force to carry out transplanting activities by mobilizing combined forces from areas without water to those with water, tilling land using draft animals from the beginning of the season, starting work wherever it can be done first along with advancing land tilling work using tractors. Special attention should be paid to areas to be planted with floating rice and the newly reclaimed land. Preserve the animal draft force and manage tractor teams well. Sufficient rice seeds should be ready for sowing and broadcasting the first time round and enough left in case of natural disasters. They should be selected among those which produce high yileld in a short period. Attention should be paid to using new rice seeds with high yield. The planting season should gradually be extended. Efforts should be made to plant early rice twice in one rainy season on the same plot of land in areas where water is not a problem. Along with this, efforts should be made to open up areas which meet planting conditions for dry season planting.

Vigorously promote intensive cultivation aimed at increasing production through the three forms: model intensive cultivation, advanced intensive cultivation, and ordinary intensive cultivation. It is important to pay attention to advancing ordinary measures to overcome the outdated low production of 1 metric ton per hectare by paying great attention to storing manure and using natural fertilizers. Continue to claim land and expand the cultivated area in accordance with the plan by dividing the labor force to claim land and encouraging people to set up new villages and communes. It is important to implement well the resolutions concerning the management and use of agricultural land adopted by the ninth session of the party's fourth Central Committee. Real measures should be taken to overcome water problems by polling efforts to build small and medium waterworks in villages and communes. Along with this, we should have appropriate measures to deal with natural disasters by using to the maximum traditional ways of irrigating land in combination with increasing the efficiency of water pumps each locality possesses.

Every level and department should closely cooperate with local state authorities and pay attention to turning activities in each area toward advancing this year's rainy season agricultural production and scoring better results than last year.

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CSO: 4200/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 7-13 APRIL

BK140919 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 7-13 April:

National level: SPK in English at 0454 on 7 April reports that the Ministry of Agriculture has sent tractors to help prepare the soil in various provinces. By the end of March, 31,870 hectares of land had been turned up, including 4,570 hectares in Takeo, 3,250 hectares in Prey Veng, and 2,500 hectares in Pursat. The ministry has also sent 40 technicians to repair out-of-order tractors. SPK in English at 0443 GMT on 14 April reports that, with assistance from Vietnam and the Soviet Union, rubber production in Cambodia has over the past 7 years strongly developed, playing an important role in the development of the national economy. Out of some 70,000 hectares left untouched during the Pol Pot time, almost 27,000 hectares in the provinces of Kompong Cham, Kratie, Mondolkiri, and Ratanakiri and Kompong Som city have been restored, supplying materials for various factories in Cambodia and helping promote export. By the year 1990, it is expected that 60,000 hectares will be restored to meet the target for that time of 50,000 metric tons of crepe.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 8 April reports that by the end of March peasants of Kampot Province had paid nearly 2,600 metric tons of paddy in patriotic contributions to the state.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1124 GMT on 7 April reports that veterinary workers in the province inoculated in the 1st quarter of this year 26,000 head of bovine against epizootic diseases, while the lectures were also given on how to care for the animals. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 0452 GMT on 7 April reports that by the third week of March of this year, peasants in Kien Svay District had put 3,850 hectares under dry-season rice, including 3,530 hectares of the IR-36 high-yield variety. The peasants are now gathering 810 hectares of dry-season rice with an average yield of more than 3 metric tons per hectare.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 9 April reports that by early March peasants in Stoeng Trang District had sold almost 120 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 11 April reports that by the end of February women in Rolea P'ier District had transplanted more than 300 hectares of rice and planted more than 480 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. They also sold the state nearly 313 metric tons of paddy.

Kratie Province: SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 13 April reports that by the end of March peasants in this province had transplanted 5,295 hectares of short-term rice, thus fulfilling 88 percent of the plan set for this dry season.

Preah Vihear Province: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 13 April reports: Despite unfavorable weather, peasants in the province last monsoon planted rice on 10,171 hectares, or 78 percent of the plan, with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. Over 800 other hectares were covered with subsidiary food crops. The province now counts 34,330 cattle and 11,692 pigs. The veterinary service vaccinated some 20,000 cattle and 3,135 pigs against prevalent diseases. In the whole of 1985, 16,000 hectares of land were mechanically tilled with the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 9 April says that by the end of March peasants in Peareang District had transplanted more than 6,200 hectares of dry-season rice, or more than 90 percent of the plan. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 9 April reports that peasants of Peam Ro District planted more than 1,630 hectares of subsidiary food crops and more than 370 hectares of industrial crops during the current dry season. According to SPK in English at 0407 GMT on 14 April, for the upcoming monsoon cropping, the Ministry of Agriculture has sent 30 tractors to Prey Veng Province to help work 6,000 hectares. The provincial agricultural service, for its part, has sent 60 tractors to prepare another 20,000 hectares. In the month-long period ending 15 March, tractors to prepare another 20,000 hectares. In the month-long period ending 15 March, tractor operators tilled 3,880 hectares in three districts including 2,450 hectares in Kamchay Mea. Last year, the Agriculture Ministry helped Prey Veng till 16,000 hectares. According to SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 13 April, during almost 2 months preceding mid-March, the peasants of Kompong Trabek District supplied the state with 1,524 metric tons of paddy.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 10 April reports that by early March, peasants in Chikreng District had sold the state 1,430 metric tons of paddy.

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CSO: 4200/74

BRIEFS

HUN SEN CONGRATULATED--Recently, Comrade Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, sent a message to Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, to congratulate him on his 35th birthday. The message in part says: May you enjoy good health and successfully achieve the noble task assigned by the Cambodian party and state. May the relations between the two parties and states and between the two countries' foreign relations commissions be further strengthened and expanded. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /9738

BULGARIAN DELEGATION RETURNS--On the afternoon of 11 April, the KPRP delegation led by Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister, returned home safely after successfully attending the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh, and many cadres from the interior ministry. Lyuben Damyanov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to Cambodia, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK] /9738

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--In early March, authorities in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, put out of action 70 enemy soldiers: 17 were killed, 48 wounded, and 2 taken prisoner; 3 others were persuaded to surrender. We also seized some weapons and ammunition. Three misled persons returned to the revolution during the same period, bringing with them three weapons and a quantity of ammunition. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Apr 86 BK] /9738

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--Recently, the Cambodian Red Cross, in close cooperation with local state authorities in Ratanakiri Province, distributed 160 sacks of rice--a gift from the MCC [expansion unknown] and UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees]--to 500 families in the province's 5 districts. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Apr 86 BK] /9738

WOUNDED SOLDIERS--A delegation of the Council of State led by the General Secretary of the Council, Chan Ven, visited SRV troops hospitalized at Hospital 122 on the occasion of the traditional new year. Another delegation led by Pen Navut, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of education, and made up of other officials such as the representatives of the Industry Ministry, Rubber Plantation General Directorate, and SPK, called on and presented gifts to Cambodian soldiers convalescing at Hospital 1/79. On the same occasion, two Defense Ministry delegations led by El Vansarat, party Central Committee member, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Political Department, and Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister, also visited wounded cadres and combatants at Hospitals 1/79 and 122 and Combatants' Center 317. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Apr 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4200/74

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS CADRES CONFERENCE

BK301355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Defense Ministry recently convened a conference of the leading cadres of various military regions and armed services and branches to study the task of mobilizing the industrial production output and volume to meet the routine requirements and the wartime demands and to help fulfill the immediate and urgent demands of the army while simultaneously preparing for potential readiness to mobilize in case of war.

In the past years, some of the military regions and armed services and branches have conducted surveys and have discussed with various related sectors and ministries to carry out some tasks aimed at deriving experience in laying the base for a common institution. Through these tasks, they have preliminarily succeeded in assessing the capacity of producing and repairing the ordinary technical, training, and combat equipment and outfits in each area, each factory, and each locality.

The initial experiences in mobilizing industry have helped make the conference a success. They have not only enriched the theoretical and practical works but also offset the revolutionary viewpoints on the all-people's national defense and the procedures for combining the economy with national defense and vice versa in each project, each factory, and each territorial division.

In the recent past, too little effort has been exerted to study and carry out the task of mobilization. Many fundamental issues have not been suggested for study. As the workload is still very large, it is necessary to prepare cadres, the organization, and plans to do it. The duties to be done in the immediate future should be included in a general plan and a long-term plan.

The task of studying and preparing for mobilization should be oriented forward, toward the primary installations, and into all sectors and state agencies so that projects can be formulated for each important area and along each line.

Effort should be concentrated on studying some basic issues. Managerial control should be strengthened gradually as the task has been completed by applying various systems and patterns to help the primary installations achieve the project of allowing management agencies to control the situation and commanders to organize control and drill and exercises depending on the authorized scale and capacity of sectors, localities, and primary units.

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CSO: 4209/497

GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI ARTICLE ON DEFENSE, CONSTRUCTION

BK291313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts from the "basic contents" of an article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai in the April issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN: "Let Us Gain a More Thorough Understanding of the Two Strategic Tasks of Building and Defending the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] While our entire country is building socialism in a specific situation in which it must constantly cope with its new, direct, and dangerous enemy--namely the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries--there have emerged in a more prominent fashion the urgent requirements for linking socialist construction with the defense of the socialist fatherland in all fields of activity and for applying correctly the mode of carrying out national construction in parallel with national defense.

Sharing the same stretch of land, airspace, and waters with us, the enemy is attempting to carry out its scheme of weakening, subjugating, and annexing our country. Its hostile policy toward our country's revolution has not changed in the least but has become more perfidious and malicious. It is seeking ways to implement a smiling diplomatic policy toward many countries, but has continued to reject negotiations with us, to refuse to settle the problem regarding Sino-Vietnamese relations through dialogue, to conduct constant artillery shellings and land-grabbing operations at many of our country's border areas, and to kill our compatriots. Meanwhile, it has continued to strive to distort the revolutionary situation in our country and seek every way possible to isolate us in the world arena.

Faced with such a complex situation, our party's policy of carrying out simultaneously and combining closely the two strategic tasks as such has been regarded as a correct national strategic policy. The situation at present requires us to realize more profoundly, through our thought and action, this national strategic policy.

First, along with grasping firmly the economic line, we must conduct intensive indoctrination on the party's military line among party and state organs and among various echelons, sectors, mass organizations, and other organizations in the entire system of the dictatorship of the proletariat from the central to the local and grassroots levels. Only by realizing thoroughly the party's economic and military lines can we understand thoroughly and insert these two strategic tasks into the activities of our own localities, sectors, and mass organizations. Simultaneously, with the adoption of appropriate forms, we must instill a sense of national defense into the entire people, making our people improve their sense of national defense, awareness of those activities regarding national defense in which every citizen must participate during peacetime as well as during wartime, and awareness of their duty of giving solicitous care to the People's Armed Forces in all respects so they can help defend the fatherland firmly. Particularly, with regard to youths, we must truly pay attention to teaching them our forefathers' tradition of self-sacrifice for national salvation and sense of socialist awareness, making them realize the duty and honor of defending the country, deservedly taking up their forefathers' cause of national salvation and defense, and being ready to sacrifice themselves for the sake of independence, freedom, and socialism.

Teaching the law on military service is indispensable for youths as well as for the entire people, especially for cadres. This is to make them aware of it and implement it scrupulously. In general schools, professional orientation programs must be directed not only at promoting economic activities but also at encouraging students to perform military obligations and enthusiastically join the army and the contingent of military officers.

Second, we must combine economic construction with national defense and vice versa at all echelons and sectors and at the central and local levels through the adoption of concrete plans and practical measures.

This is a very important problem in directing the implementation of the two strategic tasks. The state must have long-term plans on both the economy and national defense. These plans must be carefully calculated to ensure that they are well proportioned, inserted into a general economic and national defense plan, and carried out in a closely coordinated manner to support and stimulate each other.

Only by doing so can we satisfactorily meet the requirements for both economic construction and national defense, ranging from the redistribution of the population to the rearrangement of various industrial, agricultural, forestry, fishery, communications, transportation, and capital construction projects and of the activities of the cultural, education, public health, and social sectors.

Under their existing conditions, our armed forces have been all the more aware of their duty of constantly remaining vigilant, being ready for combat, and fighting victoriously. They have also been aware of their duty to carry out economic construction to contribute to making the country prosperous.

In addition to the time devoted to training, combat units must offer their labor service in carrying out afforestation, cultivating industrial crops, producing grain and food, and so forth in accordance with the requirements of the central government and the localities concerned. This is to improve the living standards of their own units and to make some contributions to the state.

The economic task requires us to reexamine the personnel staffing of various organizations to make sure that it suits the situation, to manage closely material-technical bases; to oppose bureaucracy, subsidization, corruption, and waste; and to practice thrift strictly.

The more the economy is combined with national defense and vice versa adequately and neatly, the more it will benefit the cause of national construction and defense as well as efforts to step up production and meet national defense requirements. It is not advisable to think that the combination of economy with national defense will only cause trouble to the economy or that the army's function is merely to fight the enemy.

Such a view is not in line with the party's strategic thinking in implementing simultaneously and combining closely the two current strategic tasks. It might cause unforeseeable losses if the enemy were recklessly to wage a war of aggression against our country.

The reason is that only by combining the economy closely with national defense and vice versa in peacetime and by making such a combination a system and a pattern before a war breaks out rather than it becomes necessary to shift the entire economy to a war footing can we hope to make it swift, compact, and effective with fewer losses and to meet the requirement of national defense, guaranteeing victory in war.

Third, we must be prepared to mobilize both human and material strength ranging from the registration and administration of the reserve forces of the various related departments, sectors, and state agencies so that they are ready to be, called into the army in case of war to the formulation of a mobilization system to prepare all the necessary technical facilities for national defense by mobilizing each separate economic sector and the economy as a whole.

The state has recently issued a circular and decree on this issue. It is now necessary to institutionalize it into law to organize, implement, and closely administer these tasks right now. This is a very broad and major subject of decisive significance to victory in war. Particularly, it is closely related to [words indistinct] of the war.

However, this is a very new and complicated issue that should be strenuously studied and urgently carried out and, of course, must be thoroughly understood and actively and positively carried out by all echelons, provinces, cities, and economic and technical sectors. They should work on it and derive experience to supplement and enhance it.

Today, the war for the defense of the socialist fatherland is vastly different from the war for national liberation in many respects--in space and time; in the mobilization of forces and the scale of fighting; and in fierceness, complexity, and urgency. Particularly, the initial stage of the war for national defense differs sharply from that of the war for national liberation. The success or failure of a war for national defense depends to a large extent on the way its initial stage is perceived and handled. The impact of this perception and handling is not limited only to the initial stage; it affects the entire course of the war and its ending. Thoroughly understanding the party's military line; closely combining economy and national defense in concrete, well-designed plans; and, especially, doing a good job of preparing for mobilization in all fields are extremely important tasks aimed at satisfactorily meeting the requirements of the initial stage of the war for national defense in particular and of the preparation of the entire country as a whole for the struggle against aggression.

Fourth, we must build the system of party leadership, state management, and the people's mastery in national defense, as we have been doing in the economic field. In this system, we must pay attention to firmly ensuring the principle of the party's exercising absolute leadership over the army, administer effective state management in national defense, and clearly define the responsibilities of each sector and the rights and obligations of all citizens in national defense.

Only by clearly defining and ensuring relations in this system will we be able to coordinate closely, comprehensively, and substantially the strategies, regulations, plans, measures, and concrete tasks of each sector in consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland. If not ensured by necessary policies, measures, and the system of party leadership, state management, and the people's mastery, the simultaneous implementation and close coordination of the two strategic tasks will remain a mere slogan.

At present, party committees, key leading cadres, and the staff and planning organs of all echelons and sectors play a particularly important role in promoting a thorough understanding of the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland from the center to the localities and grassroots units. They are the components that guide and organize the simultaneous implementation and close coordination of these two strategic tasks nationwide as well as in each sector and locality. Reality over the past few years has shown that the level of understanding of the two tasks in each place depends in great measure on the influential role of these key forces.

The situation in our country and the international background at present and in the coming years demand that our entire people and army, especially the party and state organs--taking advantage of the results already obtained and the experience accumulated--take a new step forward in their thinking and action to carry out satisfactorily the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland, to make our country increasingly prosperous and powerful, and to fulfill our internationalist duty to the fraternal Lao and Cambodian nations, thereby proving ourselves a stable and firm outpost of peace and revolution in Southeast Asia and actively contributing to the world revolutionary movement.

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CSO: 4209/497

BRIEFS

CRACKDOWN ON CRIMINALS--Since the beginning of this year, the public security service of Nghe Tinh Province has continuously cracked down on criminals, dishonest merchants, and black marketeers, closing down more than 100 open markets and 1,000 gambling dens and illegal business establishments. The provincial security service has dispatched more than 100 capable cadres and combatants to key areas such as Vinh Municipality, Ha Tinh City, and Thach Ha, Nam Dan, Anh Son, Do Luong, and Thanh Chuong Districts to coordinate with the local forces in tracking down and arresting 15 gangs of dangerous professional thieves and hooligans and retrieving millions of dong for the state coffers. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/508

COMMENTARY SEES UNEXPECTED OUTCOME FOR U.S. ACTION IN LIBYA

BK061204 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 4 May 86

[Commentary by Editor Duong Quang Minh: "It Will Not Turn Out as the United States Expects"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is still contemplating new criminal actions against Libya. In an interview with the U.S. paper LOS ANGELES [as heard] on 26 April, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz again threatened that the United States would intensify military and economic sanctions against Libya and that this would be accompanied by other, clandestine moves. Shultz said that the United States now has all the means needed to carry out this threat and that this certainly should be done with success.

At the Tokyo summit conference in Japan, U.S. President Reagan called on his Western allies to cooperate with the United States in imposing economic and political sanctions against Libya.

On 22 April the U.S. television broadcasting network CBS revealed that in order to extend its capabilities and increase the efficiency of its attacks against Libya, Washington is likely to use more modern weapons. According to CBS, in case of renewed strikes against Libya, the United States would not exclude the use of the U.S. Navy's newly tested Tomahawk cruise missiles. These missiles, designed to be launched from submarines, have an approximate range of 800 km and are capable of carrying nuclear warheads to attack targets at sea and on the ground.

AP on 25 April reported that following its recent air strikes against Libya, the United States continues to send its aircraft to reconnoiter Libya. The CIA keeps on eavesdropping on telephone conversations between Libya and other countries and between people inside Libya. On 24 April the United States again mustered various naval units of the NATO bloc to engage in a new war game in the Mediterranean called "Deterrent Force 86."

This is evidence that the Reagan administration remains very stubborn. Defying public opinion and all international conventions and laws, it continues to pursue its path of fighting any country it wants. The pretext put forth by the Reagan administration of fighting Libya's international terrorism is merely a trick aimed at paving the way for its new crimes and also an excuse for it to carry out international terrorism, of which it is a practitioner and also a culprit.

An American scientist named (Herman) exposed this malicious, distorting allegation by the Reagan administration in the FRG paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. He said: Today with the approach of branding anything it does not like as terrorism, the U.S. administration is taking more and more unprecedented arbitrary actions. And more than ever before, the Washington administration gives itself the right to label any country opposing it as terrorist.

American scientist (Herman) also criticized the United States for forming a mercenary army to strike at Nicaraguan territory and for providing this army with documents inciting a killing mentality and vandalism; for lending a helping hand to the forces so they could carry out their armed activities, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguan civilians; and for increasing its support for the South African apartheid regime by providing this regime with mercenary units so it could create unrest and kill thousands of civilians in neighboring countries. Scientist (Herman) concluded by saying that the Washington administration is precisely the protector of international terrorism.

Faced with the Washington administration's menacing and provocative acts against Libya, progressive mankind is demonstrating its position by siding with Libya against U.S. aggression. The Libyan people, after their ordeal, are all the more aware of the cruelty of the Reagan administration. They have strongly rejected all the enemy's landerous allegations and accepted all its challenges.

In an interview with THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, Chief of State Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that Libya is against all forms of terrorism and strongly protests the kidnapping and killing of innocent people. Everyone knows that Libya has never resorted to the use of this method against any country, including the United States.

Chief of State Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out: It is racism, exploitation, and colonialism which are the root causes of the use of force in the world. The U.S. air strike against Libya cannot force nations to end their struggle for freedom and independence.

Chief of State Al-Qadhdhafi also emphasized: The U.S. move to oppose Libya may drive Libya into communism. It is Reagan who is showing us that on this earth, we cannot stay neutral. And if unable to stay neutral, we will choose socialism in opposition to imperialism.

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CSO: 4209/508

HANOI SAYS U.S. 'EXPLOITING CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT'

BK061321 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and some other reactionary forces are exploiting the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory in the Soviet Republic of Ukraine for political purpose. They fabricated sensational stories about thousands of people getting killed in the nuclear accident to horrify people. U.S. President Reagan even accused the Soviet Union of covering up the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station.

The fact is that immediately after the accident the Soviet Government had informed all countries concerned about it and measures to overcome its aftermath. This accident only killed two people and wounded a few others. Moreover, it is the first accident at a nuclear factory in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, according to a report by the American Citizens Organization, there have been about 20,000 such accidents at U.S. nuclear factories since 1979, and the number of these accidents increases annually. In 1983, there were 5,000 accidents; among them 247 cases were regarded as serious. The Reagan administration did not care a thing for the victims while making a hue and cry about and shedding crocodile tears on the fate of the victims of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory of the Soviet Union. If the United States administration really cares for mankind's existence and fate, it should not have accelerated the nuclear arms buildup, the most dangerous weapon of mass destruction. By making such noises about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear factory, the United States attempted to besmear the Soviet Union's prestige and play down the Soviet peace initiative, which has won worldwide support and to sidetrack world public attention from the U.S. testing.

However, the Reagan administration's efforts will go nowhere. Even during these days, the world public--including the Americans--keep condemning the U.S. nuclear buildup and demanding that the Reagan administration follow the Soviet Union's example to halt all nuclear tests. In Britain, Secretary of State [Title as heard] Geoffrey Howe urged the U.S. President not to make use of the Chernobyl nuclear accident for anti-Soviet propaganda. Reaction by the world public proves that the U.S. efforts to use this accident to besmear the Soviet Union have been futile.

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CSO: 4200/995

RADIO CITES OPPOSITION TO PLANNED U.S. STOCKPILE

BK021546 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 May 86

["Event and Opinion" feature]

[Text] Public opinion in Thailand and Southeast Asia is worried and indignant at Washington's and Bangkok's decision to set up a war reserve munition arsenal in Thailand. This opens the way for the Pentagon to send American GI's to the country and restore its military bases there. This arsenal will be a tool for the United States to interfere in Southeast Asian countries' internal affairs. Together with other U.S. arsenals in Japan and the Philippines, the world-be U.S. arsenal in Thailand forms a huge logistic base system for the rapid deployment force including 300,000 American GI's.

It is reported that in the past recent years more U.S. arms have been poured into Thailand. The United States has supplied Thailand with fighter-bombers, tanks, antitank missiles, and early this year the United States provided Thailand with up-to-date radars which are being deployed at the Thai-Kampuchean border region. Since 1982, U.S. and Thai troops have annually conducted military exercises code-named "Cobra Gold" in the region close to the PRK, brazenly provoking the three Indochinese countries.

Commenting on the U.S. move to set up a big arsenal on Thai soil and the U.S.-Thai military ties, the Thai paper BANGKOK POST said this act only further aggravates tension in Southeast Asia. The paper said: The implementation of this Pentagon plan is a new step in the arms race and only accelerates armed conflicts in the region. Public opinion also rejected the U.S. slanderous allegation that it helps Thailand oppose threats from Vietnam. Public opinion in Bangkok said Vietnam is not a threat to Thailand. Addressing a symposium in Phatthaya, Thailand, recently, Mr Sukhumphan, director of the International Research and Security Institute of the Chulalongkon University, said that Vietnam is not a threat to Thailand and that the military budget of Thailand is too much. Many Thai scholars share Mr Sukhumphan's views.

The Thai paper THAI RAT on 8 March warned that those who use fake pretexts of war are attempting to wage war. The paper also criticized the Thai Administration's policy regarding Thailand as the 52d [as heard] state of the United States. It said that the Thai Administration's agreement to let the United States set up an arsenal on its territory means to invite the enemy into its country.

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CSO: 4200/982

FRG COMMERCIAL DELEGATION DISCUSSES BROADER RELATIONS

OW032024 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--A commercial delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany headed by the management director of the Otto Wolff Industriean Lagen visited Vietnam from 25 April to 1 May.

The 18-member delegation included representatives of the committee for oriental trade, several FRG industrial corporations and major commercial firms.

During its stay here the delegation met with many Vietnamese import and export corporations and service organizations in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City to explore the possibility for broadening commercial relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation was briefed on Vietnam's orientations for economic development in the coming years and the draft regulations for investment in Vietnam.

The FRG guests were received on separate occasions by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister, and Nguyen Vo Danh, vice chairman of the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

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CSO: 4200/982

CPV SENDS GREETINGS TO FRG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW021740 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party.

The message notes with pleasure that the German Communist Party has actively worked in coordination with the peace-loving and progressive forces in the Federal Republic of Germany to carry out a persistent struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists who are using the FRG as an outpost in their adventurous military plans. It highlights the party's struggle against the monopoly capitalists, and for the people's civil rights, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the peoples in Europe and the world as a whole for peace, national independence and social progress.

After describing the German Communist Party as the "loyal representative for the interest of the working class and laboring people of the Federal Republic of Germany and a worthy continuator of the glorious tradition of the German Communists and workers' movement," the message continues:

"We value highly the role and effective activities of the German Communist Party and affirm our solidarity and full support to you".

"May the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Federal Republic of Germany consolidate and develop every day," the message concludes.

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CSO: 4200/982

NHAN DAN VIEWS NIXON, 'VIETNAM SYNDROME'

BK030641 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[NHAN DAN 30 April Commentary by Nguyen Huu Chinh: "The Vietnam Syndrome Still Torments the United States"]

[Text] Please, no more Vietnams! How many times large numbers of Americans have uttered such an exclamation before as well as after 30 April 1975, the day that is closely connected with the total defeat of the United States in its war of aggression against Vietnam and the day when South Vietnam was totally liberated.

The memory of Vietnam is a nightmare to large numbers of Americans. The harder they try to obliterate it, the more lively, harassing, and bitter it becomes. The impact and direct consequences of the Vietnam war will linger on for many decades in U.S. society.

More than 10 years after 30 April 1975, U.S. public opinion is still divided over a series of issues, especially foreign policy. The Reagan administration's recent acts of aggression against Libya once again have forced the American people to ponder the correct and necessary lessons and conclusions of the Vietnam war. This is still on the agenda of today's United States.

In the past 10 years, the Vietnam war has remained an attractive theme for the U.S. media, research, and literary and artistic circles. More than 1,200 books, dozens of fictional and documentary films, and thousands of press articles on this theme have appeared. The book "Please, No More Vietnams" has drawn the attention of many people. Its author is none other than former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

To Nixon "Please, No More Vietnams" is only the war cry of opponents of U.S. power in the international arena advising the West continually to retreat and fail. Nixon contends that the shadow of the Vietnam war still weighs heavily on Washington's foreign policy so long as the myths generated by the collapse of Saigon in 1975 have not been dispelled.

What Nixon called the four myths to be at all costs refuted and dissipated are also the four facts long obvious to large segments of world public opinion: First, the Vietnam war was unethical; second, the United States could not win the Vietnam war; third, the United States cannot expect to use force successfully to deal with national liberation wars; and fourth, the United States is on the side condemned by history.

Nixon openly said: As long as we are unable to dissipate the Vietnam syndrome, we will still incur setbacks in all our international initiatives--the Third World, East-West relations, and our relations with friends. Can the United States easily dispel the Vietnam syndrome and succeed in the international arena as it is expected to?

Nixon and other constantly hot-tempered brains like his contend: With Reagan in the White House and his reelection for another term, a new period of U.S. foreign policy has opened--the period in which the United States is ready to show and use force, considering it the basis of an effective foreign policy, and in which the Reagan doctrine seeks to reaffirm the basis of the policy of checking revolutionary and progressive movements in the world.

Nixon advocates: The best way for us to avoid a war like Vietnam is to be firm in our determination and our belief in our combat capability if we ever have to fight. Those who advocate such a policy agree that the United States should bring its involvement in the international conflicts to ever higher levels of tension.

In the new period of U.S. foreign policy, the shadow of adventurism is often seen. On the one hand, current U.S. foreign policy advocates ever greater intervention--either very brazen or subtle--in the international affairs of many other countries. On the other, it is always connected closely with its intensive flexing of military muscles.

The two targets for U.S. muscle flexing are Nicaragua and Libya. As regards Nicaragua, the U.S. Congress has been urged to increase aid to the reactionaries to exert maximum pressure on the revolutionary administration. As for Libya, the United States has trampled on all the normal principles of international law. In March and April 1986, it mobilized more than 30 warships, 250 airplanes, and more than 30,000 soldiers to conduct several provocative attacks on this country. Particularly, on 14 April, the U.S. Air Force struck the capital and several other cities of Libya. It even bombed the president's palace and killed many civilians. This has stirred up a wave of extreme indignation worldwide.

Reagan and many of his close aides always thought that the 14 April attack was a strong message to both his adversaries and friends saying: The United States is no longer paralyzed by the memory of Vietnam and is ready to use military force whenever need be. They also think that by subduing adversaries by force, everything that the United States has fabricated, distorted, and imposed on its adversaries will become truth. They have made a big mistake.

Just as during the Vietnam war, since the Libya event the United States has been isolated and condemned. Only some of its allies in the NATO bloc have openly protected the United States. On the contrary, broad segments of world public opinion have offered much sympathy and support to the courageous Libyan people.

On 23 April, Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi clearly and crisply said: If the United States continues to attack Libya, Libya will become a second Vietnam. Let Washington learn from its past lessons! Eleven years after the Vietnam war, the United States has once again become seriously divided. The continuous flexing of military muscle may cause international armed conflicts to break out, and this has worried many Americans.

Following the 14 April provocative attack, [words indistinct] have come to the White House to stage protest demonstrations. On 18 April, they again demonstrated in New York in front of the Waldorf Astoria where the U.S. President was staying during his visit to the city, holding picket signs up high that said: Reagan is the No 1 terrorist.

The rift is even profound within the U.S. ruling circles. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said: The attack on Libya is a silly mistake. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger still disagree with each other on the role of the military. Many key people in the State Department still consider U.S. divisions and aircraft carriers diplomatic tools. On the contrary, many U.S. generals and field officers still do not want military forces used merely to show the flag, make threats, conduct maneuvers, and send out diplomatic signals. During the Vietnam war, the belligerent U.S. forces had too narrow-minded and short-sighted a view of the material strength of U.S. weapons and ammunition. They have paid too high a cost for belittling the political and moral strength of those who resolutely struggled for independence and freedom.

Now, on a series of key issues related to U.S. power such as limits to the policy of flexing of military muscle, restrictions on the use of maximum combined pressure in foreign affairs, and limits to presidential power, the U.S. intramural dispute is still going on unceasingly.

It was no mere coincidence that on 10 January 1986, when carrying several articles analyzing the U.S. political and economic schemes in the Asia-Pacific area, JAPAN TIMES also printed a picture of Saigon on the last day of April 1975 showing a helicopter on the roof of a multistory building in Saigon as Americans were elbowing their way up to the helicopter to flee. Eleven years after, the United States wound is still painful and the Vietnam syndrome is still tormenting the United States.

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CSO: 4209/497

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

ASIAN-PACIFIC TRADE UNIONS HOLDS SEMINAR IN HANOI

Held on May Day Centenary

OW032034 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--An Asian-Pacific seminar on the centenary of May Day and the trade union rights was opened in Hanoi this morning.

The seminar is held under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions (VFTU), the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the centenary of May Day.

Participating in the seminar are representatives of the host organizations, and the trade union organizations from Australia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand, and the coordinating committee of the Asian-Oceanic Trade Unions.

Addressing the seminar, Pham The Duyet, acting president and general secretary of the VFTU, brought out the great significance of the seminar which he said, would actively contribute to the common struggle of the workers and other working people in Asia and the Pacific for their welfare, democratic liberties, and the trade union rights as well as for peace, disarmament, a new international economic order, friendship and cooperation among nations in this region.

Seminar Issues Communique

OW041822 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, May (VNA)--The Asian-Pacific seminar on the centenary of May Day and the trade union rights successfully closed here today after two days' sitting.

At its closing session, the meeting issued a press communique highlighting the results of the seminar and expressing its wishes to broaden cooperation and united actions among all trade union organizations in a struggle for the interests of the working people, peace and social progress.

The press communique notes: "The struggle to defend and strengthen the trade union rights is closely associated with the struggle against imperialism, monopoly capitalism, trans-national capitalist corporations, the U.S. policy of arms race, especially the armament of nuclear weapons. Struggling for peace is extremely urgent and of vital significance for all nations on this planet. The delegates to the seminar fully support the trend for dialogue to strengthen understanding, create and consolidate mutual trust aimed at peacefully settling all disputes among states in the world, preventing wars and exterminating chemical and nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

"The delegates call on all nuclear powers to put an immediate end to the arms race, stop nuclear tests, and the use of nuclear weapons in space. They energetically condemn the U.S. bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi, considering it a brazen act against sovereign Libya..."

The communique points out that the consolidation of good neighborliness and friendship among all countries in Asia and the Pacific, and their joint efforts to create hopes and mutual trust in order to convene an Asian forum aimed at finding constructive solutions to the security in Asia and the Pacific will not only exert a good influence on the situation in Asia and the Pacific but also constitute an active contribution to the common aspiration for maintaining and defending peace.

"The delegates welcome the trend for dialogue which is taking shape between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in order to normalize their relations", the communique says.

On this occasion, the delegates expressed their solidarity with the working class and people of Vietnam and wished them happiness and prosperity, and the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions further development.

/9738
CSO: 4200/982

BRIEFS

ESPERANTO SEMINAR IN USSR--Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--A Vietnamese delegation has attended an international seminar on Esperanto for peace and disarmament recently held in Volgagrad, the Soviet Union. The delegation included Dao Anh Kha and Nguyen Dinh Hien, respectively chairman and secretary-general of the Vietnam Esperanto Association for Peace. At the seminar, the subcommittee for solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea of the Esperanto movement for world peace adopted a resolution expressing its full support for the Indochinese countries' stance of good will as shown in the recent Vientiane communique of their foreign ministers' conference. Later, the delegation took part in the 19th consultative conference of the socialist countries' Esperanto associations held in Czechoslovakia in late April. The conference worked out a plan to help consolidate and enhance activities of the Vietnam Esperanto Association. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /9738

AGRICULTURAL GROUP IN BERLIN--Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--An agricultural delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by its secretary Nguyen Thanh Binh has arrived in Berlin for an official visit to the German Democratic Republic. While there the delegation will exchange experience on agricultural production in the GDR. It was welcomed by Werner Felfe, political bureau member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, and Helmut Semmelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and head of its agricultural department. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 3 May 86] /9738

STATE DELEGATION VISITS CSSR--Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese state inspectorate led by its chairman Bui Quang Tao left Prague yesterday, concluding a week-long visit to Czechoslovakia. During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the Vietnamese delegation exchanged experience with the Czechoslovak people's control organ in implementing the resolutions of the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and in the tasks. Bui Quang Tao, who is also member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, was received by Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek in Prague on 30 April. The two sides informed each other of the economic situation in their respective countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 2 May 86 OW] /9738

SOVIET LECTURERS VISIT SRV--Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--A group of lecturers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union have paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The group included M.K. Khalmukhamedov, expert of the propaganda committee of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.A. Sulemov, [spelling of names as received] professor of the Social Sciences Academy under the CPSU Central Committee. During their stay, the Soviet guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. They gave lectures in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of Ha Son Binh and Song Be and the special zone of Vung Tau-Condao, on the success of the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet guests were received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its commission for information and training. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /9738

ALLIES INTO ARMS RACE--Hanoi, 3 May (AFP)--The United States will lead their western allies and Japan into a "dangerous arms race" during the seven-nation western summit opening in Tokyo Sunday, the Vietnamese Communist Party daily NHAN DAN said Saturday. The United States will try to draw the other summit nations--Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada--into U.S. President Ronald Reagan's so-called "star wars" strategic-defenses-in-space program and a "costly and dangerous" arms race, it said. It added that financial and trade disputes between the seven were "increasingly serious" because of Washington's desire to "make their allies share the consequences of the serious budget deficit they have due to the arms race." [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1507 GMT 3 May 86 BK] /9738

SPORTS DELEGATION VISITS CUBA--Hanoi, 3 May (VNA)--A delegation of the General Department of Physical Culture and Sports led by its deputy head Duong Nghiep Chi has paid a ten-day visit to Cuba at the invitation of the National Institute of Sports and Entertainments (INDER) of Cuba. The delegation compared notes on the development of physical culture and sports with senior officials of the INDER and other bodies concerned. Receiving the guests on 25 April, Conrado Martines, director of the INDER, reaffirmed Cuba's continuous cooperation and assistance to Vietnam in these fields. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /9738

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Velkov Markov left Hanoi on 30 April, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMG 2 May 86 OW] /9738

U.S.-ASEAN RIFT--The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in Paris on Saturday carried an article underlining the ASEAN countries' disappointment after their talks with U.S. President Reagan. According to the paper, the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Thailand complained about the U.S. policy of trade protectionism. The Malaysian foreign minister expressed concern over the U.S. supply of military equipment and technology to Thailand [as heard] without consideration that China may use force to overthrow other countries in the region. Another dispute between the U.S. and ASEAN is ASEAN's disapproval of the U.S. attack on Libya. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /12913

'LIBERATION' OF SOUTH--Hanoi VNA 5 May--Meetings were held in many parts of Great Britain on 30 April to mark the 11th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam the same day. Speaking at a meeting in London held by the Britain-Vietnam Association, Chairman of the Association Erinie Koberte [spelling as received] appraised the Vietnamese people's efforts in the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past as well as in national construction and defence at present. Also on this occasion, many political parties and mass organisations in Australia have extended their warmest greetings to the Vietnamese party, government, and people. In their congratulatory messages, they reaffirmed their support for Vietnam in national construction and defence. A film show in honour of the anniversary was jointly given in Moscow on 29 April by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soveit-Vietnamese Friendship Society. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 5 May 86 OW] /12913

YANG DEZHI VISITS U.S.--Chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi last Saturday arrived in New York for an official fortnight visit to the United States. This visit is another step to further strengthen the military ties between Washington and Beijing. It is reported that during his trip, Yang will consider China's arms purchases from the United States. A Japanese government spokesman said: Yang Dezhi will pay an unofficial visit to Japan on 19 May on his way back home from the United States. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 May 86 BK] /12913

ROMANIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY HONORED--Hanoi VNA 5 May--A talk was organized here today by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples in honour of the 65th anniversary of the communist party of Romania (8 May). It was attended by Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary general of the said committee, and other Vietnamese officials. Speaking on the occasion, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga brought out the founding and development of the CPR over the past 65 years. He stressed that the CPR is (?now continuing) its international solidarity with the communist and workers' parties in many countries and with the democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for democracy, peace, freedom and a better life. Taking the floor, Trinh Ngoc Thai wished the friendship and mutual assistance between Vietnam and Romania further consolidation and development. Later, the Romanian ambassador held a get-together, which was attended by Vu Quang, member of the Party Central Committee and head of its international department. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 5 May 86 OW] /12913

SRV-LAOS POSTAL COOPERATION--Hanoi VNA 26 Apr--An agreement on postal and telecommunication cooperation for 1986 between Vietnam and Laos was signed in Vientiane on 25 April. Signatories were Dam Xuan Dung, Vietnamese economic and cultural representative in Laos, and Khamliang Kayslat, vice-minister of the Lao Ministry of Transportation, Post and Telecommunications. Under the agreement, the two sides will promote cooperation, exchange equipment and experiences in these fields. Vietnam will continue sending experts and training personnel for Laos. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CPV DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Hanoi VNA April 29--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee, has left here for the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party (DKP). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /12712

ROMANIAN ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA April 29--Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga held a press conference here today in honour of the 65th anniversary of the Communist Party of Romania (May 8). It was attended among others by representatives from the International Department and the Commission for Information and Education of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Foreign Ministry. The Romanian ambassador brought out the history of the Communist Party of Romania, its successes in leading the socialist construction in Romania and its contributions to the world people's struggle for democracy, peace, freedom, and a better life on earth. He also expressed his joy at the development of the Romanian-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the agreements signed by the two countries and wished the Vietnamese people still greater successes in national construction and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /12712

USSR'S LENIN PRIZE--The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have decided to present the 1986 Lenin Prize in the scientific-technical field to Nguyen Van Hieu, doctor in mathematics and physics, director of the Vietnam Institute of Science. Nguyen Van Hieu is the first Vietnamese to receive this honor. Many other Soviet scientists have also been awarded Lenin Prizes for their contributions in the scientific-technical field. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /12712

SWEDISH AID--Hanoi VNA 25 Apr--The Swedish Parliament recently adopted a government proposal to grant 300 million kronor as nonrefundable aid to Vietnam in the 1986-87 fiscal year. This aid will be used to develop Vietnam's paper industry, public health, and electricity and to import necessities in service of production and the people's life. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CSP: 4200/966

ADMISSION OF MORE WORKERS TO CPV RECOMMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Hoang Hai: "Pay Attention to Training, Bringing More Working-Class Workers into Party Committees"]

[Text] One of the important goals of party building is to bring more workers into the party and actively train and utilize cadres coming from the ranks of workers. The directive of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat on holding congresses of party organizations at various levels also emphasized the importance of filling party committee positions with workers; and in recent days, sectors and echelons have mindfully provided elementary and advanced training to and utilized cadres coming from the working class. Each year, party organizations have trained and admitted nearly 10,000 workers with outstanding achievements in production, combat, and administrative and economic work. Of these new recruits, qualified and promising elements were trained to become leadership and management cadres. Some places, including Quang Ninh, Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Geological General Department, have assigned more working-class cadres to the ranks of leadership and management. The growth of the contingent of workers has resulted in more workers being inducted into the party and promoted to leadership and management positions at various levels and in various sectors, clearly making the party more combative and the state machinery more competent. Events in recent years have shown that one of the very basic reasons for some localities to come off with flying colors in their political tasks is that their party organizations have given an adequate thought to recruiting workers.

Nevertheless, apart from accomplishments, weaknesses still exist. In many sectors and at many levels, the effort to enlist cadres coming from the working class is still slow and hesitating. Many places lack short- and long-term planning. Party committees' guidance is not comprehensive, homogeneous, and able to link the effort to recruit working-class cadres with revelutionary mass movements in localities and units.

It is imperative to promote more working-class cadres to party committees in enterprises, building projects, state farms, and forestry sites; to provincial, municipal, and district party committees; and to leading positions in enterprises, ministries, general departments belonging to the field of industry, CPV Central Committee departments, mass organizations, and internal affairs organs. An effort should be made to ensure that more party secretaries, trade union directors and secretaries, and youth union secretaries in enterprises, building projects, state farms, and forestry sites are cadres coming from the working class. In these installations, workers directly involved in production should be satisfactorily represented in party, trade union, and youth union executive committees. Simultaneously with increasing the number of cadres of working origin, we should broaden and speed up the revolutionary movement of the working class aimed at fulfilling political tasks; build firm and strong trade, women's and youth unions; struggle to eliminate the system of state subsidies and bureaucratic centralism; and resolutely switch to economic accounting and socialist business. We should mindfully accelerate party development among workers to create an abundant reserve for selection and training of leadership and management cadres for the party and state at various levels and in various sectors. The selection and training process should focus, first of all, on outstanding workers, workers from big industry, and workers from longstanding worker families. These are new socialist men with high political awareness and with an ability to take the lead and stimulate the laboring masses to produce enthusiastically and achieve high quality and efficiency; to struggle vigorously against negative manifestations; zealously to set up a new managerial system; to show a sense of collective mastery; and to take part in social activities. These outstanding workers have appeared, and are appearing, in growing numbers in installations resolutely committed to switching to economic accounting and socialist business.

Training more cadres coming from the working class is the most important goal of the cadre building program, from beginning to end. We should examine each worker's tangible conditions and capabilities for growth and select promising elements for training to become scientific-technical, management, and leadership cadres for levels and sectors. Right now, levels and sectors must complete the selection of cadres to be groomed for positions under their assigned management, to replace first of all, those slated for transfer before and after this year's congresses of party organizations at various levels.

In training cadres coming from the working class, we should attentively overcome the numerical imbalance between scientific-technical cadres and management cadres, between basic training and practical training, between immediate requirements and long-term requirements, between different sectors and crafts and different areas, and between superior levels and the grassroots level. Simultaneously with recruiting working-class cadres, we should select deserving elements in keeping with criteria set by party committee echelons in this year's congresses of party organizations to ensure organizational homogeneousness, and maintain continuity effectively in assigning and employing cadres, particularly those involved in leadership and management. Plans should be devised for properly managing the reserve of working-class cadres, regularly adding newly-emerged outstanding elements and promptly replacing those no longer measuring up to requirements. That reserve consists of all three categories of cadres--those currently working at low-level positions; economic and technical cadres sent to enterprises, building projects, state farms, and forestry sites following graduation from middle school, or college, to serve as workers directly engaged in production; outstanding workers, front rank laborers, and emulation combatants.

Levels and sectors should mindfully renovate and speed up the effort to improve, rehabilitate, and develop enterprise-based, supplementary-education schools and courses for workers and civil servants, and first of all, for workers targeted for recruitment. Plans should be drawn up for expanding precollege instruction at colleges and advanced schools, reserving priority for outstanding workers having graduated from general middle schools in enterprises and building projects. After a year of precollege education, if they pass a qualification test, they will be admitted to colleges or advanced schools, without having to take the required exams.

Party schools, mass organization schools, and schools on economic management and state management at central and local levels should promptly open special training courses, or set aside a satisfactory enrollment quota, for workers. In present circumstances, we should focus both on systematic training in regular schools and courses and short-term classes, and on domestic, on-the-job, and in-school training, while creating conditions for sending students overseas for higher studies to build rapidly a contingent of working-class cadres with a college or higher education. We should ameliorate the college enrollment system while renovating and reinforcing policies designed to encourage and mobilize workers to study, putting education on a par with production, and ensuring a steady income for trainees. Responsible organs should consider modifying, reinforcing, and promptly issuing procedures and policies toward cadres selected for in-school studies, and that process should be uniformly applied nationwide to avoid arbitrary action.

It falls to all levels and sectors to train, utilize, and bring working-class cadres into party committees. The task of eliminating the system of state subsidies and bureaucratic centralism and resolutely switching to economic accounting and socialist business is important, difficult, and complex; but in compensation, it has brought about a new and favorable condition for our working class to grow and our economy to embrace economic accounting and socialist business, leading to the emergence of workers endowed with dynamism, creativeness, technical skills, and increasingly higher managerial expertise and political awareness.

9213/13045
CSO: 4209/457

'SERIOUS MISTAKES' PROMPT UNSCHEDULED PARTY CONFERENCE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by V.N.L.: "Municipal Party Organization Executive Committee Holds Enlarged Conference To Study the Implementation of Political Bureau Resolution 31 and Discusses the Themes and Plan for the Holding of the Party Organization Congresses on the Various Levels; Conferees Express a High Degree of Unanimity with the Political Bureau, Express Determination To Steadfastly Implement Resolution 6, 7 and 8 of the Central Committee and Political Bureau Resolution 28 and Offer a Number of Suggestions to the Central Committee Concerning the Price Policy, the Cadre Issue...; Nguyen Van Linh: These Congresses on the Various Levels Must Be Conducted in the Spirit of Revolutionary and Scientific Change, in the Spirit of Speaking the Truth and Speaking Forthrightly, Must Be Congresses of 'the People Trusting the Party, the Party Trusting the People'"]

[Text] (SGGP)--The serious mistakes recently made in the implementation of the policies on prices, wages and money cannot be correct by returning to the management mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies. Rather, it is only on the basis of continuing to correctly implement Resolution 6, 7 and 8 of the Party Central Committee and Political Bureau Resolution 28 and taking many urgent and well coordinated measures that the situation can gradually be stabilized. This thinking, which is the basic thinking expressed in Political Bureau Resolution 31/NQ-TW, was very highly endorsed at the extraordinary enlarged conference of the municipal party organization executive committee held from 18 to 21 March 1986.

Agreeing with the assessment of the situation and the urgent measures set forth in Political Bureau Resolution 31, the conferees deeply analyzed the considerable harm that has been caused in many areas by serious mistakes recently made in the implementation of the policies on prices, wages and money, mistakes that were caused by the failure to gain a thorough understanding of Resolutions 6, 7 and 8 of the Party Central Committee and Political Bureau Resolution 28 and by the pervasive, prolonged influence of the views and style of work based on administrative management, bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies among some party and state agencies.

The conferees proposed to the Party Central Committee many specific measures that can be taken to correct the situation, measures which include properly evaluating and prosecuting, in a determined and serious manner, leadership cadres who have systematically committed mistakes as a result of views and a style of work that are not compatible with the change in direction in economic management set forth in Resolutions 6, 7 and 8 of the Party Central Committee while selecting and promoting cadres who are well suited to the new way of working.

As regards prices, the conferees suggested that the Party Central Committee examine and correctly adjust the relationship between the prices of industrial goods and the prices of agricultural products and do so in a way which insures that the party's policy on the alliance of workers and farmers is implemented well.

Applying Political Bureau Resolution 31/NQ-TW to the actual situation within the city, the conferees debated and decided upon specific programs of action, among which the tasks of stepping up production, reducing production costs and reducing circulation costs were emphasized with a view toward creating the supply of goods needed to lay the foundation for gradually stabilizing prices. To stimulate production, the conferees set forth measures concerning reorganizing production, providing a full supply of raw and other materials, endeavoring to utilize 70 percent of existing machine capacity, repairing the Cho Quan Power Plant and restoring generators at basic units to operation. The conferees assigned the municipal people's committee the responsibility of promulgating in March 1986 temporary regulations on the autonomy of basic units in production and business, promulgating appropriate policies for developing the collective economy and issuing specific instructions on the implementation of Decision 34/QD-UB on household small industry and handicraft production, the subsidiary trades and private production.

Together with accelerating production, the conferees adopted many measures aimed at strengthening socialist commerce and the management of the market; eventually stabilizing prices; intensifying export-import activities; enacting appropriate policies to mobilize idle capital among the people; eliminating unnecessary expenditure items; reducing the size of indirect staffs and the staffs of administrative agencies by 30 percent in 1986; and maintaining real wages.

Also at this conference, the executive committee discussed the directives of the Secretariat on conducting a criticism and self-criticism campaign and concerning the party congresses on the various levels. The conferees stressed the need to organize a truly effective movement among the masses to criticize and offer their opinions concerning the building of the party and stressed that this effort should not be carried out in a form for form's sake or cursory manner. Criticism and self-criticism within the party must be frank, constructive and carried out in the spirit of comradeship, with importance attached to self-criticism and to adopting measures to rectify shortcomings. Many conferees pointed out that there are still many jobs that are not being performed well, many jobs that can be performed better in our city and that each organization of the party must, once it has recognized its shortcomings and weaknesses, take immediate measures to correct them, especially to correct the malady of bureaucracy within the agencies of the party and state.

At the conference, Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the municipal party committee, said: correcting the difficult situation we currently face will require time and unanimity and enormous efforts on the part of the entire party and all the people; will require that many urgent measures be taken in a well coordinated manner; and will require that the corps of communists adopt a correct, firm attitude, display a stronger sense of discipline and spirit of responsibility to the party and the people and not make unauthorized statements that can be used by the enemy to oppose and attack the revolution. Concerning preparations for the upcoming party congresses on the various levels, Nguyen Van Linh said: after 10 years, our country's economy still faces very many large difficulties. Mistakes in the implementation of the policies on prices, wages and money have made the situation more difficult. For this reason, these party congresses on the various levels must be congresses that fully embody the revolutionary and scientific character of a genuine communist party so that we can reverse the situation and move the country forward; must be congresses that clearly reflect revolutionary change; must be congresses that build stronger trust, congresses of the party trusting the masses, the masses trusting the party. All levels must prepare for these congresses in a truly revolutionary spirit. For their party congress, our Cuban comrades adopted the slogan "change or die." The revolutionary and scientific character of the 27th Congress of the CPSU has also exerted an enormous impact. We must study and do what these comrades of ours have done. Nguyen Van Linh also stressed a number of specific jobs that must be performed when preparing for the party congresses on the various levels within the city: it is necessary to conduct a very good review and engage in very thorough criticism in the spirit of speaking forthrightly, speaking the truth and not concealing shortcomings and weaknesses. Strongpoints must be stated fully but concisely. Much time must be devoted to deeply analyzing shortcomings and weaknesses and adopting ways to correct them. Recently, some places have been lax with regard to practicing criticism and self-criticism. At other places, criticism has taken the form of personal attacks instead of criticism offered in the spirit of communists. Nguyen Van Linh emphasized the need to make very good arrangements for the masses to contribute their opinions and criticize the building of the party so that these congresses are not only congresses of communists, but are also truly congresses of the laboring people. We cannot fail to be vigilant against enemy sabotage, sabotage that is carried out by many sophisticated tactics. And, holding these congresses in the spirit described above will defeat the tactics employed by the enemy to commit sabotage, build the strength of the party, increase the strength of the close bond between the party and the masses and move the country forward.

7809
CSO: 4209/494

CPV DEPARTMENT HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EMULATION

BK061535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Emulation Department recently held a conference in Thai Binh, the pace-setting province in the 1984 regional emulation movement, to review the emulation movement of the six Bac Bo delta and midland provinces for 1985 and to sign emulation contracts for 1986.

An outstanding feature was that the provinces in the region had paid attention to organizing continual, vigorous emulation movements aimed at promoting agricultural and consumer goods production. The annual grain output of Vinh Phu and Thai Binh Provinces exceeded the plan and was higher than in 1984. On their part, Hai Hung and Ha Bac Provinces' output, though failing to meet the planned norm, still surpassed that of 1984.

Despite the fact that the capital and supplies slated for capital construction were very limited, various provinces concentrated their resources on completing important projects in accordance with the formula: The state and the people work together. Thai Binh launched the Xuan Hai sea-dike project; Vinh Phu built the Hung Vuong road; and Ha Nam Ninh constructed a flash flood control project and the Hoang Long dike.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship emulation movement at the construction sites of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant and the Da River hydroelectric power station was carried out vigorously and effectively. At the Da River project, cadres and workers moved 60,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks during a single night to control a powerful flash flood and safely protect the construction site.

At present, distribution and circulation of goods are the most urgent problem. Various provinces in the region have made much progress in implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum. The six Bac Bo delta and midland provinces fulfilled the grain procurement target for 1985, with Vinh Phu and Hai Hung overfulfilling the norms by 112.3-114.5 percent. All the six provinces also fulfilled their export plans, with some provinces exceeding the norm by 400-700 percent.

Various delegates to the conference contributed many suggestions, discussed measures to overcome weaknesses and shortcomings, and resolved to organize broad mass emulation movements to achieve concrete targets and to enable the six provinces to advance evenly and steadly. The delegates also unanimously suggested that the Council of Ministers commend Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Vinh Phu Provinces for their achievements.

/12913
CSO: 4209/508

PUBLIC NAMING OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Tran Dinh Van: "The Truth Is Strength"]

[Text] We had met by chance, by sharing a hotel room. He had arrived in Ho Chi Minh City from Hanoi before me and was eager for news from Hanoi. He continued to regret the fact that were he in Hanoi during these days of so many events of vital importance at home and abroad, he could go to the Ba Dinh Club for exercise each evening and meet with cadres from many different sectors who know much of the latest news.

He related an incident to me through which he said he was able to gauge the intensity and depth of Hanoi's interest in the very pressing issues that touch everyone. A friend with whom he had taken the same flight to Ho Chi Minh City had just received a letter from he wife. Although personal, the letter touched upon matters with which everyone is concerned. For this reason, his friend read the letter to several other persons at his hotel. In the letter, his wife described a spell of severe cold weather, about 10 degrees, accompanied by heavy rains and piercing winds that had lasted in Hanoi for several days and went on to compare it to the frightful state of some persons' thinking: "Frozen solid."

Her letter then mentioned the congress of the CPSU and the icy confidence that had begun to melt. Her thoughts then began to flow more easily but she continued to be very cautious and spoke to her husband in imagery and figures of speech so that he fully understood the very subtle advice she was giving him: there is only cause for limited optimism. It is still a matter of wait and see.

When his friend, a high ranking, well known agricultural specialist, finished reading the letter from his wife, he said:

--"My mother is now more than 90 years old. Her several children must continue to support her. In my absence, the heavy burden of family life naturally falls on the shoulders of my wife. Yet, in her letter, she talks only about her attitude and that of her friends as they followed the developments at the congress of the CPSU, about a desire for change. Are we to endure this outmoded, old fashioned way of thinking and working forever?"

I told my friend that each activity at the CPSU congress was closely followed and the proceedings of the congress have been closely read, especially the report by Comrade Yeltsin from the Moscow party organization, not only in the capital, but in all provinces. On the day that NHAN DAN Newspaper began to carry Yeltsin's report, I was working in Haiphong and Quang Ninh. The report generated unusual interest. The party paper, like a magnet, drew everyone's attention to the report and made it compulsory reading. Practically everyone who read the report wanted to share their joy with one another and encourage everyone else to read it as well. The lessons of very vital importance presented in the report are not only lessons that apply to our friends, but to each and every one of us as well, down to the ordinary citizen. For many years, cadres, party members and the people have wished that they could speak the truth and have been very concerned to see, in reports or public accounts, the truth being embellished and rearranged to suit subjective desires, the propensity being to conceal shortcomings and exaggerate achievements. Achievements very easily become the achievements of an individual and there are even fights over just who should get the credit for achievements. But mistakes that are so serious as to constitute a crime are the fault of the collective. Discipline and compliance with the law have grown increasingly lax and the motto "live and work in accordance with the Constitution and the law" that hangs inside agencies and at public places has become merely a matter of form and hangs there merely for show.

The lesson of foremost importance drawn from the 27th Congress of the CPSU--to speak the truth--immediately sent a shock throughout our country. Rarely have I seen readers waiting as anxiously for the next issue of NHAN DAN as they were for the issue carrying the next installment of Yeltsin's report. At many agencies, so many persons wanted to read the paper when it arrived that one person had to read it aloud to the others. At the Quang Ninh Province hotel, a rather interesting debate took place. One comrade cautiously expressed the following opinion: "Regardless, this is still an internal matter of our friends and cannot be easily applied by us. We must continue to weigh the pros and cons of this matter..." The other guests at dinner that evening, cadres from many different sectors who were working in Quang Ninh, rejected this opinion and unanimously observed: are not speaking the truth, reporting the truth, applying clear, specific awards and penalties and naming persons who have made mistakes the splendid attributes of a system of which the people are truly the masters, are not these the foremost standards by which a system that serves the people is measured? Speaking the truth and reporting the truth are never confined to certain bounds or areas, are not a matter of one place being required to tell the truth and another place not. Speaking the truth is the essential, paramount virtue of every cadre and party member. It expresses their absolute confidence in the people. Fortunately, of the nearly 30 cadres at the Quang Ninh hotel, only 1 person was not in agreement and expressed confusion in the face of public opinion demanding that the truth be told.

When I returned to Hanoi, I found that Yeltsin's report was still the topic of everyone's conversation. In my subward, the Phan Chau Trinh Subward, are dozens of collective housing areas. Practically all the residents of the subward are state cadres and personnel. A number of them passed among themselves the entire translated version of Yeltsin's report, not just excerpts as had appeared in the paper.

The person with whom I had shared the room at the hotel was puzzled: "Why didn't they add one or two more installments and publish the complete text of the report? When you read a report like that, your mind is opened, what harm is there to fear?"

I replied:

--"I am equally puzzled. Having heard several comrades in my subward explain what they read, I agree with what you are saying. Several decades of bureaucratic centralism have made us accustomed to handling things internally. Whenever certain cadres have made a mistake, our first response has generally been to conceal it. When disciplinary action has had to be taken, it has been taken quietly, sometimes by transferring the person in question to another place and sometimes even by "kicking him out." The cancers that have amassed within this body of ours cannot be successfully treated and must be surgically removed and then coated with oil. If we simply hide them, the disease will become more serious. Today, at many agencies and units, cadres and personnel are turning around and facing many things that are unpleasant to look at and hear. "Wiser" than before, they have thrown themselves into the struggle against mistakes made by persons of position and authority for which only they should bear the future consequences. Although there are still areas that are "off limits," although there is still that one individual or another who cannot be touched and although, in practice, it has become increasingly widespread for cadres and party members to know everything negative about some cadres that there is to know, they are telling each other what they know under their breath, are whispering it to one another. Against a background that is still this complex, the publication of Yeltsin's report, even though not the complete text, is still very welcomed and can be viewed as the catalyst for bolder subsequent steps. On the basis of what was said in only those two issues of the paper, I counted several dozen middle and high ranking cadres, including members of the Central Committee, vice ministers and ministers who have made mistakes and must be named. Had the entire text of the report been published, I am afraid that some cadres would have found it more than they could possibly bear. Some cadres of position and authority who have committed many mistakes but continue to smugly live under protective umbrellas would surely be absolutely startled by a demand that they be named and would certainly do everything in their power to prevent this from happening, their desire being that newspaper articles demanding that the truth be told not be widely disseminated. Deserving of concern is that we must not allow this important newspaper article to be forgotten and must maintain this wholesome activity by continuing to publish articles that build upon this very revolutionary way of thinking and working, thus generating a new atmosphere and creating a new style.

The person with whom I shared my hotel room was very concerned that it will be very difficult to meet demands that the truth be told if we overestimate the enemy or are only afraid that the enemy will take advantage of us, if we bare our faults for all to see or if we use the excuse that we are protecting the prestige of an agency, protecting the prestige of an individual leader. A political instructor, he once taught lessons and told some of the truth about negative phenomena occurring within our state apparatus. Although the materials used by him were very accurate, he was discreetly "reminded" that he should not speak openly about these matters in front of students, that he might easily offend Comrade A. or Comrade B. and that "it would be better to discuss such things privately with the school board."

I told him that I had just arrived from the North and that I sensed, both among our leaders and our people, very much support for the strong measures taken by the CPSU congress to rapidly lead the Soviet Union from its sluggishness. I told him that everyone views these strong measures as the way out of our country's socio-economic situation. Of course, there will still be many methods of concealing the truth, of preventing everyone from speaking the truth. For example, some persons will maintain that because we are experiencing very many difficulties and life is still very unstable, speaking the truth at this point in time would amount to nothing more than "handing a knife to the enemy," that it would only serve the enemy, that speaking the truth at this time would be "demagoguery." On the day before I arrived in Ho Chi Minh City, the head of an institute suggested that I write an article criticizing the kinds of negative thinking mentioned above, essentially that I criticize this attitude of fearing the truth and point out the situation in which some cadres of position and authority who have committed many mistakes could find themselves, namely, being afraid of being named and thus being threatened with being labeled "used by the enemy."

He said to me:

--"Now, more than ever before, now that we are urgently preparing for the campaign of criticism and self-criticism and public opinion is pressing the very legitimate demand that we speak the truth and report the truth, that we call everything by its name, we must reflect upon the very profound lessons of Lenin and Uncle Ho.

During the first several years following the establishment of the Soviet administration, the Soviet Union had to contend with domestic and foreign enemies and endure a serious famine. Lenin, too, had to eat black bread and, like the common citizen, received only a very meager sugar ration. Some of his comrades did not want to tell the truth about the difficulties being faced for fear that they would provide the imperialists encircling the country with additional evidence with which to take full advantage of the Soviet Union's weaknesses. Lenin criticized this mistake. He asserted that the greater the country's difficulties become, the more necessary it is for us to tell the people each difficulty being faced.

In 1950, we uncovered a major case of theft of money and goods from the army masterminded by Colonel Tran Du Chau, chief of the Quartermaster Department. At the time, the French colonialists, supported as they were by the United States, were still much stronger than we militarily and economically. The zone under their control was still very large and encompassed the fertile deltas. Moreover, from the standpoint of military cadres, we had very few colonels. Worried, some comrades wanted to completely handle this major case of theft internally in an effort to keep the enemy from learning about it. President Ho did not agree. He advocated informing public opinion, making a public report to the people. CUU QUOC Newspaper, the party's only daily newspaper in 1950, carried an investigative report in several consecutive issues describing the deceitful practices of Tran Du Chau and recounting the trial proceedings that resulted in this criminal being sentenced to death, thus upholding discipline within the army and the law of the young Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which had been established only 5 years earlier.

In 1956, we committed serious mistakes in land reform. Then, one-half of the country was living under the yoke of the Americans and Diem. The enemy was always on the watch for every weakness of ours to use as propaganda against us. Some comrades did not want to make our mistakes public. Ho Chi Minh was a person who was very strict but just. He placed very much faith in the people of both the North and the South. He went before the National Assembly and admitted his shortcoming and several key leaders of the Political Bureau were dismissed. The very clear, specific disciplinary action taken in that case was published in newspapers and reported over Voice of Vietnam Radio."

7809
CSO: 4209/495

INITIAL RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PENAL CODE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 p 3

[Article: "Initial Results of the Execution of the Penal Code in Ho Chi Minh City. In the Space of 3 Months, 90 Percent of Units and Agencies Studied the New Code; Many Citizen Cells, Agencies, and Units Pledged Good Execution of the Code; Review and Resolution of Nearly 6,800 Cases Incorrectly Handled"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City started the study and execution of the Penal Code in October 1985, and up to now has scored many positive initial results.

Conducted in depth as well as in breadth, from upper to lower echelons, from the inside to the outside, mobilizing all available means and using all possible forms, the work, designed in the framework of a plan that focused on efficiency rather than on form, has been done by the CPV municipal committee step by step and linked with the execution of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum which established new structures in production, distribution and communications, and in other aspects of social life.

The preparation phase was carried out fairly well. In addition to materials supplied by the Ministry of Justice, the city printed over 100,000 copies of the Penal Code for dissemination. In particular, the code was translated into Chinese, printed in more than 10,000 copies, and distributed to citizens of Chinese descent. Two propaganda themes that served as introduction to the code were written, and 1,500 copies of the text were made. Over 700 reporters, after being given an advanced seminar about the code, were dispatched to 203 units where they constituted the core of propaganda units working on contents of the Penal Code. Studying the code was done in an expeditious and flexible manner in 18 districts and wards. Districts having large numbers of Chinese and members of religious denominations followed special courses. As of the end of December 1985, all districts and wards finished setting up study sessions of the Penal Code for citizens. Generally speaking, approximately 75 percent of all the people have learned about the code.

At services, sections, sectors, corporations, enterprises, schools, armed forces units, political fronts, and mass organizations of the city level, the work was done in approximately three-fourths of all units. However, progress was slower at agencies and enterprises of the central level located in the city, with only less than two-thirds of organizations finishing. Approximately

90 percent of state cadres, workers, and employees present in the city have studied the Penal Code.

The study of the Penal Code had the merit of strengthening the people's confidence in the socialist regime, and also triggered a salutary change in perception and thoughts in the minds of cadres and citizens about the socialist rule of law, and about their duty to abide by state laws. Those achievements contributed to the prevention and deterrence of criminal offenses and violations of the law, and to the reestablishment of law and order in the city. Likewise, respect and abidance by state laws and contribution to crime deterrence were heightened. In some localities, union members and cadres, workers, and employees collectively pledged abidance by the law and strict execution of the organization's rules. Many citizen cells in the 5th, 10th, and 11th Precincts, and in the districts of Binh Chanh, Hoc Mon, and Cu Chi volunteered to register their pledges for emulation movements for abiding by the law, and for fighting negativism and violations of the law. Certain agencies went farther by formulating plans to correct past mistakes, or to write or improve a set of internal rules, which were designed to boost discipline and to serve as the basis for annual promotions and awards.

In parallel with educational and propaganda activities about the Penal Code, Ho Chi Minh City conducted a thorough review of matters concerning the arrest of citizens and their detention, the conduct of reeducation in detention and temporaroy detention camps and in reeducation schools, and the execution of forced-labor measures in the city and in the districts and precincts. Inspection groups uncovered many cases that had been arbitrarily handled without due process of law, or that had involved individuals whose temporary or legal detention periods had been exhausted, and made appropriate recommendations for resolution by authorized agencies. Between October and December 1985, nearly 6,800 similar cases were resolved. Through the review period, the city learned by experience that the following matters must be improved: case classification, prerogatives of the subward and the village, daily classification of arrests and temporary detention to ensure due-process arraignment a and custody, and provision of strict guidance concerning lengths of time for each proceeding, such as investigation, control of investigation, arraignment, trial, execution of sentences, etc., as provided by law. Legal proceedings, such as investigation, arraignment, and trial of criminal-offense cases, as provided by the Penal Code, must be conducted instead of discharging the cases and applying administrative measures due to difficulties encountered in the investigative process. Frequent and ad-hoc inspections must be made in order to correct mistakes in a timely manner and to maintain strict abidance by the law. Statutes and procedures pertaining to labor-reeducation and forced labor must be reviewed or re-formulated to be consistent with the Penal Code and to ensure the people's right to collective ownership.

To allow the strict and efficient execution of the Penal Code, since 1 January 1985, Ho Chi Minh City has continued its propaganda and educational activities and the study of the Penal Code by cadres, workers, employees, and citizens in the entire city to allow each individual to have a good grasp of the spirit and the contents of the code, of the policies of the party and the state vis-a-vis crime, and of the meaning of criminal offenses and punishment given offenders.

Those efforts were designed to encourage an active participation in crime prevention and deterrence, primarily in the economic and distribution and communications areas, in the protection of the properties of the people and of the state, and in the maintenance of social order and security. Everybody must learn the code, if he has not done so, particularly students of elementary and secondary schools. In order to obtain success, these endeavors must be closely associated with realities of the local execution of the law, and meanwhile, corrective measures should be taken swiftly to overcome deficiencies and shortcomings. Propaganda activities supporting the Penal Code should be geared toward the execution of the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth plenums of the CPV Central Committee, aiming at eliminating bureaucratic and overbearing structures, completely reverting to economic accounting and socialist-style business, bringing society closer to justice and reason, and contributing to the construction of the new regime, the foundation of a new economy, the building of a new culture, and the making of the new socialist man of Vietnam.

9458
CSO: 4209/455

LONG AN IMPLEMENTS 8TH RESOLUTION TO STABILIZE PRODUCTION, LIFE

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Le Khiet: "Long An Implements the Resolution of the 8th Plenum"]

[Text] Just as elsewhere in the country, after the currency was changed (one new for 10 old dong), every aspect of economic, cultural and social life in Long An encountered major difficulties. However, like other localities, Long An is not sitting by idly. Making correct use of the 6th, 7th and 8th resolutions, Long An is gradually stabilizing production and life.

Thoughts and Methods

In past years, following the guidelines in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau (4thSession), Long An formulated plans to improve distribution and circulation in order to hit three targets:

To review circulation and distribution thoroughly in order to stimulate and expand production.

To expand business, gradually eliminate bureaucratic centralism, supply administration and state subsidies, improve marketing formulas and use rational prices in order to maintain commodities and the currency.

To improve life for the laborers, particularly those who are paid salaries, based on expanding production and business.

Before the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee was implemented, Long An formulated a resolution on "improving economic control in all respects throughout industry, agriculture and distribution and circulation" based on the spirit of the resolutions of the 6th and 7th plenums of the Party Central Committee (5th Session). Since the end of the first quarter of 1985, Long An has guided pilot projects at two textile and wood enterprises in order to establish a new control mechanism and implement economic accounting and socialist business. The resolution of the 8th Plenum illuminated things and provided additional strength, which enabled Long An to affirm its work and resolutely continue to improve economic control. The province's resolution on implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the

Party Central Committee stresses eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies immediately along with building a new mechanism and implementing economic accounting and socialist business in accord with the local situation. Realizing that production is the basis for solving the price, wage and monetary problem, the province has implemented many measures to expand production, created conditions for implementing the resolution of the 8thPlenum and launched a campaign to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies.

Long An has established a committee to guide improving economic control. The committee consists of the secretary of the Provincial CPV Committee, the chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and the deputy chairmen. Plans have been made to monitor things at the production units. The directors make calculations, conduct inspections and solve specific problems. The province has guided gradual and cautious, but all-round, development. It has selected guidance points in the industrial, agricultural and distribution and circulation spheres and gained experience in order to expand the spheres. At the production installations, the plans to build a new control mechanism have been implemented uniformly and thoroughly with suggestions from the collectives through the special congresses of the cadres, workers and civil servants. These plans have been checked many times, and the workers' collectives have contributed ideas so that the new control mechanism will really be a new turning point in production, satisfy the requirements concerning high productivity, quality and economic results and solve the price, wage and monetary problem. The implicit idea is that when building the new mechanism, the old obstacles must be overcome and conditions must be created for producing more products of higher quality, making a profit and ensuring that production costs are in line with society's law of value and law of supply and demand, which will secure society's approval.

The production installations that have received guidance have determined guidelines and tasks, reorganized the forces, evaluated equipment capacity, checked the capabilities and quality of each cadre and worker and examined the vertical and horizontal relationships in management and the control of the factories, work shops and teams where each person on each production chain has been rearranged. The research installations have recalculated the economic and technical norms and eliminated inefficient factors. Indirect production elements have been reduced to a minimum. The functions, powers and tasks of the directors, bureaus and sections have been stipulated clearly. The abilities of the cadres have been used to help production achieve the greatest results possible. The production installations have examined the expense measures and resolutely opposed disguised forms of state subsidies. After building a new mechanism, a number of enterprises made plans to invest intensively, improve product quality, organize closed production and ensure results in production.

Applying the resolution of the 8th Plenum to agriculture, Long An has continued to stress that agriculture is the leading front and that investments must be concentrated on this so that agriculture in the province makes progress and fulfills or exceeds the 1986 and 1986-1990 norms regardless of the difficulties. In implementing the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, Long An has coordinated exploiting the labor potential of the southern districts and the arable land of the southern districts, advanced into Dong Thap Muoi using incentives, gradually expanded the two-crop, high-yielding rice area, harvested the floating rice area and increased the winter-spring rice area in this region from 700 hectares in 1980 to 20,000 hectares and then to 70,000 hectares during the 1985-1986 winter-spring season. In 1984, even though there was serious flooding and 30,000 hectares with an estimated yield of 90,000 tons were lost, Long An's yield still reached 584,000 tons, which exceeded the planned norm. With the resolution of the 8thPlenum, the province is guiding the construction of an agricultural production model, determining crop and animal allocations, fully exploiting the labor and arable land potential, implementing integrated business formulas and, based on this, building a new control mechanism, reorganizing production, implementing economic accounting and ensuring that production is profitable. However, in agriculture, there are units that cannot implement economic accounting fully. Because of this, Long An is inspecting each agricultural economic unit and formulating rational policies for each state farm, station, farm, technical service corporation and environmental protection unit. Long An has analyzed the special characteristics of the agricultural sector and is applying the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum to reorganize each type of state farm (rice-sugar cane, rice-cajuput) and build capable and good-quality cadres in accord with the new requirements and tasks and allowing organizations to hire laborers depending on the season with the aim of increasing the yields and results of each type of production and business activity. The mechanized agriculture sector has been organized to form three forces: the provinces main-force tractor units; the district and city tractor units; and the small tractor units of the collectives and cooperatives. The tractor units have integrated business plans and economic and technical norms. Their man-days are increasing while production costs are declining. This is aimed at gradually mechanizing agriculture and making the limited tractor forces in the province more mobile. This is completely different from the old model in which there was bureaucratic centralism and low productivity, the equipment capacity was not mobilized fully, the equipment was not protected well, labor costs were high in each hectare unit and production was not supported well.

As for distribution and circulation, Long An is continuing to study and implement the one-price mechanism in accord with the specific situation at each moment and providing leadership in order to hold the position when prices fluctuate and when supply and demand are not in balance. This is the way to reorganize the elements, eliminate the middlemen, put the commodities directly into the hands of the consumers, solidify and reorganize the commercial network and network of marketing cooperatives, serve as a marketing dealer for state commerce and provide good support for production and life. The collective economic elements (agricultural and artisan and handicrafts cooperatives) are being given guidance in improving management and implementing cost accounting efficiently in order to unify product prices in the state enterprise and collective economies and contribute to exploiting the strength of the economic system in the province.

Very Encouraging Results

Although Long An has encourtered many difficulties in applying the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and is still shackled by the old mechanism, it has begun to achieve clear results. In industry, after implementing the new control mechanism, the production installations began to manifest positive factors, productivity, quality and results increased and product production costs fell below the levels stipulated by the central echelon. At the textile enterprise, because of adequately accounting for actual expenses in production costs in 1985, even though machinery and equipment depreciation costs increased five-fold and the cost of materials increase greatly as compared with costs in 1984, the newly-formed retail prices were still 70-85 percent lower than market prices depending on the type of cloth (calculated in June 1985), state revenues increased 30 million dong and the average income of the workers increased 660 dong per month as compared with 1984. The state budget reduced subsidy expenditures by 233 million dong for 1985 (calculated based on the old dong). After issuing new prices, the enterprise recalculated expenses in production costs. For trobeca cloth, one of the enterprise's main products, costs were only about 30 percent of market costs being paid by society at the end of November 1985. Even though the state did not invest capital, the Long An Textile Mill increased output to 7 million meters in 1985. The mill is building a dyeing work shop and installing modern equipment in order to produce high-quality products with a production capacity of 20 million meters in the coming years.

At other enterprises such as the truck, wood, brick and drug enterprises, commoditiy and passenger transport prices and products prices are 30-50 percent below those stipulated by the central echelon, but the enterprises have still made a profit even though the prices of some types of imported raw materials are higher than those for the same typse of items of the central enterprises.

In agriculture, the state farms, stations and farms that have carried on full accounting have made a profit. Because of carrying on integrated business, each tractor can work 300 man-days or more, and plowing costs have been reduced more than 50 percent as compared with the stipulated costs. The production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are perfecting the contract mechanism, determining production structures, expanding occupations, carrying on agricultural-industrial-commercial-information business activities, achieving good results and earning increased revenues. The standard of living is gradually being improved.

Based on building a new control mechanism, Long An is reorganizing production, improving management, including management in the distribution and circulation sphere, solving the price, wage and monetary problem within the scope of the economic units and creating a basis for gaining experience in order to solve the price, wage and monetary problem throughout the whole of the province's economy. This has stimulated the process of expanding industrial and agricultural expansion, solidified and strengthened the industrial-agricultural economic alliance, limited the marketing relationships between the private merchants and the producers, stimulated socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce and contributed to stabilizing the socio-economic situation.

Gaining experience in improving management, Long An is gradually developing things and urgently implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. By the end of 1985, the resolution had been implemented at approximately 60-70 percent of the units in the province.

11943
CSO: 4209/485

NGUYEN THANH BINH PRESIDES OVER CPV CC AGRICULTURE MEETING

BK301415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The party Central Committee Agriculture Department and the preparatory committee for collectivized peasants congress recently held a conference to discuss the project of developing the revolutionary movement broadly and profoundly among the peasants in order to accelerate vigorously the socioeconomic development task in rural areas.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, presided over the conference. The conferees highly valued the role and position of peasantry and the great and multifarious achievements of the revolutionary movement among the rural masses in the past 5 years from 1981 to 1985. In this period, a new revolutionary mass movement emerged in our country to develop the socioeconomic situation in rural areas. Tens of millions of people voluntarily, actively, and creatively joined the various movements of awarding finished product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers, of allocating land and forests for cooperativization, of developing the family economy, of intensively cultivating crops for more productivity, and of building new socialist rural areas.

Despite acute difficulties, the socioeconomic situation in rural areas has always developed. The production of grain, foodstuffs, industrial crops, and marine products has much increased as compared to the years prior to 1980. The socialist agricultural production relations in the northern provinces have been further consolidated, while in the southern provinces the socialist transformation of agriculture has been basically completed.

Although there still are some negative social aspects in the rural areas, considerable progress has been noted in the fields of food, housing, clothing, movement, schooling, and medical treatment. However, weaknesses still prevail in the countryside. Next year peasants should be intensively educated to enhance their political and ideological knowledge and to be well aware of their role, position, and responsibility for national construction and defense. Peasants should be motivated to stir up a strong broad and profound revolutionary movement to further develop production; resolve the problems of grain and food products for life, of raw materials for industry, and agricultural products for export; further improve the mechanism of economic management; establish a new economic structure; and combine the building of districts with the establishment of a new socialist countryside.

As an immediate step, tens of millions of peasants should be motivated to emulate in victoriously implementing the 1986 state plan; score achievements to greet the sixth party congress; create favorable conditions for most satisfactorily exploit land, labor, and other latent potentials; develop the intelligence of each person and each family; build the material and technical bases; and mobilize all people to engage in science and technology.

The association of collectivized peasants is a broad organization of the laboring peasants and a member of the VFF. It must be intensively led and organized by all party committee echelons. The activities of the association at grassroots levels must be linked closely with cooperatives.

/8309
CSO: 4209/497

MEETINGS, ARTS, SPORTS ACTIVITIES MARK MAY DAY

VNA Reports on Events

OW020815 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--Mass meetings and artistic and sports activities were recently organized in cities and provinces throughout the countries to mark the 11th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (30 April) and the centenary of international labor day (1 May).

On 30 April, the trade union of the Hanoi commercial service held a meeting to mark the events with the participation of representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Asian-Pacific Trade Unions, and representatives of trade unionists from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Australia who are here to attend an Asian-Pacific seminar on trade unions' rights.

The same day, the Hanoi committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organized a meeting to mark the May Day and inaugurate the newly built cultural house of the young people.

Also in Hanoi, hundreds of students participated in a cycling race in the Dong Da Precinct, while the football final for the 1986 championship for the Hanoi students took place at the College of Water Conservancy. The students' 1986 championship of volley-ball, table-tennis and badminton also began at the municipal sports complex and the stadium of the Hanoi machine tool factory.

Artistic and sports performances and games were held at many open air stages and recreational centres in the city to celebrate the two anniversaries and respond to the international year of peace.

Trade Unionists Meeting

OW021727 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (VNA)--A get-together was held here last night by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of the May Day centenary and the Asian-Pacific trade unions' seminar on trade union rights to be held here shortly.

It was attended by representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the coordinating committee of the Asian and Oceanic Trade Unions, the Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions, and the trade union organizations of Kampuchea, Laos, Japan, Thailand, the Philippines and Australia.

Pham and Duyet, alternate member of the communist party of Vietnam Central Committee, acting president and general secretary of the VFTU was present.

/9738
CSO: 4200/982

UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED MOTORCYCLES SCORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 pp 3,4

[Article by Hoang Trung: "Special Privileges and Favors Around Imported Motorcycles"]

[Text] It has been the policy of some branches of the foreign trade sector to import certain consumer goods for exchange against farm products and for more income for the state budget. In early 1985, the people's committee of the district of Dong Anh (Hanoi) signed an agreement with the city's Federation of Export-Import Corp. (UNIMEX) for the purchase of 120 imported motorcycles for exchange against farm products for export. As of now, the district has received 84 motorcycles, including 26 "cup"-types. Whether or not those bikes have actually served the farmers or increased the state budget is not discussed here. We will rather examine the distribution of those vehicles. Sixty-two of them were "internally distributed," i.e., divided among high-ranking cadres who had power. Right after the arrival of the first shipment of the motorcycles, cadres of the standing committee of the district CPV committee and the standing committee of the district people's committee signed up for the purchase of those motorcycles. On 16 August 1985, the standing committee of the Dong Anh District CPV committee issued a decision to sell those motorcycles to key leadership cadres, bureau chiefs and deputy chiefs, district branch and section chiefs, directors of enterprises and corporations, secretaries of CPV chapter committees, chairmen of village people's committees, and directors of agricultural cooperatives in the district. The decision included the price of each type of motorcycle, a give-away price so low that if the buyer wanted to resell the machine on the market, he could have made tens of thousands of dong (new currency) on each motorcycle. In particular, each cadre of the standing committees of the district PCV committee and of the district people's committee was allowed the purchase of a "cup"-type motorcycle at privileged prices, which was only one-third of the price charged other cadres, and only 7 percent of the market price. Some high-ranking district-level cadres not only benefitted from the extremely low price, but were also given loans from the government budget for the purchase.

Certain other localities distributed imported motorcycles differently. They sold them either to producers of export goods, or, in an equitable manner and at prices accepted by the public, to other consumers to bring more income for the state budget, without giving special privileges and favors to anyone. On the contrary, the way some cadres of Dong Anh District distributed the motorcycles as described above not only adversely affected the state budget, but also revived the old bureaucratic and unjust distribution system that was criticized by the resolution of the Eighth Plenum. Moreover, it caused an ill effect on the internal unity of party organizations and for the solidarity of the people, and undermined the confidence of the masses vis-a-vis the party and the state. Uncle Ho has said, "Our people are not concerned about privations, but they are concerned about unjust distribution." Braving hardships and arduous toiling to produce export products in order to contribute to building and protecting the socialist fatherland, our farmers are very unhappy when they see that the amount of foreign currency so hardly earned is used to buy durable consumer goods for a handful of cadres whose only merit is having authority and power. Certain cadres went farther in reselling goods that they had been authorized to buy at low prices to make a profit, disturbing the market. Moreover, we are in short supply of fertilizers, insecticides, and many other material supplies for agricultural production, and many factories in the capital do not have enough imported raw materials for production, and therefore, using foreign currency to import such fancy motorcycles should obviously not be done. A farmer of Dong Anh District has, as a matter of fact, written to this paper to call the "internal distribution" of those motorcycles a form of blatant collective corrupt practice.

Recently, the Hanoi municipal standing committee of the CPV municipal committee has officially and severely criticized the standing committees of the Dong Anh District CPV committee and people's committee, and decided that whatever cadres who had bought imported motorcycles at excessively low prices must pay back the state the balance between those prices and new prices set by the municipal people's committee, and that no installment payments shall be allowed. The people's body also strictly prohibited the use of state and collective funds to finance the buying of motorcycles by cadres.

What happened in Dong Anh District was not a trivial occurrence of day-to-day life. It reflected negative phenomena that had a manifest bearing on the quality and ethics of cadres and party members. Special privileges and favors, illegitimate personal gains, as well as corruption, including collective corruption, bribery, flattery, and oppressing the people, are social ills that still linger in some party members and must be resolutely overcome by the most stringent measures. Basic party units and each party member ought to maintain their good practices of criticism and self-criticism. Educational activities aiming at enhancing cadre quality and morality, at encouraging an honest, simple, and healthy lifestyle, and at strengthening the spirit of industriousness and integrity should be intensified to make each cadre and party member worthy of being a faithful servant of the people, as Uncle Ho has taught.

9458
CSO: 4209/455

PERIODIC REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW051041 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Following are some noteworthy developments in agricultural production during the last 10 days of April.

In the north, fifth month-spring rice has begun blossoming. Generally speaking, this year's fifth month-spring rice is developing well, except for in some rice areas which have been transplanted too early, such as in Binh Tri Thien, or too late, such as in Ha Son Binh. However, the proliferation of rice pests, including brown planthoppers and stem borers, in many are as worrisome.

Widespread rainfall in the past few days has reduced the area affected by rice pests, but up to 185,000 hectares of rice remain affected, an increase of 30,000 hectares over the corresponding period last year. The most affected areas are Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hanoi, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, and Ha Son Binh.

In the south, by 25 April, over 575,000 hectares of the winter-spring rice, or 75.1 percent of the total crop, had been harvested. The harvesting pace is 1.4 percent faster than in the corresponding period last year. The following provinces, with a fast harvesting pace, have basically completed harvesting: Cuu Long, An Giang, Dong Thap, Kien Giang, and Tien Giang. Other localities are rapidly reaping winter-spring rice, and accelerating preparations for the summer-fall crop.

On the whole, this year's soil preparation for rice and secondary and industrial crops is faster than during the corresponding period last year. As of 25 April, nearly 430,000 hectares of paddy had been plowed, or 118 percent of the plowed area in the corresponding period last year; over 2,650 hectares of vegetables and legumes had been planted, or 141 percent of the planted area last year; and a total of more than 7,000 hectares had been planted, or 173 percent of the planted area last year. However, the summer-fall rice transplanting rate has been slow, only 83 percent of the corresponding period last year.

Friends, next week all localities should devote their efforts to work that needs to be done urgently. In the northern localities, efforts must be focused on eradicating rice pests. To eliminate brown planthoppers, insecticides must be used along with kerosene.

As a result of the recent rainfall, all paddies are soaked with water; kerosene can be used efficiently to eradicate brown planthoppers. To get rid of stem borers and protect the rice, the May batch of larvae should be removed. Lanterns should be used along with other methods. Doing a good job in controlling rice pests to protect the rice will greatly contribute to increasing the coming crop yield.

The Agriculture Ministry reminds all northern localities to secure rice seeds for the coming 10th-month crop, especially those localities that experience failures with past 10th-month crops. Measures should be taken early to check the remaining rice seeds against the 10th-month crop cultivation plans, in order to secure enough seeds.

The southern provinces should rapidly reap the remaining winter-spring rice and accelerate cultivation of the summer-fall crop, while devising plans for controlling natural calamities to protect the crops.

/12913
CSO: 4209/508

NEW GRAIN PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES ANNOUNCED

BK301555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The grain sector has undergone many changes recently in procuring and distributing grain in accordance with Resolution 8 of the party Central Committee to support production and life satisfactorily.

Concluding the 1985 grain year, the sector has procured nearly 3.96 million metric tons of grain, the highest level ever reached thus far. With a view to implementing satisfactorily the policy of unified management and monopolistic grain business by the state, the grain sector has put forth a project to renovate the mechanism of grain management.

According to this project, when procuring grain, in addition to the agricultural tax that is the grain obligation of producers, the state will collect and purchase grain through economic contracts and cash. The procedure of economic contracts between the state--the grain sector--and producers will be expanded.

The grain sector will sign contracts and advance such production means as fertilizer, insecticides, fuel, oil, equipment, agricultural services--including irrigation--and construction materials at prices agreed upon by producers. The state must ensure the shipment of materials to producers in the correct amounts, quality, types, location, and time specified in contracts.

When harvest comes, producers are dutybound to deliver an amount of grain commensurate with the quantities of materials they have received in advance in accordance with the signed contracts. In case of serious natural disasters, the state will consider for an exemption or reduction of taxes and will reimburse the grain sector what it has advanced to producers.

/8309
CSO: 4209/497

ANTIDROUGHT CAMPAIGN IN AN GIANG INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 pp 1,4

[Article: "An Giang Builds, Dredges Up, Repairs 523 Water Conservancy Projects To Irrigate 104,000 Hectares of Winter-Spring Rice"]

[Text] Due to lingering drought, water levels on the Hau River and its tributaries have gone down, from 20 to 40 cm lower than those in the comparable period last year, causing sedimentary alluvia to clog up sections of headwaters and pumping stations to dry up. Consequently, by the end of February, more than 900 hectares of unirrigated winter-spring rice in Tri Ton, Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Phu Chau, and Phu Tan districts were hit by drought. In the face of that difficult situation, the An Giang water conservancy sector has guided the districts to launch a water conservancy campaign to collect water to fight drought. In February, the Chau Doc, Chau Phu, Phu Chau, Cho Moi, Phu Tan, and Tinh Bien cities contributed 133,700 working days to the campaign, building, dredging up, and repairing 523 projects totalling 434,890 meters in length and 66,891 cubic meters in volume, to get water for the spring rice. In 20 days battling drought, Phu Tan District devoted 18,000 man-days to 70 projects--dredging up river mouths to increase the water flow, deepening the reservoirs of pumping stations, and digging more secondary and main ditches to acquire water for irrigating arid areas. More than 300 hectares of parched rice in the district have been regenerated by irrigation. In addition to water conservancy measures, Chau Phu and Chau Thanh districts have supplied more mechanical pumps and sufficient quantities of gas and oil to pumps and pumping stations. Drought-affected areas now have enough water for the rice to grow.

The water conservancy sector has intensively concentrated labor and means on water conservancy projects to ensure adequate irrigation water for nearly 104,000 hectares of winter-spring rice until harvest time. Each district has set up an antidrought guidance committee to guide not only the antidrought campaign but also production and the construction of projects aimed at fighting waterlogging, preparing for the summer-autumn rice crop.

9213/12245
CSO: 4209/447

BRIEFS

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 4 May (VNA)--Greater attention has been paid to the production of vegetable oils for domestic consumption and export by Vietnam's southern provinces. More than 8 million more coconut trees have been planted, bringing the total of coconut palms in the south to 41.6 million, 15 million of which give 38 coconuts each on average. Southern provinces are expected to produce almost 50,000 tons of coconut oil a year. Southern farmers have also grown 60,000 hectares of cashew, 5,000 hectares of tung trees, 120,000 hectares of groundnut, and 23,000 hectares of sesame. The areas under oil-bearing plants including ricinus, citronella and pepper mint have expanded considerably. About 70,000 tons of oil processed from these plants are produced each year. Southern Vietnam has so far nursed almost 12 million saplings of different oil-bearing trees. They will be alternated with other crops at state farms and farmers' gardens, or around fishponds. This bio-ecological method has been widely applied to the Mekong River delta. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /9738

MEKONG DELTA AGRICULTURE SYMPOSIUM--The Mekong River delat provinces recently held an agriculture symposium in Can Tho, capital of Hau Giang Province, a main rice producer in the region. The symposium heard reports on the development of crop pests and the effects of insecticides in protecting rice and subsidiary food crops. It advocated broader cooperation with Japanese commercial and chemical companies in applying scientific and technical advances in agricultural production in the Mekong River delta. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86 BK] /9738

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION PROGRAM--Hanoi VNA 25 Apr--A research program for agricultural mechanization, one of important stately-sponsored programs, has been carried out for 5 years now. Under this program, 44 projects were carried out, resulting in 105 models of farm machines and equipment, 24 technical processes in service of production, 18 technical norms and 31 scientific papers on basic survey, economic-technical management and organization as well as methods of research and experiment. New products such as earth-preparing machines, pumping machines, food-processing machines for poultry and cattle, insecticide sprayers, and other farm instruments have been put into test production. Twelve new products were awarded medals and merit certificates at the exhibition-fair on economic and technical achievements. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 25 Apr 86 OW] /12712

NEZ BUILDING--Since February 1985, the Da Hoai District (Lam Dong) has received over 1,300 families from the provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh for the construction of new economic zones. With the assistance of the province, Da Hoai District thoroughly prepared for the reception of people coming from other provinces and districts. In addition to setting up a leadership committee for NEZ building, the district directly conducted on-the-spot surveys of resettlement sites, and assigned specific tasks and responsibilities to district agencies and related villages in making ready physical facilities. The provincial Machinery Corp. assisted the district in bulldozing the leveling the land, in constructing 39 kilometers of new roads leading to residential quarters, and in overturning earth on over 400 hectares (of over 1,000 hectares that must have earthwork done), allowing the distribution of 0.5 to 1 hectare of each family. The district also made ready over 100 tons of rice seeds, 30 tons of corn, 100 tons of antacid lime, various insecticides, and hand tools. It made advanced distribution of 70 tons of rice to some newcomers who did not have enough grain, and gave a grant of 500 dong to each family for the construction of the family dwelling whose major construction material, bamboo, was locally available. Due to careful preparation for physical facilities, many familes that had arrived in Ha Hoai in December have already started production activities, and their livelihood has been stabilized. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 86 p 1] 9458/12245

CSO: 4209/455

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

BULK CEMENT PRODUCTION--After 2 months of implementing the 1986 plan, the Federation of Cement Enterprises (Ministry of Construction) has made a summary of activities to learn from the experience, carefully reviewing its deficiencies and taking corrective measures, In order to develop production and raise cement output, the federation expanded the production of bulk cement and encouraged more consumption of this material, which resulted in substantial money saved from wrappings. Large construction sites have an inherent disposition to use bulk cement. Both the Haiphong and Bim Son Cement Plants possess the means to produce bulk cement, but the capability has been unexploited, resulting in a mere 2 percent of bulk cement produced out of the total amount of the material consumed. Since early March, due to the restoration of the bulk cement production setups at the Haiphong and Hoang Thach Plants, to priority and other privileges granted units receiving bulk cement at the plants, and to recommendations made to related ministries requesting them to give specific quotas in bulk cement to their subordinate units, particularly those consuming large amounts of cement, the output of bulk cement has gone up to 8 percent of the total produced. Several days in a row, the Bim Son Plant distributed 500 to 600 tons of bulk cement daily. The Hoang Thach Plant, which never produced bulk cement before, has now made as much as 600 tons on a certain day. Since early March, the Ha Tien Cement Plant has produced nothing else but bulk cement. The federation is actively trying to create convenient conditions for its customers in receiving bulk cement in order to expand further the production of this material, and to contribute to maintaining the production rate of large cement plants. The direct hauling of clinkers from the Hoang Thach Plant to the Ha Tien Plants for cement making to satisfy the construction needs of the provinces of the Mekong delta has been expanded. In cooperation with the marine transportation sector, the federation's Material Supplies Supply Enterprise has been transporting over 20,000 tons of clinkers to Ha Tien. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 85 pp 1,4]
9458/12245

CSO: 4209/455

NHAN DAN ARTICLE MARKS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

OW290921 Hanoi VNA in English 0810 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 28--"The working class is standing at the central position of our time and realities have proven it to be worthy of that position."

This came in an article entitled "The Glorious Historic Mission of the Working Class" published by the daily NHAN DAN today in honour of the centenary of the International Labour Day (May 1st).

Below are excerpts from the article:

"At present, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly speeding up the arms race in a bid to push nations to a nuclear holocaust. The danger of a nuclear war is hanging over the nations due to the ambition of imperialism and hegemonism to dominate the world. To eliminate this danger and foil imperialism's warlike policy and preserve lasting peace for mankind, it is necessary to strengthen the alliance of progressive political, social and peace-loving forces all over the world with the working class as a core."

"A component of the international working class, the Vietnamese working class has much in common with the working class in other countries in the world, and at the same time, possesses characteristics of its own determined by the particular conditions of Vietnam. Born into a semi-feudal and colonial country, the Vietnamese working class was subjected to multiple exploitation and oppression. Therefore, its deep hatred for the enemies of the nation and the class made itself highly conscious of the interests of the nation and the class and sensitive about the relationship between the struggle for national liberation and the struggle for class liberation in Vietnam. Before the Vietnamese working class organized its party, this notion was spontaneous, but after the party was founded, it became a consciousness and was reflected in the first political program of the party as the line of upholding both the banners of national independence and socialism.

"Today, assuming the leading role in socialist construction in Vietnam, the Vietnamese working class--through its Vanguard Party--is fully aware of the importance of its two foremost tasks and is striving to realize them."

"First, as the genuine and official representative of the nation, the working class must make its own interests the interests of the entire people. This means that due attention must be paid to the national characteristics and the interests of all classes and strata of people that are the allies of the working class."

"Secondly, it should maintain, consolidate and develop its solidarity with the workers' movement in other countries, and particularly, consolidate and develop the friendship and all-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea, on the principles of socialist internationalism, thereby contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism all over the world."

/12712
CSO: 4200/966

LABOR VIETNAM

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY ACTIVITIES--Hanoi VNA April 29--Talks about the history of the international workers' movement are being organized by the trade unions at all levels in Ho Chi Minh City in honour of the centenary of the International Labour Day (May 1st). Hundreds of young teachers and students of the Technical Workers School No 6 in the city are taking part in socialist labour days on the construction site of the Tri an Hydro-electric Power Plant together with thousands of young workers there. Meanwhile, artistic festivals, physical culture and sports competitions are being held all over the city with the participation of tens of thousands of public employees and workers to celebrate the anniversary. The city's House of Culture for Workers has recently opened a cultural week with diversified cultural and artistic activities. Everyday, thousands of workers come in to enjoy entertainments and attend talks on the revolutionary struggle of the working class in Vietnam and the role and duties of workers in national building and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4200/966

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION DAMAGED--Hanoi VNA April 30--A big cyclone recently swept Yen Bai, Capital, and Tran Yen Districts of Vietnam's northern border province of Hoang Lien Son. The cyclone, packing winds of 10th and 11th degrees, destroyed 400 houses and public buildings including hospitals, schools, the radio station, the cultural service, and ruined nearly 120 hectares of food crop. Four persons were killed according to initial reports. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0475 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /12712

CSO: 4200/966

BRIEFS

WORKERS' CULTURAL COUNCIL--Hanoi VNA 27 Apr--The secretariat of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions [VFTU] has decided to set up the Workers' Cultural Council. Its duty is to apply the party's cultural line to study and propose to the VFTU measures to popularize cultural knowledge among workers and public employees, train writers, hold seminars and literary creation workshops, and make criticism on new works. Its members are appointed by the VFTU and the Writers' Association. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /12712

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[BK071140 Editorial Report] Following are the contents of the March 1986 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, received at Bangkok Bureau on 6 May:

1. Editorial: "Let Us Build Stable and Strong Basic Units" outlining work to be done to strengthen basic army units politically, ideologically, militarily, and technically. (pp 1-8; 5,500 words)

2. Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh article: "Let Us Strongly Push Forward the Movement for Revolutionary Actions Among Army Youths" marking 55th anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Youths Union. (pp 9-17); 6,500 words)

3. Article by Lieutenant General Werner Rothe, deputy chief of the Ground Forces Command and chief of the main political administration of the GDR National People's Army: "Thirty Years of the National People's Army--30 Years of Successful Military Policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany" marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR Armed Forces. (pp 18-22; 3,700 words)

4. Major General Tran Ba Dang article: "Some Key Lessons Learned From 40 Years of Development and Growth of the Vietnamese Engineer Corps" in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the VPA Engineer Force. (pp 23-32; 6,000 words)

5. Major General Nguyen Cu article: "Sapper Forces in Combined Arms Combat Operational Campaigns" defining role of Sappers in large-scale joint operations (pp 33-38; 4,500 words)

6. Major General Le Khoa article: "Develop the Role and Function of Financial Work To Help Promote Successful Fulfillment of All Tasks of the Army" (pp 39-44, 57; 4,000 words)

7. Colonels Giang Ha and Pham Xuan Huyen article: "Strategic Offensive" discussing nature and objectives of strategic military offensives in the two world wars and in the wars of resistance against French and U.S. forces in Vietnam. (pp 45-57; 8,000 words)

8. Colonel Dang Duc Sono article: "The Signal Equipment Factory [word indistinct] Unit Management Is the Key to Opposing Enemy Sabotage" describing measures adopted by the factory in 1980-81 to check security clearance of workers (pp 58-64, 50; 5,000 words) [as printed]

9. Thanh Lam article: "U.S. Special Forces--An Old Tool in a New Strategy" discussing U.S. administration's decision to beef up the strength of its special forces for use in counterinsurgency war. (pp 65-70; 3,700 words)

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END

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23 MAY 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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AUSTRALIA

DAILY VIEWS HAWKE TRADE GAINS, LIBYA STRIKE SUPPORT IN U.S.

Libya, Farm Support Trade Off

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Apr 86 p 11

[Editorial: "Trade Wars: So Far, So Good"]

[Text]

THE Americans are clearly pleased with the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, for condemning Libyan involvement in international terrorism — even if elements of the Labor Party caucus are unimpressed. Very few Western leaders have been as supportive as Mr Hawke of the Reagan administration's stand against Colonel Gaddafi. It will do no harm to a relationship between Canberra and Washington that has recently been strengthened by Australia's determination to keep the faith with Anzus. But whether the Prime Minister's statement had anything to do with the American decision to be "supersensitive" towards Australia's agricultural interests in the world primary produce war is another matter. The Americans have long since made up their minds to try to avoid any gratuitous harm to friendly nations such as Australia that do not subsidise farm exports.

Even so, Mr Hawke has come away from the White House on the first stop of his international agricultural trade mission with virtually everything it was possible to gain during a congressional election year in which the American farming lobby is active. He and the Trade Minister, Mr Dawkins, have developed as strong a case for special consideration as possible for a relatively small nation. Australian farmers have been assured that they will be able to maintain their quotas of beef and sugar exports to the United States, that the US will try not to harm Australian wheat exports in traditional markets and that the Reagan administration will campaign to have agricultural trade brought into the crucial multinational trade negotiations which resume in September. Australia, as an efficient producer, would stand to benefit greatly from its inclusion.

The Federal Government, having done about all it can at home for rural industry by introducing a $140 million revival plan, knows that the real battle will be won or lost in the approaching clash between the US and the world's biggest trading bloc, the European Economic Community. Thanks to the Reagan administration, Australia is in a slightly better position to endure the conflict. But Mr Hawke has still to visit the European Commission in Brussels, where he is unlikely to be received as warmly as in Washington. The Prime Minister's performance there and in other European capitals will be important to Australia's hopes of restoring a sense of perspective to a relationship that is recovering from a bout of European churlishness. What the EEC cannot deny is that Australia, among many other agricultural exporters, is hurting from the effects of a Common Agricultural Policy that has seriously distorted world trade and continues to resist all serious attempts to reform it. It is here, rather than in Washington, that the real success or failure of Mr Hawke's mission will be measured.

Hawke's 'Varying Emphases' on Libya Strike

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Apr 86 p 10

[Commentary by Michelle Grattan, under the rubric "Hawke Abroad": "Surfer Hawke Steers His Way Through Tricky Waters"]

[Text] BOB Hawke on Libya is like the surfer riding the wave to shore, striving to keep his footing amid strong cross-currents, partly camouflaged by a lot of sea spray.

When he gave his press conference in Washington yesterday (Melbourne time), Mr Hawke was asked a simple question by an American journalist: did he believe the US was justified in bombing Libya? Not an unreasonable question, in the circumstances; the sort of question to which Margaret Thatcher would not have had any trouble saying "Yes"; a question to which France and some other European allies would have said a simple "No".

But Australia's public position is more complicated than that of many US allies. And it has been exacerbated by the coincidence of this being the week when Mr Hawke is in Washington asking for favors in agriculture. Diplomacy is the art of words and impressions; it is all about ambience, ambivalence and multiple audiences.

So Mr Hawke dodged and weaved when he was asked for a straight answer, condemning those who might try to pin him down. "I've been around this game for a very long time, and I am not going to be led into a position of satisfying or attempting to satisfy someone else's use of language," he declared. Later questions got the same treatment.

He and the Government had made several statements on Libya this week, and Mr Hawke found it convenient to rely on the collected works. By yesterday these had a number of interpretations. The Libyans in the Security Council and the American official who gave a briefing after the Hawke-Reagan talks agreed on something: the Australian Prime Minister was being strongly pro-American.

Earlier in the week, John Howard had been lamenting that "the Government has felt itself unable to express support for the United States action". Yesterday, he was asking what the Government did believe in.

But Bob Hawke had no intention of being "diverted" into interpreting his own position. Certainly not; that, he well knew, could plunge one into very treacherous waters. A man could drown, either at home or abroad, that way.

All week Mr Hawke has had to talk to two audiences — his own party and the Americans — whose views on military action against Libya are actually or potentially in serious conflict. That led him into what are not so much contradictions as varying emphases.

Tuesday's parliamentary statement was slightly stand-offish, "deeply regretting" the conflict and urging restraint. (It was also, of course, made immediately after the raid, which influenced its tone.) While basically understanding of the Americans' position, it did not endorse the US action.

It was an all-purpose message, directed at both the caucus and the Americans. You could see it how you wanted. Australia was understanding of America's position, Washington was being told; but not exactly on side, the caucus was assured. It could have been disastrous for Mr Hawke to set off for the US publicly too gung ho about the US action; this would have risked a possible caucus backlash.

Once in Washington, the messages became a little more selective in their targets. The proposal for the UN to mediate between Libya and the United States was caucus fodder, though it had other motives too, such as a desire by Mr Hawke to be seen to be positive when on the spot in Washington. The Americans, to whom it came as an irritating surprise, dismissed the peace initiative as irrelevant, as it was.

Yesterday's comments on Libya as Mr Hawke left the White House, strongly pro-American in flavor, were aimed squarely at his hosts. They had their desired effect. American officials had been delighted when the Australians had suggested the day before the Reagan meeting that they wanted to include something on terrorism in Mr Hawke's post-meeting statement. The Americans regarded the form of words as highly supportive, and if caucus has any queries Mr Hawke can point to the general reference in the comment to UN processes.

Mr Hawke knows when not to push a good thing. Hence his refusal later to be more precise about his position. One more statement might just press the luck too far. He was still riding the board, the beach in sight, the prize — in the form of Reagan public reassurances on agriculture — already in his keeping. So he simply stonewalled. This exposed his problems of multi-audiences — indeed, the audiences seemed for one awkward hour to be crowded together in the room. But it was better to be seen avoiding a few questions than to fall at this late stage.

"It is quite clear that people will give particular emphasis to particular parts of our statement," Mr Hawke said.

The Americans and Mr Hawke over the past few days have been engaged in diplomatic play where each side has wanted to help the other, and each was also mindful of its domestic constraints. The Americans wanted to get as much "support" from Australia as they could, but knew Mr Hawke could not go all the way.

Mr Hawke was personally very sympathetic to the American position. Although he said he put the Australian position on Libya privately in the same way as publicly, the administration spokesman left the impression of uncritical support. The spokesman might have been exaggerating a trifle, but there is little doubt that Mr Hawke's presentation at least had a gloss for presidential consumption.

This week shows how the Labor Government has established a strong working relationship with the conservative Reagan administration. It is based on Mr Hawke's personal pro-Americanism and his sharing of many American political attitudes, his friendship with Mr Shultz, the fortuitous contrast between Australia and that wayward ally across the Tasman, and mutual national interests.

So when it comes to some diplomatic dealing, the two governments find it relatively easy to parley. They understand each other; they want to be helpful, to eliminate avoidable differences and play down the unavoidable ones.

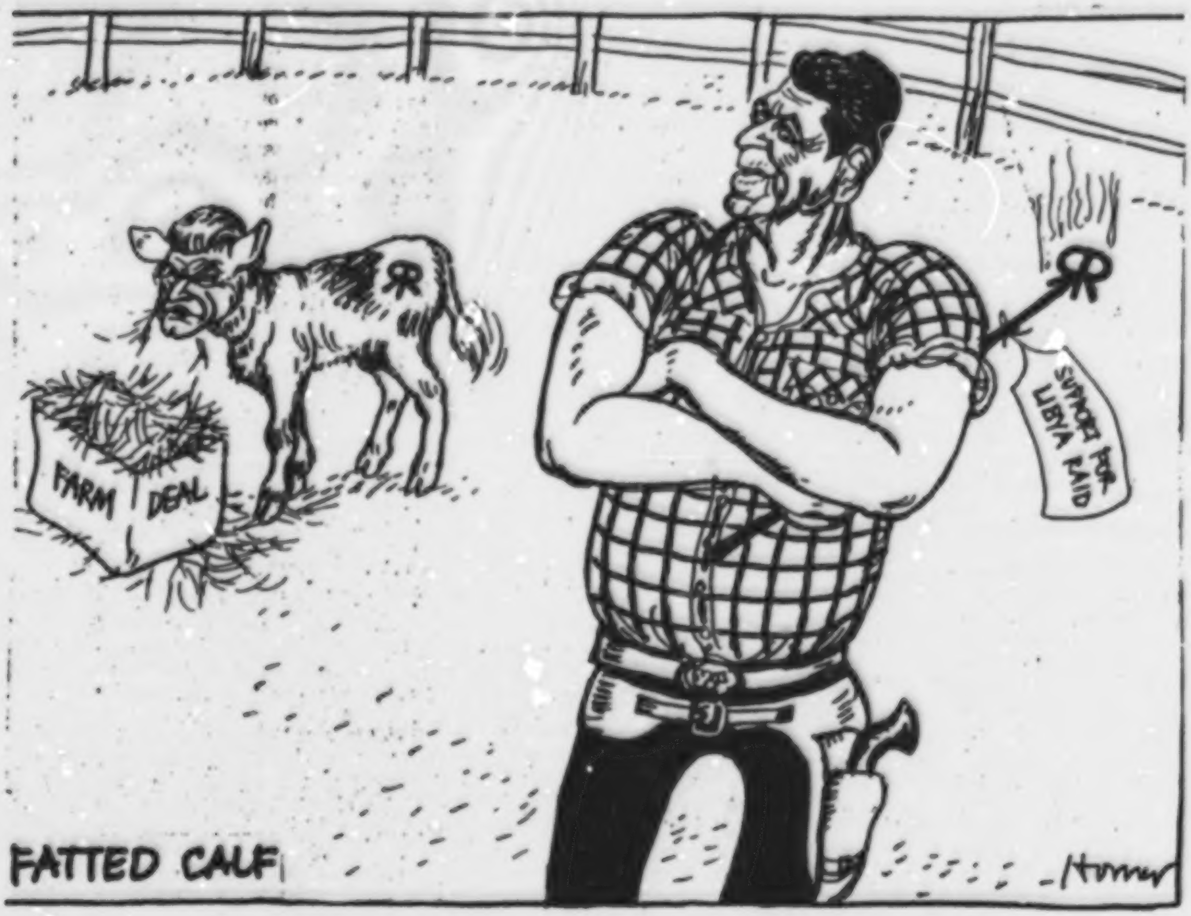
In 1985 the Americans did Mr Hawke a big favor by being understanding over the MX debacle. This year, the President came across with a fulsome statement about being mindful of Australia's interests in agriculture. It is not surprising that when it came to the words on Libya, Bob Hawke wanted to give the Americans as much as he could. They quite understood that for a Labor leader there are always limits, hence they read his word very positively.

The political rapport was also reflected in Mr Hawke's reissued invitation to Mr Reagan to visit Australia in 1988, the bicentennial year. Mr Reagan will probably have more pressing engagements, and the Australian election will probably be over. But wouldn't a presidential visit, pre-election or in prospect, be the ultimate in Labor Party campaigning?

Cartoon Suggests Trade Off

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Apr 86 p 10

[Cartoon]


FARM
DEAL
SUPPORT FOR LIBYA RAID
FATTED CALF
Horner

Limited Gains Analyzed

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Apr 86 p 13

[Commentary by Michelle Grattan: "Hawke Does His Best, But Trade Advances Limited"]

[Text] BOB HAWKE has elevated the lobbying trade to a prime ministerial art these past few days. His trip to Washington was an exercise in special pleading and economic diplomacy.

He did not skimp on the job. His mission was to ensure that American decision-makers were aware of the pressing Australian case on farm trade, and he saw the key people in both the administration and Congress.

Although public attention was on Libya, Mr Hawke's meeting with President Reagan stressed, as the PM promised, agricultural trade. As far as can be judged, the Hawke trade mission to the US was about as successful as it could be, which raises the question of just what "success" is in such an exercise.

Mr Hawke got the President on the record, in his statement farewelling the Prime Minister from the White House, promising that the US "will be responsive to the extent we can to Australian interests". The congressional leaders who met Mr Hawke were anxious to say that Australia was not deliberately in the sights of the controversial Farm Act, the latest grenade thrown into the already devastated world farm trade battlefield. That does not mean we will not get shot anyway by the aggressive US subsidy program which poses a threat for Australian wheat, beef, cotton, rice and sugar.

To say Mr Hawke has achieved is not to say significant concessions have been won. The US will not be changing the Farm Act in the immediate future. Australia will remain an unintended victim of US retaliation against the EEC.

For example, we will inevitably be badly hit by the general lowering of wheat prices which the US Farm Act is causing. The Primary Industry Minister, Mr Kerin, said on Friday that the Farm Act now was assessed as being much worse for Australia than first thought.

Australian lobbying is, and can only be, about the margin. The Farm Act has areas of considerable discretion in its administration. The Australian Government wants to ensure that in making decisions on implementing the act, Australian interests are remembered and where possible protected.

We cannot judge beforehand how much the "don't let's hurt Australia" button will be pushed by the American decision-makers in particular instances. It is useful to have installed it, and for the Prime Minister to have been one of the installation men.

Arguments that similar assurances recently were given to the Trade Minister, Mr Dawkins, miss the point. To have them given to the Prime Minister, by the President, adds clout. The mutually agreed words of Mr Hawke's and President Reagan's departure statements become a holy grail for bureaucrats and useful bargaining tools for Australia in later disputes.

The outcome of the Washington visit amounts to this. Mr Hawke has reinforced in US consciousness that Australia is a friend — underlined by the fact it was, compared with the Europeans, supportive on Libya — with a highly vulnerable rural sector reliant on overseas markets. Hawke reminded Reagan: "Australia exports 80 per cent of its rural production (in principal products)."

When a decision is swinging, that consciousness can count for something. When, however, there are imperative American domestic political or other reasons for a decision going a way which hurts Australia, the earlier special pleading can be expected to yield no more than a tinge of regret at Australia's pain.

If it comes to a choice between the local farm lobby or the Australian one there is not much doubt about the outcome. The US farm lobby is important to Congress, especially in a congressional election year, and Congress is often where the power resides in agriculture in the American system.

Personal trade diplomacy by the Prime Minister inevitably operates within the strict restraints of economic viability and other people's politics. A Prime Minister cannot change the underlying economic realities which determine trade decisions. He can register concern or interest, cut red tape, and set a favorable political climate where it is easier to do business or (sometimes) get a favor.

The usefulness — and limitations — of prime ministerial trade diplomacy are shown in Mr Hawke's earlier efforts. In early 1984 he sought to protect the interests of Australian beef in Japan, threatened by American pressure on Japan for a more favorable global trade balance. Australia feared Japan would respond to America pressuring it by squeezing Australia.

Out of the talks came a communique which said the position of Australian commodities would not decline as long as Australia maintained its competitiveness. The words were ambiguous; Japan wanted as much elbow room as possible. Australia sought to put the tightest construction on them in the subsequent interpretations and negotiations.

Australia got extra tonnage in beef sales but lost some market share. Australia had gained something but not as much as the Prime Minister was trying to suggest during that visit.

The China steel initiative came out of that same trip. Mr Hawke announced a plan that officials suggested could eventually double Australia's steel output. There were hopes of the reopening of the BHP Kwinana plant in Western Australia.

Two years later Kwinana remains in mothballs and the big Channar mine in Western Australia, which for a while looked a much better prospect, has still not got underway. Mr Hawke's visit stimulated interest, led to a flurry of talks and high-level missions, and generally gave Australia-China trade relation a shot in the arm.

Total Australian exports to China of raw materials used in iron and steel have risen from $113 million in 1983 and $157 million in 1984, to $337 million in 1965. Mostly, no doubt, the rise is due to simple commercial reasons but the political rapport gives a fillip with a country like China where trade and politics are intertwined.

Political goodwill is not going to change the realities of price, exchange rate movements and other factors that determine the fate of Kwinana, Channar, and other projects. The steel initiative shows the ultimate subservience of politics to commercial numbers.

Brussels 1985 was another exercise in Hawke trade diplomacy, though it was overshadowed publicly by the MX missile debate. His talks laid the basis for the Andriessen-Australian-EC agreement; the EC formally undertook not to subsidise beef exports into Australia's Asia-Pacific markets. Mr Hawke will be anxious to get this reaffirmed in Brussels this week because of the new pressure in the world beef trade caused by the US Farm Act.

Again, the Prime Minister made a marginal difference by that trip. But Australia has had absolutely no success in its general attack on the EC's common agricultural policy, whether that attack is carried on at multiple decibel level, as Malcolm Fraser did, or in more measured tones as the Hawke Government (mostly) does. Nothing will change this time, although Mr Hawke might smooth some tensions that recently led to cancellation by the EC of Australian-EC talks.

When it comes to the general farm trade situation, Australia can be no more than the flea on the elephant. In Washington, the flea kept up the nipping. Mr Hawke reinforced the message that it was vital that the next round of multilateral trade negotiations, due to be launched in September, include agricultural trade and that the US take a lead in trying to free up the farm trade system.

The US already is committed to pressing for the inclusion of agriculture in the trade negotiations. Australia is reinforcing the point. Unable, as a middle-ranking country, to itself exert power, Australia can only try to influence the real players, a small voice in a large crowd.

The Government's trade push generally and the Hawke trip specifically have two purposes. One is to try to achieve some results, though these are by nature at the fringe, uncertain, and impossible to measure at this stage.

The other is to demonstrate political concern at home, when the rural constituency is having a hard time, largely though not entirely as a result of uncontrollable international factors, and taking out its frustration on the Government.

Governments always will be tempted to exaggerate what is achieved on these trips, and to claim results prematurely. The truth is that only a fractional difference can be made, but fractions mean dollars and have their place.

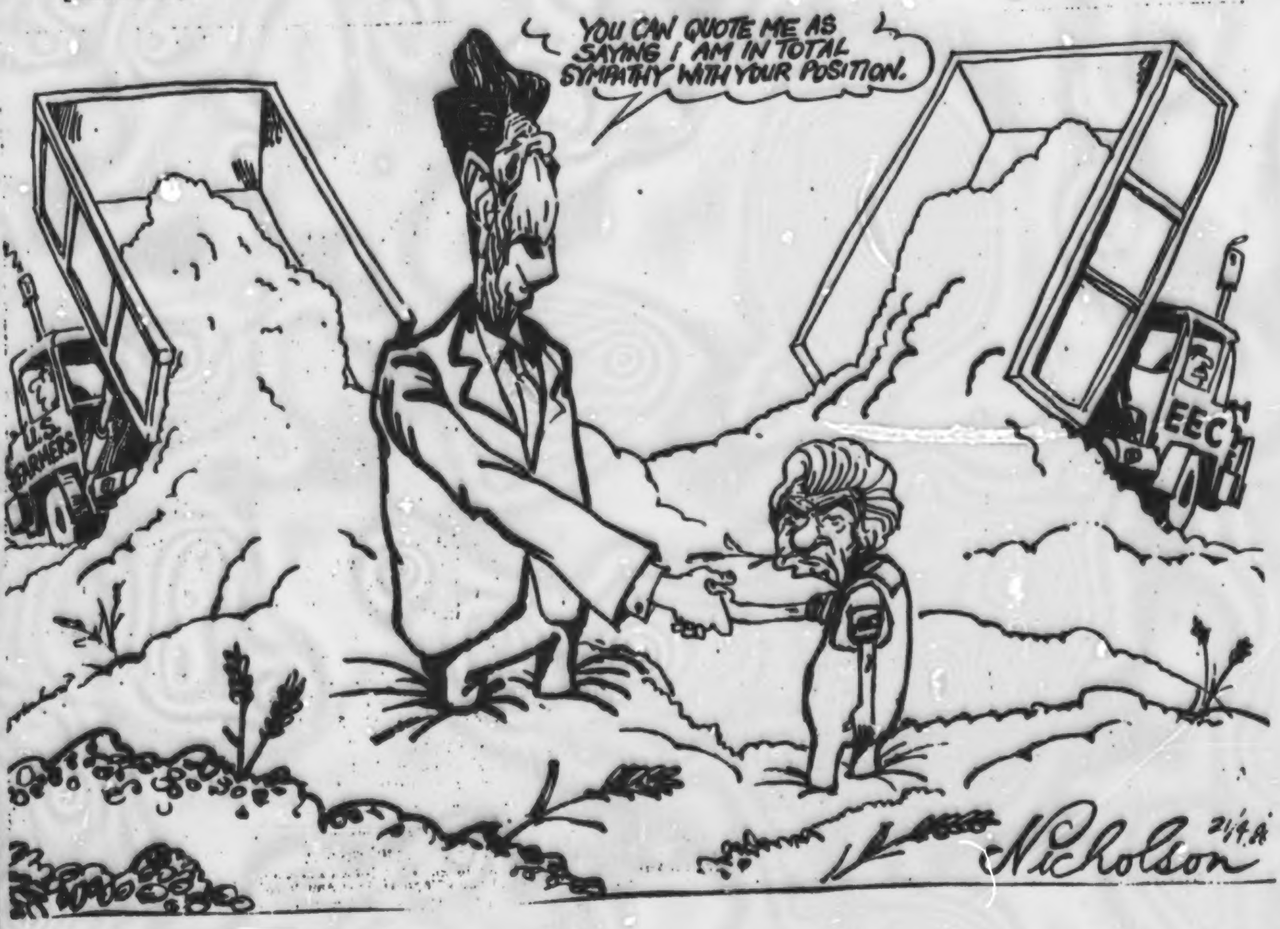
Mr Hawke will point to promises he has won in the US of consultations, statements that the American export subsidy program will continue to be focused at its targets, promises that the implementation of the beef and dairy parts of the Farm Act will seek to minimise disruption to Australian markets, and the expectation that Australia's share of the US beef and sugar markets should be maintained. (Any "achievement" list out of Brussels will be very short, or very inventive.)

If he is being honest, Mr Hawke's message to the farmers out of his trade representations must be: "I've done what I can, which unfortunately is just so much. We must wait to see how loudly our cries have registered in Washington."

Cartoon Lampoons U.S. 'Sympathy'

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Apr 86 p 13

[Cartoon]


YOU CAN QUOTE ME AS SAYING I AM IN TOTAL SYMPATHY WITH YOUR POSITION.
U.S. FARMERS
EEC
Nicholson 21/4.A

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AUSTRALIA

REPORT VIEWS NEED FOR NEW ZEALAND ROLE IN DEFENSE

Broadway THE NATIONAL TIMES in English 18-24 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Geoff Kitney: "Kiwis Must Be in Aussie Defence Planning, Says Dibb"]

[Text] THE DIBB report on Australia's defences — which is likely to shape Australian defence policy into the next century — has concluded that New Zealand has a vital part to play in Australian defence strategy.

The report recommends continuing close co-operation between the Australian and New Zealand defence forces and sees New Zealand defence resources as being a key element in Australian regional defence planning.

It argues that this could best be achieved within the ANZUS alliance framework and expresses concern about the effect of the ANZUS crisis on regional security.

Dibb's concern is about the impact that the dispute between the US and New Zealand over warship access could have in the long term on Australia's own defence capability. Because of the inter-relationship between the Australian and New Zealand defence forces the Dibb report sees a serious risk that the isolation of New Zealand by the US will harm Australia's own security interests.

In retaliation against New Zealand's ban on visits to New Zealand ports by US warships the United States has imposed a boycott on the supply of intelligence information from US sources, suspended joint exercises and is examining the question of New Zealand access to US military technology and equipment.

But Dibb's assessment of New Zealand's importance to Australia's defence needs does not just relate to the inter-relationship of the defence forces of the two countries. It also sees New Zealand's three million people and their industrial and technical infrastructure and skills as a potentially valuable resource on which the defence forces of the two countries could draw in time of regional conflict.

The Dibb report is still a secret document and no decisions have been taken yet about the timing or the extent of its public release.

Defence Minister Kim Beazley is likely to recommend to Federal Cabinet that substantial sections of the report not be made public.

It is likely that much of the material that will be kept secret will be what could be described as Dibb's "political assessments". Some of these are said by officials to involve very frank assessments of other countries in the region which would be likely to cause some difficulties in relationships if published under Australian Government authority.

His analysis of the ANZUS treaty crisis is one of the sections which is expected to be heavily sanitised befor[illegible] report is published in about a month.

However, Dibb's concerns about the impact of the ANZUS dispute on Australian security interests have already been picked up by Beazley and they provided the backdrop for his discussions on ANZUS last week with US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger.

In his private meetings with Prime Minister Bob Hawke, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Beazley, Weinberger very bluntly stated US concern about the effect on regional security of the New Zealand Government's stand on warship visits.

He said that political leaders in South-East Asia had indicated to him in recent discussions that they were seriously concerned about the impact on regional security of the rift between the US and New Zealand.

Weinberger told the Australian ministers that the US administration was very pessimistic about the prospects for any improvement in relations with New Zealand although he reaffirmed America's determination not to compromise on its policy of refusing to identify which of its warships are nuclear armed.

Weinberger said that the US believed there was a real possibility that New Zealand's nuclear ships policy would eventually take it out of the Western alliance and to a non-aligned position.

But Australian ministers told Weinberger that the Federal Government had an unequivocal commitment to retaining Australia's traditional close defence co-operation with New Zealand and to keeping New Zealand firmly within the Western alliance.

They indicated to Weinberger that they believed the New Zealand Government was not moving towards non-alignment.

Beazley embraced the Dibb view of the strategic relationship between Australia and New Zealand and told Weinberger that he considered the defence relationship between Australia and New Zealand was essential to Australia's own security.

Beazley, Hayden and Hawke all agree on the importance of Australia doing all that it can to reassure New Zealand of its continuing commitment to the traditional defence relationship despite the problems between New Zealand and the US.

Their concern goes beyond the problems of national and regional security.

Australia's senior ministers believe that any breakdown in the relationship which had the consequence of pushing New Zealand out of the Western alliance could have disastrous domestic political implications for the Labor Governments in both countries.

They are particularly concerned about the problems that could be created for an Australian Labor Government, both publicly and within its own ranks, by a shift by New Zealand to non-alignment.

Ministers believe such a move would greatly increase public concern about Australia's own security but at the same time it would probably increase pressure in the Labor Party for Australia to follow New Zealand down the road to a more independent defence and foreign policy stance.

Senior Ministers are convinced that New Zealand Prime Minister, David Lange, and the majority of his own party members do not want to weaken the alliance relationship with Australia.

They believe that New Zealand in fact wants a closer defence relationship with Australia. A test of this will be New Zealand's decision on the purchase of a new type of rifle for the New Zealand army.

The Australian Government recently decided to buy the Austrian Steyr rifle as a replacement rifle for the Australian army in preference to a rifle offered by the US Colt company.

Australian defence planners believe that there would be considerable advantages for defence co-operation between Australia and New Zealand if it also buys the Steyr rifle.

This issue, and the wider question of future defence co-operation between Australia and New Zealand, is likely to be discussed when New Zealand Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn comes to Canberra on April 28 for talks with Beazley.

Beazley is likely to discuss with O'Flynn the general thrust of the Dibb report's conclusions on the relationship with New Zealand.

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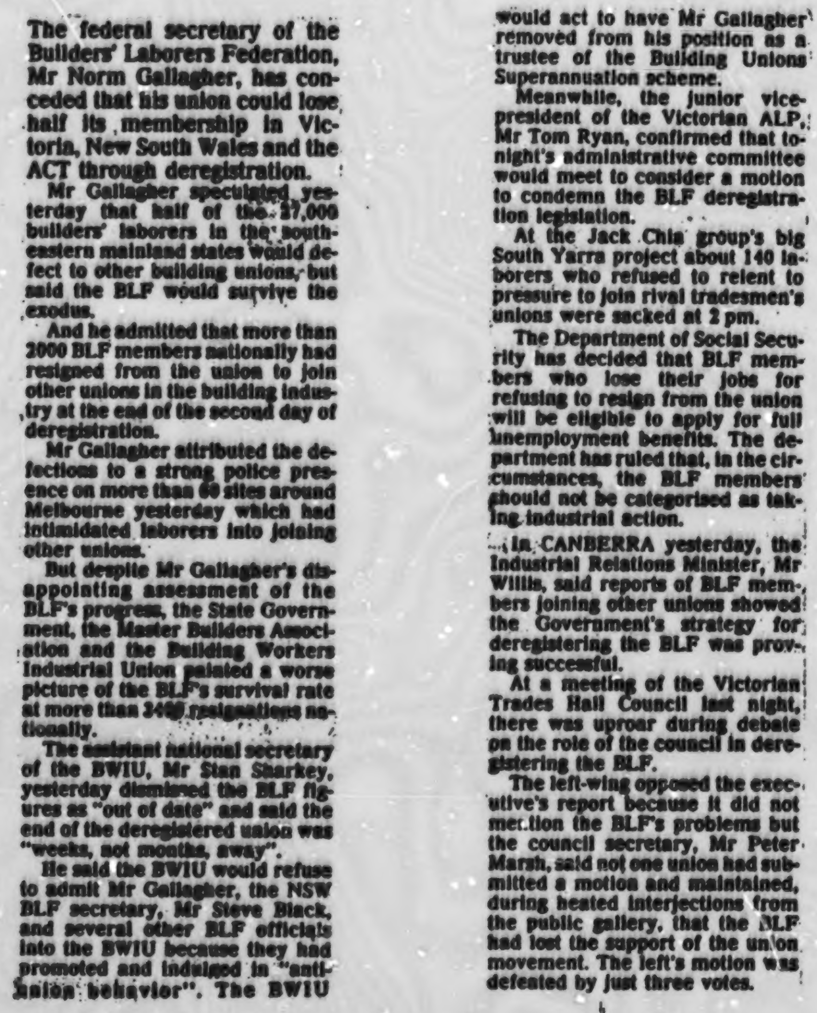
AUSTRALIA

BLF LEADER FORESEES 50 PERCENT LOSSES IF DEREGISTERED

Melbourne THE AGE in English 13 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Paul Robinson and Brendan Donohoe: "Half of BLF Might Quit, Admits Gallagher"]



[Text] The federal secretary of the Builders' Laborers Federation, Mr Norm Gallagher, has conceded that his union could lose half its membership in Victoria, New South Wales and the ACT through deregistration.

Mr Gallagher speculated yesterday that half of the 37,000 builders' laborers in the south-eastern mainland states would defect to other building unions, but said the BLF would survive the exodus.

And he admitted that more than 2000 BLF members nationally had resigned from the union to join other unions in the building industry at the end of the second day of deregistration.

Mr Gallagher attributed the defections to a strong police presence on more than 60 sites around Melbourne yesterday which had intimidated laborers into joining other unions.

But despite Mr Gallagher's disappointing assessment of the BLF's progress, the State Government, the Master Builders Association and the Building Workers Industrial Union painted a worse picture of the BLF's survival rate at more than 3400 resignations nationally.

The assistant national secretary of the BWIU, Mr Stan Sharkey, yesterday dismissed the BLF figures as "out of date" and said the end of the deregistered union was "weeks, not months, away".

He said the BWIU would refuse to admit Mr Gallagher, the NSW BLF secretary, Mr Steve Black, and several other BLF officials into the BWIU because they had promoted and indulged in "anti-union behavior". The BWIU would act to have Mr Gallagher removed from his position as a trustee of the Building Unions Superannuation scheme.

Meanwhile, the junior vice-president of the Victorian ALP, Mr Tom Ryan, confirmed that tonight's administrative committee would meet to consider a motion to condemn the BLF deregistration legislation.

At the Jack Chia group's big South Yarra project about 140 laborers who refused to relent to pressure to join rival tradesmen's unions were sacked at 2 pm.

The Department of Social Security has decided that BLF members who lose their jobs for refusing to resign from the union will be eligible to apply for full unemployment benefits. The department has ruled that, in the circumstances, the BLF members should not be categorised as taking industrial action.

In CANBERRA yesterday, the Industrial Relations Minister, Mr Willis, said reports of BLF members joining other unions showed the Government's strategy for deregistering the BLF was proving successful.

At a meeting of the Victorian Trades Hall Council last night, there was uproar during debate on the role of the council in deregistering the BLF.

The left-wing opposed the executive's report because it did not mention the BLF's problems but the council secretary, Mr Peter Marsh, said not one union had submitted a motion and maintained, during heated interjections from the public gallery, that the BLF had lost the support of the union movement. The left's motion was defeated by just three votes.

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AUSTRALIA

ALP LEFT WING CHALLENGES HAWKE ECONOMIC POLICIES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Peter Gill]

[Text] CANBERRA. — The Left wing of the ALP has challenged a number of fundamental Hawke Government economic policies and called for implementation of the economic strategies contained in the accord.

A position paper, prepared at a Left conference in Canberra at the weekend, attacks financial deregulation, challenges monetarist policies, advocates overturning the decision to float the dollar, and recommends industry assistance measures which run counter to the thrust of the Government's present approach.

The conference, attended by about 100 members of the Left, including federal and state parliamentarians, union representatives and rank and file members, has laid the groundwork for a tense ALP conference in July.

The Left paper and its spokesmen, speaking after the conference, express concern that, despite strong economic growth in the past three years, investment in industry has not occurred.

It calls on the Government to put in place a number of initiatives aimed at revitalising industry and encouraging investment — effectively a greater Government hand on industry development.

"In order that investment and expansion does take place, a more direct interventionist strategy is urgently required in which assistance is designed to promote increased investment based on secure local market and identified export potential," the paper says.

"Without such an approach, the accord will be regarded as little more than an agreement on wages, while its promise of a strategy for economic growth will be still-born. Under such circumstances, the future for Labor and the economic welfare of Australians looks very bleak."

Left spokesmen said the paper — to be further refined before the July conference — was designed to stimulate discussion and encourage support for greater implementation of the ALP's present policy on industry development. The policy, determined by the 1984 ALP conference, has an emphasis on planning and industry protection, but it has not been actively pursued.

The paper particularly attacks financial deregulation, and says the loss of Government control over areas like exchange rates and currency movements has led to long-term manufacturing investment being jeopardised by "the speculative activities of the stock and money markets".

It recommends a number of measures including:

- Limiting the power of the money market to create large and sudden outflows of capital.
- Controlling the extent of profit repatriation by foreign companies based in Australia.
- Controlling overseas debt repayments, limiting foreign borrowings for takeovers, and requiring re-investment of funds from takeovers in Australia.
- The fixing of the exchange rate of the Australian dollar between a floor and ceiling rate.

On industry assistance, the Left paper advocates that tariff and other assistance measures be tied to the maintenance of an agreed market share for local companies, along the lines of the steel industry plan. It also says industry assistance should be targeted at particular companies and conditional on agreed levels of investment.

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MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SRV'S REJECTION OF PEACE PROPOSAL

BK071509 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vietnam's rejection of the call put forward in Bali by ASEAN and the United States to reconsider its posture on Kampuchea was not unexpected. It does, however, prove, [words indistinct] necessary at all that Vietnam is not bothered about the sensitivity of its own neighbors. The ASEAN bloc had urged Vietnam to study in detail the 8-point peace proposal put forward by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. After much delay, Hanoi rejected the peace proposal, which had been conveyed to it by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Vietnam's objection and the refusal to reconsider its negative attitude to the peace proposal pinpoints its ambition to not only stay on in Kampuchea, but to turn it into a colony serving Vietnamese national interests. This is nothing short of possible annexation of the national territory of another nation. Few observers would pay any heed to Vietnam's view that it could not accept the peace proposal because it is tainted by the Khmer Rouge element. Vietnam has used that argument so often that its credibility is now completely worn out. Nor is the excuse that the United States has interfered in this matter a valid one. It was Prince Norodom Sihanouk who drafted the proposal to bring together all Kampuchean political groups with a view to forming a broadbased government of national reconciliation. The plan envisages a role for all Kampuchean groups, irrespective of the political ideology. Similarly, the plan would have entailed a complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea.

For a number of years, the UN General Assembly has called for withdrawal of all foreign troops, a deliberate roundabout phrase for Vietnamese troops. In the 1985 General Assembly, 113 out of 159 members of the UN voted in favor of that resolution. The same resolution mentioned the need to restore to the Kampuchean people the right to determine their own future. As long as Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea, there will be no hope of introducing a new political era based on the right to elect one's own government. The element of undue influence, exercised by the strong Vietnamese military presence, will make a mockery of any election that is held in Kampuchea.

The Sihanouk plan alone contains a practicable form of blueprint for a new political order in Kampuchea. Vietnam should also be reminded that there was no challenge to the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea or the anti-Vietnamese coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk in the UN General Assembly. World opinion, therefore, outside the Soviet bloc, is clearly on the side of ASEAN.

In taking its rather perverse attitude to the issue of Kampuchea, Vietnam is simply alienating itself from the mainstream of international existence. It can easily become more subservient to the Soviet Union and lose valuable time in reconstructing its war-ravaged and low income rural economy. ASEAN will not give up its quest for a lasting (?peaceful) political solution to the issue of Kampuchea, but will carry on with its objective of a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia.

/8918
CSO: 4200/994

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

JOINT AIR EXERCISE, SINGAPORE, AUSTRALIA--Kuala Lumpur, May 5 (BERNAMA)--Malaysia, Singapore and Australia will hold an air defence exercise for 4 days beginning Tuesday (6 May). The exercise, involving air defence forces of the three countries, is the first of two such exercises for the year and part of the regular activities of the five-nation integrated Air Defence System (AIDS), the Australian High Commission said in a statement Monday. It said the participating units would include those handling early warning radar stations, surface to air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery. The exercise, under the auspices of the five-power defence arrangement, would be held over peninsular Malaysia and Singapore. The fighter aircraft to be deployed would comprise the F111C and Mirage of the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF), the Hunter of the Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) and the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) and the F5E from both the RSAF and RMAF. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1256 GMT 5 May 86 BK] /8918

TIN PRODUCTION, EXPORTS--Kuala Lumpur, April 25 (BERNAMA)--Malaysia's tin exports increased 2.1 percent to 3,955 tonnes in February compared with 3,872 tonnes a month earlier, according to the statistics department. Malaysia produced 2,298 tonnes of tin concentrates during the month, 456 tonnes lower from January. The department reported that stocks as of end-February piled-up to 21,409 tonnes, down by 384 tonnes from January. Imports of Tin in concentrates fell to 591 tonnes from 732 tonnes in February. The department said, local consumption of tin fell to 116 tonnes from 123 tonnes the month before. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0607 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /8918

KELANG PORT REVENUE--Kelang, (Malaysia), April 27 (BERNAMA)--Despite the sluggish performance of the shipping industry due to the economic recession, the Kelang Port Authority (KPA) chalked up nearly Malaysian $1 billion (about U.S. $392 million) in gross revenue from cargo handling at Malaysia's premier port here during the fourth Malaysia plan period. KPA General Manager Hashir Abdullah said that between 1981 and 1985, gross revenue amounted to Malaysian $993.4 million (about U.S. $389.5 million), an increase of 42 per cent over revenue for the period of the third plan. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA 0905 GMT 27 Apr 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4200/994

PHILIPPINES

MANILA TO ASK U.S. FOR GARMENT QUOTA INCREASE

HK021607 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 May 86 p 2

[Text] The government will ask the U.S. for an increase in the garment quota allocated to the Philippines, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said.

In an interview, Concepcion said it is high time that the Philippines asks for a higher garment quota from the U.S. because despite the "special relations" between the two countries, the Philippines's allocation has remained at only 2.5 percent of the total U.S. imports of garments.

"We can't continue to tolerate this situation. We have to get the Americans to support an increase in our quota allocations," Concepcion stressed.

He said the Philippine move is basically aimed at raising the country's exports to the U.S. as well as to other countries to help ease its economic problems.

The U.S. is the Philippines's biggest market for garments, but the performance of local exporters in that market remains insignificant compared to that of other countries.

Concepcion said the Philippines's performance in the U.S. apparel market pales in comparison with those of China, which accounts for 9.88 percent of the U.S. total market; Hong Kong, 10.55 percent; Japan, 7.53 percent; Italy, 5.17 percent; and Pakistan, 3.11 percent, mainly because of the small quotas the U.S. has given to the Philippines.

He said the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) will ask for an increase in U.S. allocations to the Philippines in forthcoming negotiations for a new textile agreement.

/8918
CSO: 4200/999

DAILY INQUIRER RAPS LACK OF U.S. AID

HK060321 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Talk is Cheap"]

[Text] In the credit-grabbing that became a frenzy after the February Revolution, the officials of the Reagan administration in Washington were at the fore front.

After two decades of shoring up the tottering Marcos dictatorship with liberal shipments of arms and economic aid, the United States was ready to let the old structure fall to make way for a new one.

That the structure fell with a push from the Filipino people did not faze Washington's soft-soap men, who immediately proclaimed to their constituents that it was America's providing parking space in Clark Field for rebel helicopters that made all the difference. In their anxiety to claim credit where it wasn't due, the Reagan spokesmen, along with their boss, President Ronald Reagan, announced that in furtherance of the democratic process restored by the revolution, liberal doses of aid would flow from the horn of plenty in Washington.

Not only would aid continue, it would be doubled. Not only would it be doubled, there was talk of a Manila Marshall plan of $1 billion. All those rosy promises made many forget the statement of U.S. Treasury Secretary [as published] Donald Regan that the U.S. would help Marcos even if he cheated during the elections.

Well, it seems that in the U.S. Government these days, democracy and its restoration is not a saleable commodity. The particular democracy involved, headed by President Corazon Aquino, is in dire financial need principally because Reagan's pal, the former president, who, with lots of help from the United States, enforced his one-man rule so effectively that he was also able to escape with the nation's patrimony in the process.

In that hour of need, the United States and Reagan, which have transformed the country into a principal nuclear target by putting its bases here, are doing a lot of hemming and hawing--and no dollars in substantial amount are forthcoming. The rediculous amount of $150-million in aid has been mentioned, something the Marcoses would undoubtedly call petty cash, and if that is the price America places on keeping democracy alive, then its officials should be charged with attempted murder.

If the Reagan administration insists on treating Filipinos like beggars, we should begin treating them like trespassers, or at best defaulting deadbeat tenants.

/8918
CSO: 4200/999

PHILIPPINES

AFP ASSESSES ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN PHILIPPINES

HK060313 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 6 May 86

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP)--Clouds have gathered over Philippines-U.S. relations on what is perceived here as White House coddling of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and its conditional support of his successor, analysts said.

Secretary of State George Shultz has been partly blamed for this state of affairs and his arrival here Thursday for a 2-day visit could fuel the fire, the analysts added.

At stake are the still tenuous ties between Washington and the 10-week-old government of President Corazon Aquino, the first Philippine chief of state to appoint anti-American nationalists to prime posts in her cabinet.

In Bali where he met recently with Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, Mr Shultz reportedly expressed irritation over the Philippine refusal to give Mr Marcos back in passport.

The government cancelled the passports of the Marcos family entourage after the toppled president fled to Honolulu, Hawaii, which President Ronald Reagan himself provided as a sanctuary.

Mrs Aquino wants the ex-dictator pinned down in Honolulu or U.S. territory as her government seeks to recover an estimated $4 to $11 billion in alleged Marcos assets in the U.S. reportedly plundered from this country.

Mr Shultz, obviously speaking for President Ronald Reagan who considers Marcos an "old and trusted friend," sharply disagreed and said Mrs Aquino "should encourage" Mr Marcos to leave for a third country.

What has fired up many middle and upper-middle class and erstwhile pro-U.S. Filipinos, analysts said, is their perception that U.S. willingness to extend substantial financial aid to the Philippines depends on Mr Marcos getting his passport.

Many people recall that Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz had no such qualms when Mr Marcos denied passport facilities to opposition leader Benigno Aquino then in Boston prior to his return and assassination here on August 21, 1983.

Others say that Mr Reagan would have undertaken a state visit here in November 1983 were it not for opposition threats to flood Manila's streets in massive anti-Reagan demonstrations.

Mrs Aquino herself recalls with some bitterness who her murdered husband got the "cold shoulder" from the White House during their 3-year U.S. exile.

Analysts compared Washington's qualified treatment of the Aquino government with its accolade pat of Mr Marcos whom Mr Reagan praised as a "force for stability" in Southeast Asia during his 1982 Washington visit.

The analysts, however, agreed Washington continues to be wary of the Aquino government, particularly her stand on the largest two U.S. overseas bases in this country, Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base.

The U.S. Government, they say, has never been comfortable with Third World leaders asserting their independence from Washington and is therefore concerned that Mrs Aquino might one day just lower the boom on U.S. bases here.

Political observers here contend Washington will utilize financial aid beyond earlier approved levels as a carrot while applying the stick on the Aquino government to assure bases continuance beyond the 1991 termination date.

Those who know Mrs Aquino claim she will be a hard nut to crack and will herself use the bases as a post-1991 carrot to whip Washington into paying compensation far beyond the "measly" $900 million for 1984-89.

Analysts warned against Washington pushing the Aquino government "too far" in a country where anti-American nationalism is now a reality and evidence is the clout now enjoyed in the Aquino government by such nationalists. [Sentence as received]

Among them are her own executive secretary Joker Arroyo, presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, not to mention Human Rights Commission Chairman Ex-senator Jose Diokno.

The decades when the U.S. could automatically rely on a very accommodating, some say a "puppet regime" in Manila are over and Washington will have to live with this fact or relive Vietnam and Nicaragua, analysts said.

Analysts agreed the United States had still another card to play, a military takeover, which they say was on the verge of being used against Mr Marcos except that "people power" during the February revolt brought Mrs Aquino to power.

But they concluded that the military card could only be a last resort and even then there was no guarantee it would work in a country that preferred representative democracy, loathed military dictatorship, and thus could default to a communist revolution.

/8918
CSO: 4200/999

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT TRADING FIRM IN AUSTRALIA INVESTIGATED

HK070215 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 Apr 86 p 6

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] Close to P30-million is missing from the coffers of an Australian-based government trading firm which formed part of a flourishing but relatively unknown meat cartel in the country during the previous administration.

This surfaced yesterday as Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr bared plans to foreclose Philbai International Pty Ltd, a trading company which is 90 percent owned by the Philippine Government and which controlled all cattle imports from Australia and New Zealand from 1979 up to the ouster of ex-President Marcos 2 months ago.

A three-member agriculture ministry team which flew to Australia to investigate the reported "shady" dealings of Philbai discovered that at least 2.18-million Australian dollars (A$) has been siphoned off from the firm's funds. This translates to roughly P29.4-million at the current rate of P14 per Australian dollar.

MAF [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] Assistant Minister Dante Barbosa, head of the probe committee which returned to Manila late last week, bared yesterday that some A$1-million is missing from Philbai's operating funds alone. He said the company's books showed that it only has A$250,000 in cash remaining when former Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero III informed Mitra last April 4 that Philbai still has about A$1.25-million.

Philbai records failed to account for A$120,000 in yearly remittance to the Philippine Government as "service fees." But there are no records to back up such payments, which total about A$720,000 since the company was put up in 1979.

Preliminary findings also showed that the company made an advanced payment of A$459,000 to Sodenberg Shipping Co to defray expenses for two shipments of about 800-1,000 head of cattle, Barbosa disclosed. But there are no existing documents to prove that such cattle shipments were actually made, he added.

"We intend to trace where the money went," according to the agriculture minister who said the government will foreclose the highly-controversial trading company after a complete report is submitted to the ministry by an Australian audit firm hired by the Barbosa Commission.

Barbosa revealed that the Philippine Government, as represented by the MAF's Bureau of Animal Industry, owns 90 per cent of the company which has an authorized capital of A$100,000. The remaining 10 per cent is owned by Australian businessman Lidden Prowse, who reportedly took full control of Philbai's overseas operations.

But the actual paid-in capital is only A$25,000 representing the 27,000 shares of the Philippine Government registered under the name of Escudero.

The probe commission chief said they are also looking into reports that Philbai extended A$400,000 loan for the acquisition of two pasture leases in Australia by a certain Agee Nicholas and the late Roberto Sabido.

Sabido, whose son Peter controls Philippine Integrated Meat Corp [Pimeco] and the mothballed Phil-Asia Agribusiness Co, was said to have drafted several Marcos directives which facilitated the monopoly on cattle and canned beef importations.

Under this profitable, government-financed venture, Philbai imports the cattle which are directly shipped to the Yulo King Ranch in Palawan. Pimeco, in turn, has the exclusive right over local meat trading and cattle distribution. Phil-Asia is supposed to manufacture and distribute soybean meal, a vital animal feed.

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CSO: 4200/999

AUSTRALIA PLEDGES MORE AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ADB

HK021505 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Faustino Pamintuan]

[Text] Australia and other developed countries pledged yesterday to extend more financial assistance to the Philippines and other developing member countries of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

They also urged the ADB and other multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to ensure the increased flow of soft loans to the Philippines to help the Aquino government hasten the country's economic recovery.

Australian immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister C.J. Hurford, in a speech in the second day of the ongoing 19th annual meeting of the ADB board of governors, urged the ADB to use more of its soft loan window (Asian Development Fund [ADF] in assisting its developing member countries.

The ADF amounts to about $3.6 billion.

Hurford said the Australian Government has increased its aid to the Philippines by 50 percent, which brought its aid to some Australian $25 million.

He also said that Australia and other developed nations will soon attend to the Consultative Group sub-committee meeting in Tokyo to consider how aid donors would benefit the Philippines.

He said the Philippine economy now needs immediate external assistance "if the process of a peaceful change is to be consolidated and advanced." He also commended the ADB for its prompt assistance to the Philippines.

The Philippines got recently an ADB loan of some $100 million for use in agro-industry projects.

Hurford, however, stressed that the recovery of the Philippine economy depends both on internal and external factors.

He said the deteriorating terms of trade of the Philippines is partly due to the increasing protectionism in developed countries and loss of markets.

"It is not much good giving aid to the Philippines with one hand and taking away their markets with the other," he said.

He said the adjustment of economies of developing countries would depend on cooperation between developed and developing countries.

Meanwhile, representatives from the ADB's member nations welcomed new members from the People's Republic of China and Spain.

China and Spain also pledged to cooperate with other members countries to help the developing countries in the Asia Pacific region as well as promote the bank's objectives.

China's State Councilor Chen Muhua said China shall participate in the bank's activities through economic and technological cooperation.

She said because of China's present open policy, its relations in areas such as finance and trade, science and technology have improved.

Luis de Castro, secretary for trade of Spain, said Spain's participation in the ADB responds to its policy of an open and internationalized economy.

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CSO: 4200/999

STATE ASKS JAPAN FOR PARTIAL CONVERSION TO COMMODITY LOANS

HK021547 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 May 86 p 15

[Text] The Philippine Government has requested the Japanese Government for a partial conversion of the latter's project loans under the 13th yen credit of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund into commodity loans, a Central Bank [CB] official said the other day.

He said the request is now being studied by the Japanese Government.

The request was made during the visit to Japan last week by Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and CB Governor Jose Fernandez, Jr.

Of the $247.5 million in the 13th yen credit that the Philippine Government is seeking from the OECF of Japan, $165.1 million will be in the form of project loans and the remaining $82.4 million will be in the form of commodity loans.

It was not immediately known how much amount in the project loans had been requested by the Philippine Government to converted into commodity loans.

CB sources said the request for a partial conversion of a portion of the project loans into commodity loans was mainly due to the government's decision to defer the implementation of four projects that were originally intended to be financed by the project loans.

Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod earlier said the implementation of the four projects would be delayed because they are considered not very essential.

She failed to specify which projects will be affected.

There was no schedule for the signing of the agreement on the 13th yen credit between the Japanese and the Philippine governments when Ongpin and Fernandez visited Japan last week.

CB sources indicated that signing of agreements on the 13th yen credit may be made after the Japanese Government approves the Philippine request for a partial conversion of the project loans into commodity loans.

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CSO: 4200/999

'REBEL' BATASAN TO MEET TO RATIFY AMENDMENTS

HK291507 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] The rebel Batasang Pambansa has scheduled a new session to ratify proposed amendments to the 1973 Constitution. Former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, president of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, said that work on the entire revision of the charter or of pertinent provisions would be submitted for ratification shortly. He did not specify the actual date of session.

Former MP Arturo M. Tolentino, Batasan proclaimed vice president of the Philippines and chairman of the constitutional committee, said he hopes to finish the work before the June 2 inauguration of the Constitutional Commission to be named by President Aquino.

At the KBL Central Committee meeting yesterday noon at the Asian Institute of Tourism, and new opposition party also:

--Ratified the names of acting chairman of the party in 12 regions and in the national capital region.

--Moved to ask party members who intend to defect to the new administration. [As published]

--Learned that former MP Renato Cayetano of Taguig-Pateros will meet today with other party members to organize a new party to be called the Nationalista Party.

--Finalized a schedule of speaking engagements for Tolentino, the first of which will tentatively be held in Cebu City on May 10.

Yniguez and Tolentino did not give much consideration to the inauguration of the Aquino created Constitutional Commission on June 2. They said work on the 1973 Constitution would be completed as early as possible for submission to the Batasan.

Reacting to reports that membership to the new Constitutional Commission will be limited, Tolentino said that any order or directive by a revolutionary government cannot prevail over the Constitution. "One cannot read into the Constitution any proclamation," Tolentino said. "This only proves the sad lack of knowledge by some persons of what a Constitution is all about. The only limiting and disqualifying factor is what is specified in a Constitution," he added.

MP Salvador Britanico said the only legal constitution is one drafted by elected delegates to the constitutional convention and not one appointed by a single person. He said it goes without saying that a constitution would be largely influenced by an appointing power through his or her designation.

The Central Committee of the opposition KBL condemned yesterday the bombardment of Muslim followers of former Lanao del Sur Gov Ali Dimaporo by the military. "If the report is true," former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, party president, said, "I urge an immediate investigation into the matter by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile."

Former MP Constantino Navarro, a former military man himself, urged caution on the denunciation to enable the party to get the true facts, but the proposal of MP Salvador Britanico was carried by the Central Committee.

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CSO: 4200/999

WCC TOLD HUMAN RIGHTS 'STILL UNSTABLE'

HK021532 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 2 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The human rights situation in the country is still unstable because the violators, specially the military and para-military units, remain intact, local human rights groups told the World Council of Churches (WCC) yesterday.

The WCC, headed by Bishop Paulos Mar Gregorios of New Delhi, is conducting a fact-finding mission to assess the human rights situation under the Aquino Government.

Sis, Marianni Dimarana, Task Force Detainees (TFD) chairperson, said "the most obvious difference in today's situation is the absence of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and his chief of staff, Gen Fabian Ver."

Dimaranan explained that the task of the people today is "to maximize the democratic space" made available by President Aquino. "We can't understand the game of forces at play, or where the friction between the loyalist and reformed military men will take the country in the near future," Dimaranan said. "But the people must have faith in themselves and do whatever can be done to achieve full democracy under the new order," she added.

The Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP), blamed "U.S. pressure" to place the Armed Forces of the Philippines in armed confrontation with the rebel forces." Its spokesman, Dempto Anda, told the WCC that the U.S. wants the Philippines to "solve drastically the insurgency problem."

Through the WCC, the EMJP hopes to attract foreign attention, particularly the U.S., concerning military aid to the Philippines. Anda said there is no need to strengthen the military at this movement, but it needs more reforms.

The WCC is the umbrella organization of all religions worldwide. After its 1-week mission, it will inform all its members about its findings here.

WCC President Gregorios said the mission's basic objective is to provide a new perspective of the Philippines to the world. "Then we will identify the present needs of the Filipinos."

The father of a slain soldier yesterday filed a complaint with the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) against the assistant provincial commander of the Romblon PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary/Integrated National Police], Capt John Caoile, for murder and grave abuse of authority. Maximo Aureada, a slot machine technician in Las Vegas, Nevada, said his son, C2C Romeo Aureada, was allegedly shot by Caoile at 9:30 pm on May 1, 1985 in the town plaza of Romblon, in front of civilian and military witnesses. Documents submitted by Aureada to the PCHR show that Romeo was shot for no apparent reason.

No one ever dared help Romeo as Caoile with pistolized carbine stood by the bleeding soldier. Romeo was bleeding for about an hour before he was taken to the hospital.

Reacting to news reports that several assorted high-powered firearms were seized from his home in Bangued, Abra, former MP Arturo Barbero said the report was grossly exaggerated.

According to him, he was not in Abra when the raid and seizure was made but only two firearms, a M-16 armalite rifle and one .38 calibur PPK Walter pistol, several magazines and rounds of ammunitions were found in the Barbero home.

He denied knowledge and ownership of the seized articles. He said he surrendered all the firearms he owned to the PC authorities during the first week of April.

He explained that the Barbero home in Bangued, Abra, belonged to his late father, former Minister Carmelo Z. Barbero, and many people aside from his relatives have access to the place.

He also said that since his election as member of the abolished Batasan Pambansa, he and his family have been residing in Metro Manila.

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CSO: 4200/999

BIGORNIA ON MOVES TO DELAY LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK021535 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 May 86 p 2

[From the column by Jesus Bigornia: "Plans Afoot to Delay Local Polls by 2 Years"]

[Text] Speculation over a possible 2-year extension of the "revolutionary" government beyond the indicated November cutoff date is sending chills of apprehension among perceptive citizens. Implicit in the proposal is the conceded political weakness of officers-in-charge [OICS]. The OICS, it is admitted, may not be able to hold their own in an open election against officials they have replaced. In the guise of "dismantling the last vestiges of the Marcos dictatorship," the current political leadership is now seeking a 2-year period of political preparation.

While the politically naive are willing to concede a clean-up period now sought, the more sophisticated Filipinos maintain that the election of local officials this year is the key to reconciliation nationwide. On the other hand, it is pointed out, further procrastination by the Aquino regime would give the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its front organizations the time and the opportunity to broaden and strengthen their beachheads in the provinces. By the time the administration can hope to match the vote-pulling power of former local officials, all candidates will have to get the blessing of the radical left to expect a chance to win in the election.

However, if it is the plan of certain allegedly left-leaning members of the Aquino Cabinet to deliver the nation to the CPP, postponement of elections would be the ticket for an early takeover. During the contemplated 2-year hiatus, the grievances spawned by the displacement of elective public officials and dismissed civil service officers, as well as various forms of harassment, are certain to fester and spill over in widespread disorders. Such a condition would lay the country wide open for a communist takeover.

The drift toward radicalism, advocates of early local election maintain, can be arrested, "nipped in the bud," by the conduct of election to pick local leaders not later than the end of this year. If the new political leadership is reluctant to come to grips with the political machine left behind by deposed President Marcos, there is one sure-fire way it can be disabled. All that President Aquino should do is to brand the undesirable candidates of the erstwhile Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) as enemies of the regime. If they can survive the presidential interdiction, they should be recognized as their communities' choices of leaders and such popular decisions must be respected.

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CSO: 4200/999

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES RALLYISTS AT U.S. EMBASSY

HK070259 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 3 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Difference Between People's Power and a Mob"]

[Text] Two and a half million people could demonstrate for Corazon Aquino without disturbing the peace. Because that was true people's power. Marcos stragglers cannot hold a demonstration without rowdiness and violence because it is a mob. The pro Aquino demonstrations were conducted by peaceful, law-abiding citizens demanding a return to democracy. They were the people. The pro-Marcos rallyists harass innocent passersby and inflict violence on photographers and reporters. They are the enemies of the people.

President Aquino extended an olive branch. Marcos's minions have answered with a spear at her door. President Aquino has no choice but to substitute the mailed fist for the velvet glove.

The Marcos demonstrators in front of the U.S. Embassy have gone too far. They are not holding rallies in front of the embassy, they have literally camped there and have, in effect, squatted in the area. They must be made to vacate the place, peacefully if possible, violently if necessary. They are free to conduct rallies in front of the embassy, but they cannot squat on a section of Roxas Boulevard.

It is not enough to disperse the Marcos demonstrators. More important is the arrest of their mastermind. It is common knowledge that the brains behind the operation is staying in the hotel near the demonstrators, funding and directing their moves. You don't kill a poisonous tree by harvesting its fruits, you have to extirpate it by the roots.

Undoubtedly, the demonstrators have chosen the site in front of the American Embassy to get maximum exposure. And violent demonstration before the U.S. Embassy is bound to land in the front pages of the world press.

But the demonstrations should be exposed for what they are. They are definitely not expressions of the popular Filipino sentiment. What impressed the world with people power was that it was peaceful. It goes without saying that any violent pro-Marcos demonstration will have a counter-productive effect in the world press.

People's power is peaceful.

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CSO: 4200/999

PNP, NACIONALISTA PARTY DROP MERGER PLANS

HK060309 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 May 86 p 2

[Text] The proposed merger of the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Nationalist Party] and the Nacionalista Party [NP] headed by the late Sen Jose J. Roy has not pushed through, and both parties have agreed to go their separate ways, reliable sources in both parties said yesterday.

Leaders of the two parties had planned to merge the two groups in the PNP founding congress originally set for May 11 but since postponed to June 15 with the NP as the surviving name.

However, the sources said, the directorate of the Nacionalista Party repudiated the proposed merger and decided instead to revitalize the Nacionalista Party with former Member of Parliament Rene Cayetano, an associate of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, as the prime mover.

The new group is said to be seeking an alliance with the other Nacionalista Party led by former Speaker Jose B. Laurel, one of the parties that formed the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] under whose banner Mrs Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel ran for president and vice president respectively.

A group of independent former members of parliament led by Alejandro Almendras was reported to have held in abeyance an invitation of the Cayetano convening group to join the NP. Some individual members of the Almendras faction have already joined the PNP.

Contacted for comment, PNP acting Chairman Blas F. Ople said the Nacionalista Party headed by Senator Roy and now by former MP Rafael Palmares would have been welcomed to the PNP "but they are entitled to follow their own course." He noted that the coalition between the NP and the KBL was subsisting and mutually binding.

"We have no doubt that the PNP is rapidly emerging as the major opposition party but we will have an open mind about cooperating with other opposition groups when the "time comes," he said. Ople said that after the founding congress on June 15, PNP will rapidly go down to the grassroots level and "will be strongly represented in every municipality, every barangay and every electoral precinct in the entire country."

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GROUPS SHIFT STRATEGIES

HK060623 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 May 86 p 5

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] Key organizations advocating social democracy enter a new phase of their political life: they are changing battlegrounds, form the underground into the legal arena, and shifting gears, shelving armed struggle as a means to attain reforms and are joining the bureaucracy and going full swing into elections as well as pressure politics.

Two groups--Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) and Kapulungan ng mga Sandigan ng Pilipinas (Kasapi)--have expressed support for the new government and are buoyed by their expanded membership after February 7 snap elections in which they participated.

But, having known the value of armed struggle, will the PDSP and Kasapi, each claiming to have disbanded their armed groups, return to such a strategy should they fail to achieve desired reforms under the Aquino government? And, more basic, will they attain changes within the next 6 years under President Aquino?

Both groups are hopeful of genuine reforms under President Aquino and downplay the role of armed struggle. Bert Gonzales, chairman of the PDSP, said they only took up arms because Marcos blocked the avenue for reforms; they did not mean to seize state power, he added, and used their army for defensive purposes alone.

Gonzales also said they "failed miserably" in their armed battle because most of their members were fitted for parliamentary struggle.

Charlie Avila, Kasapi member, told BUSINESS DAY: "It is easiest to abandon armed struggle because it is not a necessity, only a preference. It is not something desirable." He pointed out that under the new government, which he described as liberal democratic, armed struggle cannot succeed for as long as the elections are kept clean.

"We have an open mind about armed struggle, we don't disregard it (as a strategy), we respect it. But at this point in time, we don't see its usefulness yet," Rey Montano, Kasapi secretary-general, said.

"There is no resurgence of fascism yet. So the possibility of (resorting to) armed struggle cannot be decided now," Kasapi National Chairman Jesus Cellano pointed out.

Both Kasapi and PDSP carry a socialist perspective, are for the just distribution of the "rewards and burdens" of national development, are anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, and against feudalism. They differ slightly in their analysis of the ills that beset Philippine society and depart largely from each other on strategy: PDSP believes in protracted people's war while Kasapi is an advocate of urban insurrection.

PDSP is also against domestic capitalism, an issue Kasapi finds too encompassing. Kasapi instead zeroes in only on bureaucrat capitalism as one of the roots of the country's problems.

Another difference between PDSP and Kasapi lies in their attitude towards the communist. PDSP, it is known, is anti-communist while Kasapi is merely non-communist. Kasapi, Avila said, can talk and work with the extreme left on an issue-to-issue basis. (The social democrats are considered left-of-center in the political spectrum.)

PDSP's ideology is opposed to that of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP): PDSP believes in "authentic humanism"--aimed at a classless society of working people--but they do not use Marxist-Leninist tools of analysis.

Gonzales of PDSP said they are willing to respect the CPP and NDF (National Democratic Front) for as long as they are open to competing in the legal, peaceful arena.

As things stand, the social democrats and the national democrats are competing for mass membership, their democratic space enlarged with the installation of President Aquino into power. The later, though, are acknowledged to be more well-organized and with a larger mass base.

However, the social democrats, at the moment, are perceived to be at an advantage in the parliamentary arena, since they did not boycott the snap elections and therefore easily melded into the new government; some of their people are already in the bureaucracy, up to the deputy minister level.

"We find it easier to organize, to attract other groups or individuals, unorganized forces," said June Lee of the Kasapi Central Committee.

In the armed arena, PDSP had a small army, Sandigan, which operated mainly in Mindanao; Kasapi had a band of urban guerrillas based in Metro Manila under the name April 6 Liberation Movement. Sandigan had ties with the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF); the April 6 movement had no known tactical urban guerrilla allies, was formed in 1980 and launched offensive such as bombings of hotels and establishments owned by the cronies of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

For the April 6 group, urban guerrilla warfare was the most effective way of destabilizing government and taking over its reins since they saw Metro Manila--the seat of their operations--as the center of communications, transport, political and economic power.

(The name April 6 was derived from the date the noise barrage was launched in 1978, a day before the interim Batasang Pambansa elections were to take place in which the late Benigno S. Aquino Jr., led the Lakas ng bayan ticket.)

If they succeeded, Kasapi would have ascended into power then, set up a transition coalition government that would have called for elections and the rewriting over the Constitution. But most of their leaders were detained or went underground.

Others, however, saw the April 6 group as "adventuristic" and perceived them as urban "terrorists" with little chance of succeeding.

Kasapi resurfaced in December 1985, after 13 years in the underground, as a legal group and participated in the snap elections, mainly to gain strength and organize themselves. They now claim a mass base of 5,000. After the elections, their front organizations increased from 11 to 52, their officials say.

Kasapi's thrust now is to consolidate and expand people's organisations advocating their ideology and strengthen the peasant and workers' sectors, mainly in Metro Manila. They are also eyeing participation in the forthcoming constitutional convention.

Cellano, newly elected chairman of Kasapi, told BUSINESS DAY it is the first time their organizations leaders come from the grassroots. Cellano is an organizer involved with fishermen's groups. For the past 16 years (Kasapi was founded in 1970), its leadership came from the ranks of the professionals. But in their recent national congress (April 6), grassroots leaders ascended into power, showing a domination by mass-based organizations of Kasapi.

"There is a good representation of sectors in the Central Committee. Grievances can be easily aired," June Lee of the Kasapi Central Committee said.

Unlike the PDSP, though, which is a political party, Kasapi is a movement and cannot directly participate in elections; its focus is more on organizing for pressure politics.

Kasapi tried to enter the political party fray in 1982 when it helped set up PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party--lakas ng Bayan]. However, it was not abel to become a dominant influence on the party since only a few of its members were in key positions.

Kasapi officials claim they have been pushing for sectoral representation in PDP-LABAN since 1982 but this was never resolved satisfactorily. PDP-LABAN now, they say, is projected as a traditional political party, with Kasapi seen as "radical elements" within.

"We may have no voice at the top but our influence lies on their mass base members," Cellano said. The Kasapi officials recognize that most leaders of PDP-LABAN are without mass bases.

In this projection, however, Kasapi may be able to set up their own political party within 4 years.

For its part, PDSP is fielding and supporting candidates in the local polls and is gearing itself as a political party with an ideology, trying to veer away from personalities.

As preparation, Mar Canonigo of PDSP said PDSP will be transformed from a purely cadre party to a mass based party. As of now, he said, their presence is felt in seven regions. He admitted they are weak in terms of identifiable mass movements supporting them.

PDSP is also building its partnership with labor unions and various sectors, pressing for a clear anti-imperialist line from government, industrial democracy, land reform or rural cooperativism.

But there is one key issue the social democrats still have not resolved: their lack of unity. Although they belong to the same circle, they find it hard to get together in an alliance or umbrella organization. Temporarily, in the recent past, they were brought together under the Filipino Social Democratic Movement or FSDM under Agapito "Butz" Aquino who is acting as their unifier, a job he acknowledges as "difficult."

Canonigo explained that the social democrats are not a monolithic group and it is easier for them to get together in a larger coalition not limited to themselves. "It's like when you write a book, share it with others, and the readers come up now claim a mass base of 5,000. After the elections, their front organizations increased from 11 to 52, their officials say.

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Some observers say the social democrats, already having gained a toehold in government, may weaken their own influence if they stay divided.

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SAN MIGUEL PLEDGES NO PARTISAN POLITICS

HK060853 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP)--The San Miguel Corporation (SMC), the blue-chip Philippine multinational, will henceforth stay away from partisan politics, its chief executive pledged Tuesday.

Andres Soriano, SMC chairman and president, issued a statement entitled "Profit With Honor" detailing the 96-year-old firm's new corporate objectives and reiterating "to the Filipino nation the corporation's historical commitment."

The full-page manifesto was published in all of Manila's seven major daily newspapers.

Mr Soriano pledged that San Miguel would "respect the free exercise and enjoyment of individual political beliefs."

San Miguel, the Philippines' largest manufacturing combine, has been in the thick of controversy here since its former Chairman Eduardo Cojuangco fled the country with deposed President Ferdinand Marcos 2 months ago.

Mr Cojuangco, a wealthy industrialist and close political ally of Mr Marcos, was accused of company politicking and coercing SMC employees to vote and campaign for Mr Marcos during a presidential election in February.

The government of President Corazon Aquino--an estranged cousin of Mr Cojuangco--in March froze a large block of San Miguel shares valued at more than $162 million, which it suspected had been acquired by Mr Cojuangco using contributions to a fund by thousands of coconut farmers.

San Miguel produces and packs a wide array of basic consumer products and employs more than 16,000 people across the Philippines.

Aside from brewing the world-famous San Miguel beer, the conglomerate is also involved in agriculture, aquaculture, feed and livestock production, dairy produce, beverages, coconut oil milling and consumer packaging. A foothold in the company is seen here to yield enormous economic and political dividends and a directorship in SMC has been actively sought by influential Filipinos for years.

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FIRM FINDS CONFIDENCE IN AQUINO 'AIR OF STABILITY'

HK080415 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 May 86 Business News p 2

[By John Blanton]

[Text] Despite recent vocal opposition, Philippine President Corazon Aquino and her "revolutionary" government are projecting an air of calm stability that could help the country regenerate its economy, according to Thornton Management (Asia) Ltd.

In an overview of the Philippine political and economic climate, issued to coincide with the launch of a new fund aimed at investment there, Thornton managing director James Mellon said the Philippine economy, "despite overwhelming obstacles, shows good prospects for longer term revitalisation."

The subscription offer for Thornton's Philippines Redevelopment Fund, which opened last week, closes tomorrow.

Mr Mellon said the offer was already close to 50 per cent subscribed, with a surprising 75 per cent of investment thus far originating in Australia. The offer is of 300,000 shares of U.S. $10 per share, setting a maximum of $3 million on the fund.

The offer is not authorised by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and therefore has not been openly advertised. Given this and the fund's target, Thornton is keeping the initial size of the fund to a minimum.

"We're limiting it to a small amount because it's a small market," Mr Mellon said. "And we're emphasising to interested parties that the fund is primarily a speculative investment not designed for the bulk of one's savings, although the odds are good for a positive return.

"We're not expecting any miracles, but the Philippines has the potential to be one of the best-performing markets in the region, and it's one of the few that is widely open to foreign investment."

Similar forays into the Philippine market have proved disastrous for many, but Mr Mellon said Mrs Aquino's peaceful accession to power after the corruption of the later years of the former Marcos regime, were a watershed in the country's economy.

"The companies that have weathered the storm of the last few years are now in a strong position for growth," he said. "There has been a tremendous shake-out that has spelled the demise of those companies weak in terms of management."

On the plus side for future investment, Mr Mellon says, Mrs Aquino's efforts to boost lending rates have effectively begun a contraction of the M1 money supply, which had expanded by 9.8 billion pesos (about HK $3.92 billion) during the 2 months before the election.

Overseas aid, aprticularly from the United States, Japan and Australia, is coming through, and some of the nation's huge foreign debt is to be rescheduled. The Philippines is also likely to be a major benefactor of the crash in world prices for oil, which represents roughly 15 per cent of total imports.

The time is ripe for foreign investment in the Philippine stockmarket, Mr Mellon said.

Thornton has launched two other funds this month. The Pacific Technology Fund, subscription to which also closes tomorrow, has a maximum limit of U.S. $10 million and is aimed at high-technology industries, primarily in Japan and the United States.

The Tiger Fund, to be launched later this month, will invest in industries in Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. It also has a maximum limit of $10 million.

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HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES EXPOSED IN ILOCOS NORTE

HK021616 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 May 86 p 22

[Text] Baguio City--Human rights violations--salvaging, torture, illegal detention, forced evacuation, threats and crimes against property--were prevalent even in ex-president Marcos's province of Ilocos Norte.

According to a fact-finding report of the Northern Luzon Human Rights Organization [HRO] and Task Force Detainees [TFD] which visited Ilocos Norte last month, most of the violations were committed in 1984 and 1985. Their report added that most of the violations were allegedly committed by the military in far-flung Barrios near the Cagayan Province border.

Cited as among the well-known case of human rights abuse was the so-called "Bangui 8 Salvaging." Last March 9, eight decomposing corpses were found in sitio Masamuyao, Bangui, Ilocos Norte.

Identified as former employees of the Bureau of Forest Development in Ilocos Norte, the eight were believed to have been killed last January 28.

The fact-finding report linked the elements of the 127th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company assigned in the area and the local official to the killings.

Another case is the alleged forced evacuation in barrios Nalames and Malasin of Dumalneg town in August 1985 and November 1984, [word indistinct] to prevent Barrio residents from supporting members of the New People's Army (NPA).

Barrio folk were reportedly evacuated to the Dumalneg [word indistinct], and have remained there, despite their wish to go back to their Barrios to earn livelihood.

The report also noted that the 50th infantry battalion is still detailed at Cabangaran, Vintar despite protests by residents there.

To protest the abuses, a first anti-militarization rally was held in Laoag City by some 1,000 participants last March 30, according to members of the fact-finding group. Rallyists, who were mostly Apayaos or Isnegs, also picketed the military headquarters at Camp Juan in Laoag City.

The report said Barrio folds generally condemned militarization in their area. The fact-finding report noted that the affected Barrios were depressed communities that lacked schools, clinics, hospitals, roads or bridges.

Members of the HRO and TFD said they "will remain vigilant because the cause of human rights is far from over" citing the Ilocos Norte cases. They also pledged to actively support the people's call for demilitarization and to solicit support from the people for the victims' relatives in the Bangui salvaging.

Meanwhile, sources said some political detainees at the Ilocos Norte provincial jail are still detained. They are Silver Basilio, Saturnino Rasus, and William Villoria. In their resolution, the HRO and TFD requested President Aquino to release the detainees.

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SOME 'MARCOS GENERALS' MAY BE REASSIGNED TO FIGHT REBELS

HK051554 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 3 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] Some generals identified with former President Marcos, particularly those considered counter-insurgency experts, may be reassigned to help the government fight the rebels.

Sources said the decision to use some of the so-called "Marcos generals" was reached, following the series of setbacks suffered by the military in the hands of communist insurgents.

As this developed, counter-insurgency experts described the situation in Cagayan as tense.

Thousands of military troopers and many helicopters gunships and T-34 fighter planes were sent to flush out about 200 New People's Army (NPA) terrorists.

The worsening situation in Cagayan has led to the reassignment of the Regional Unified Command chief for Region 2 (Cagayan).

Among those who may be sent to the battlefield is Brig Gen Rolando Pattugalan, former commander general of the 2d Infantry Division and the dreaded jungle fighter contingent.

Pattugalan is known to be a counter-insurgency expert.

The Cagayan problem has become a test case for the new military leaders, headed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos, new AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff. The communist insurgents chose Cagayan to be the new battlefront, giving credence to intelligence reports that the NPA rebels were nearing the next phase of their operations--strategic offensive.

Ramos admitted in his speech before business executives in Makati last Wednesday that the NPA's achieved what he called "strategic stalemate" in some areas of the country. Such situation occurs when both the military and the NPAS are of equal force and influence.

Most of the generals identified with Marcos are still under house arrest. They include Pattugalan, Brig Gen Artemio Tadiar of the Philippine Marines, Maj Gen Josephus Ramas of the Philippine Army, Col Rolando Abadilla of the defunct PC Metrocom [Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command], Brig Gen Antonio Palafox, and other counter-insurgency experts. They were told to write their war records and their "experiences" during the Marcos administration.

More than 30 troopers were killed in ambushes and clashes with NPA rebels in Cagayan over the past 2 weeks. The fatalities included two newsmen covering the dissident activities in the province.

As more military troops were sent to Cagayan, reports reaching the AFP general headquarters revealed that the NPAS in Norther Luzon have also reinforced their ranks in Cagayan and nearby provinces in preparation for an all-out confrontation with the military.

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PAPER REVIEWS MARCOS GOVERNMENT LOAN REQUESTS

HK060433 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 May 86 p 21

[Text] Four more loan applications by the Philippine Government, totaling $98.6 million, are pending with the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Bank sources disclosed that the four applications were filed by the previous administration of ousted President Marcos and the new government under President Corazon C. Aquino is reported to be reviewing each of them.

The proposed loans include a $28 million for the Bislig coal development project of the Philippine National Oil Co, a $5 million technical assistance loan for the land use planning and regional development project of the National Economic and Development Authority, a $50 million loan for the fourth road improvement project of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways [MPWH], and a $15.6 million loan for the highland agricultural development project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food [MAF].

The Bislig coal project, now under review by the ADB, involves the establishment of facilities in Bislig, Surigao del Sur for mining about 230,000 metric tons of coal per year. Total project cost is estimated at $43.6 million, including a foreign exchange cost of $31.7 million.

The fourth road improvement project of the MPWH involves the reconstruction and improvement of about 350 kilometers of roads, bridges, and drainage systems in rural areas and consultant services for construction supervision.

The highland agriculture project of the MAF involves four major components: (1) construction and rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads; (2) construction and rehabilitation of communal irrigation systems; (3) provision of agricultural support services; and (4) institutional support for project management and implementation.

Earlier, the ADB approved its first loan to the Aquino government amounting to $100 million to meet part of the local currency requirements in 1986 and 1987 for a number of on-going ADB-financed projects.

The bank announced that it was reassessing its lending program to the Philippines to tailor its operational strategies to the plans and priorities of the new government.

Due to a continuing severe shortage of counterpart funds and consequent slowdown in the implementation of loans disbursements for nearly all of ADB's on-going projects in the country, no new loans were provided by the ADB to the Philippines last year.

The bank said that the bank's operational strategy in the Philippines in the short-term focuses on the completion of on-going projects which have high rates of return; the rehabilitation or improvement of existing infrastructure facilities; and on high priority projects of short gestation periods, minimum local currency requirement and favorable balance of payments impact.

Sources said some on-going projects identified as no longer high in the development priority may be cancelled to help relieve the government of unnecessary loan commitment charges.

Of the 76 loans approved by the ADB to the Philippines, 32 had been completely disbursed and 44 were under administration as of the end of 1985.

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PHILIPPINES

MARCOS GUARD MEMBERS DESERT FIELD UNITS

HK070245 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 May 86 p 20

[Text] Some 500 former members of the elite security unit Presidential Guard Battalion [PGB] of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and his family, are deserting their military field units, military sources at Camp Crame said yesterday.

This elite security force was reassigned to provincial military units after Marcos fled the country last February.

The sources said the desertions do not seem to fall "under a deliberate pattern" nor do they point to a well-organized plan towards the forming of an armed group of loyalists.

The same sources admitted, however, that some of these deserters were seen and photographed in Marcos loyalist rallies held in Manila recently.

The sources noted that instead of a deliberate pattern, the desertions seem to occur in "ticklers" with individual members of the defunct unit leaving their units mainly for other reasons.

Primarily, most of the former PGB members are convinced that their reassignment to combat areas in the provinces is politically-motivated, they said, adding that they felt they were assigned there because of their unswerving loyalty to the deposed president. Because of this, the former members of the PGB believed they are discriminated against.

They also cite two sore points which may have led to their defection. For one, they are not allowed to sleep in the barracks in these units; and for another, they are sent on dangerous combat operations without firearms. "The deserters complain because they do not have combat operation experience and sending them to "hot areas" without firearms is suicide.

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POLICE FILE SEDITION CHARGES AGAINST MARCOS LOYALISTS

HK060333 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP)--Police have filed sedition charges against 10 diehard supporters of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, most of them popular show business personalities, the Manila police headquarters confirmed here Tuesday.

Corporal Juan Mallari said he filed with the Manila City fiscal's office Monday a complaint against the 10 leaders of the so-called Marcos loyalists who have been blamed for much of the violence that has hit Manila since last week.

They were charged with illegal assembly and inciting Marcos loyalists to commit "treason, rebellion, sedition," the complaint said, adding that the disturbances caused injuries to at least 55 people.

Riots erupted last May 1 when the loyalists, who demand the return of Mr Marcos from exile, and supporters of President Corazon Aquino clashed, injuring dozens of combatants, bystanders, journalists and policemen.

Police later broke up a 2-week-old stakeout by the loyalists outside the U.S. Embassy nearby. An attempt by thousands of Marcos supporters to stage a rally at a central park Sunday was forcibly thwarted by police enforcing a city ordinance that bans rallies without a permit from the mayor.

Named in the complaint were movie actresses Amalia Fuentes, Alona Alegre, Elizabeth Oropesa and Rio Diaz, singers Florante de Leon and Imelda Papin, record producer Bong Carrion, comedian Amay Visaya, and lawyers Carlos Salazar and Domingo San Juan.

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CONTINUING MARCOS INFLUENCE QUESTION IN PHILIPPINES

HK080155 Hong Kong AFP in English 0135 GMT 8 May 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, May 8 (AFP)--Ten weeks after he fled for his life, Ferdinand Marcos hovers like a specter over Corazon Aquino's government, meddling in Philippine politics by remote control and threatening to retake the presidency shortly.

The prospect of his return from exile, however remote, has driven thousands of Marcos loyalists to frenzied protests and prompted the new authorities to take forceful measures and warn about the dire consequences of a comeback.

Periodic rumors of a Marcos kin or aide sneaking in from Hawaii with arms caches easily turn into catchy headlines that result in demands for a probe, denials from officials, and much gnashing of teeth among Aquino followers.

Ailing, facing dozens of lawsuits and denied access to his allegedly plundered fortune, 68-year-old Mr Marcos has even become an irritant between a U.S. Government that wants him moved to a third country, and President Aquino's administration which prefers him in U.S. territory indefinitely.

The fallen dictator's future was expected to be a major theme during the Philippine visit Thursday and Friday of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

President Ronald Reagan and Mr Shultz have urged Manila to reissue Mr Marcos's cancelled passport and withdraw a warning that any third country that gives sanctuary to Mr Marcos would be considered hostile to the Philippines.

But the rub is that Mr Marcos has been sending clear and strong signals that he plans a political rebound like Argentina's Juan Peron instead of a quiet retirement writing memoirs in some tropical isle.

Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said here Monday after returning from Bali where he met with President Ronald Reagan and Mr Shultz that Manila would consider issuing Mr Marcos's passport only after stabilizing the domestic situation.

He indicated it would be after a new constitution had been framed and new elections held. The process was expected to be completed by March 1987.

Earlier, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who led the 4-day military-civilian revolt that ended in Mr Marcos's hasty flight, vowed to arrest Mr Marcos and said his life may be in danger if he came home.

No less than Arturo Tolentino, the annointed rallying symbol of the divided pro-Marcos forces here, has publicly advised Mr Marcos to stay away for at least 2 years to prevent a bloodbath involving his fanatic followers.

The continued Marcos influence here is no surprise from a man who ruled his country for 20 years, the last 14 under "constitutional authoritarianism."

Many Filipinos believe that Mr Marcos's political cunning, resources and following are still formidable, and that even if he falls short of toppling the Aquino government, he can cause a great deal of trouble.

Mr Marcos has apparently embarrassed Washington with his persistent politicking and insistence that U.S. officials virtually kidnapped him to Hawaii, where the large Filipino-American community has been divided by his presence.

Many educated Filipinos believe the White House continues to coddle Mr Marcos, and providing him another sanctuary outside of the United States is the least "old friend" Reagan can do to ease his difficulties.

Manila fears that giving him back his passport would allow Mr Marcos to edge closer here, if he doesn't actually land home, or dodge U.S. lawsuits intended to recover his worldwide assets estimated by the new government at more than $5 billion.

Observers also point out that it would be easier to monitor Mr Marcos's movement in the United States due to its sophisticated media and communications system, even if the same factors allow Mr Marcos to meddle in Manila politics.

Mr Marcos has encouraged loyalists, by long-distance telephone appeals aired on local radio, to keep protesting against the Aquino government and prepare for his triumphant return.

He has also kept in close touch with lieutenants here by telephone.

After ignoring Marcos loyalist rallies here, the authorities cracked down hard on May Day, using fire hoses, truncheons and tear gas to disperse a loyalist crowd after street riots between Marcos and Aquino supporters.

Police violently dispersed a similar rally Sunday, after which officials indirectly acknowledged the menacing presence of the Marcos specter by saying that "maximum tolerance" for loyalists was over.

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MILITARY SOURCE ON RIFT BETWEEN JUNIOR, SENIOR OFFICERS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Barry Lowe: "Military the Big Threat to Cory's Move for Reform"]

[Text] THE Philippines armed forces are far from being united behind President Aquino, and divisions in the military have the potential to bring down the country's centrist Government, political observers say.

One analyst, former navy Captain Dan Vizmanos, who was jailed by the Marcos government for his criticism of the military leadership, believes the young colonels credited with laying the foundation for the February coup that propelled Mrs Aquino into power do not enjoy the support of junior officers.

The junior officers see the new clique of military leaders as trying to replace the ousted pro-Marcos clique.

Captain Vizmanos points out that the movement, known as RAM (Reform the Armed Forces Movement), decided to take part in a military putsch only at the last moment and its objectives had never been to overthrow the Government.

"RAM was forced into a political role it didn't plan for itself," Captain Vizmanos said. "History has given its leaders far more prominence than they expected."

He said the RAM leaders, who have become media personalities since the coup, have been glamourised by the middle classes searching for heroes to cement the myths surrounding Mr Marcos's overthrow.

Revolution

"They might be heroes to many people, even though they did not do any fighting during the uprising, but to many young officers they are tainted by their past associations with the Marcos military machine."

Captain Vizmanos believes the new military hierarchy will be unable to alter the course of the New People's Army insurgency because its orientation follows the US line of relying on military solutions to civil strife.

"Their obsession with communism as the enemy follows the American thinking about the global East-West struggle.

"But this simplistic attitude is not realistic in the Philippines context, where armed insurrection is brought about by social injustices which must be solved before the rebels will lay down their arms.

"RAM's stated objectives of protecting democracy by resisting communism really harks back to the old Marcos ideology which the ex-dictator called 'revolution from the Centre'.

"The RAM leaders don't seem to have any new ideas, and they are likely to repeat the mistakes made by their predecessors."

Captain Vizmanos said RAM's commitment to military solutions was likely to lead the army into conflict with the Aquino Government, which favours a negotiated settlement.

On the other hand, the military's obsession with exterminating the NPA guerillas would keep them too occupied to alter the balance of power.

"At the moment, the only thing that prevents the military, which is allied with the political Right, from overwhelming the Centrist forces around Mrs Aquino, is the Left, which has its power base in the New People's Army," Captain Vismanos said.

"If the army persists with its present attitude towards the insurgents, then that balance of power is likely to endure for some time, which may be the only thing that will enable the Aquino Government to survive.

"The reform movement is not a cohesive organisation of like-minded officers. Rather, it is a loosely organised movement that comprises many diverse views and positions."

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CSO: 4200/987

RIGHTS OFFICIAL SAYS MILITARY ABUSES CONTINUE

HK070453 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] A junta of top civilian and military officials constitute the single most powerful political bloc in President Aquino's government, and has so far succeeded in implementing its own counterinsurgency program--considered to be one of the most crucial issues of the day.

This was the view expressed by lawyer William Claver, a member of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR), the presidential arm tasked with the investigation of military abuses against civilians during the authoritarian regime of Ferdinand R. Marcos.

Claver, in an interview with the INQUIRER, observed that Aquino's "humanitarian viewpoint" has not been evident thus far in recent thrusts of the so-called New Armed Forces of the People under the alleged junta's leaders, he said.

He refused to name the members of the so-called junta but said that they are "powerful" military leaders and Aquino cabinet members.

Claver, human rights advocate and chairman of the autonomy-seeking Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA), expressed disappointment over continued heavy military presence in the countryside.

Claver, a native of the Cordilleras, also charged that in the region, where he now serves officer-in-charge of Kalinga-Apayao, there are still rampant abuses being committed by members of the armed forces.

He pointed out that weeks after the February military revolt that toppled Marcos, soldiers raided the home of a Kalinga-Isneg leader, leading to the death of several persons in nearby houses. There were also unconfirmed reports that nine tribesmen of the Tinggian tribe in Abra were tortured by soldiers after finding out that they attended a "bodoing" conference, native peace-pact efforts to resolve inter-tribal differences.

All these, Claver said, has led him to conclude that "an invisible junta" may be directing the military program against New People's Army (NPA) rebels in the mountainous regions of the country.

"We cannot attain peace this way," Claver said.

He said that for his part, he has asked the PCHR into ordering the arrest of two notorious Philippine Constabulary [PC] officers who figured prominently in the "reign of terror" in the Cordillera region before the February uprising, and in effecting the withdrawal of an entire army batallion in Mountain Province.

Leaders of the CPA, advocate for autonomy for the Cordillera people, are demanding the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of military forces in the six provinces of the region: Abra, Benguet, Kalinga-Apayao, Ifugao and Mountain Province.

The CPA leaders said that instead of taking a defensive stance, government soldiers are flushing out dissidents in the Cordilleras, committing abuses against the populace along the way. "Only by withdrawing soldiers from the region can we see the return to peace," they said.

Claver earlier expressed hope that the communist-led rebellion in the region can end, as he explained that around 80 to 95 percent of the rebels are natives of the Cordilleras. "They only want to be recognized as the rightful leaders in their own land--where their ancestral domain is respected by the national government--before laying down arms."

A heavy concentration of PC, Marines, Army, Air Force, and even Navy troopers are deployed in the Cordilleras, regarded as one of the strongholds of the NPA.

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CSO: 4200/999

PHILIPPINES

CEBU TRADERS, NISA LINKED IN DOLLAR BLACK MARKET

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 13 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Edralyn L. Beneficto]

[Text] **Seven well-known Cebuano businessmen were allegedly financing Central Visayas' multimillion dollar blackmarketing under the supervision of the now defunct National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA) in Region 7, a highly-placed intelligence source told *Sun•Star Daily* last night.**

The source said the operation, which started middle of 1984, was well-organized. Transmission was done two to three times a week averaging at $20,000 per shipment through a NISA "contact" in Manila, the source said.

The names of the seven businessmen were withheld by the source.

The operation, according to the source, was allegedly taken charge by then NISA-7 chief Capt. Bernardo B. Patiño.

NOT ILLEGAL?

The source added Patino never ran off with millions of dollars but was simply following orders from higher officials.

NISA operatives, said the source, did not find the activities illegal since they were covered by an order signed by representatives from three government agencies which placed the NISA in direct control of the operation under a task force called "Operation Luntian."

The task force was created to control the soaring dollar value as an aftermath of the economic crisis brought about by the assassination of former Sen. Benigno Aquinno Jr. in 1983, the source said.

QUOTATION

Dollars were bought at 10 per cent above the prevailing market value with the buying price quotation directly coming from the Manila "contact."

Among others, the source revealed, the NISA was acting as security force for the Cebuano dollar buyers-financiers.

The source cited an instance wherein a blackmarketer was "reprimanded" for "overpricing" dollars from the buying price quoted by the Manila connection.

ALLOWANCES

The source claimed the operatives were given "allowances" for their efforts which some members of the task force said were "just enough for cigarets and a little merry-making."

The source would not, however, confirm nor deny whether the operation is still going on at present.

The source said Patino is presently undergoing a reorientation training in Cavite like other military personnel who were involved in "cloak-and-dagger" operations during the Marcos-Ver era.

The source said he had no knowledge of other men in military or government service involved in the dollar blackmarket activity.

As far as he knows, the source said, the NISA was in-charge of the operation.

PATIÑO

Patiño hugged the headlines in Cebu August, last year when he named local newsmen as unwitting tools of the communist propaganda movement.

He was replaced a month after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile came to Cebu and told the local media community to ignore Patiño's allegations.

Since September of last year, there was no formal statement on the whereabouts of Patiño after he was taken out as NISA 7 chief.

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CSO: 4200/987

MALAYA COLUMNIST VIEWS GOVERNMENT'S AGRARIAN POLICIES

HK070045 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 28 Apr 86 p 4

[Column by Renato Constantino: "Deregulating Agriculture"]

[Text] The emerging agrarian policies of the administration may be gleaned from the various pronouncements on the subject by the new economic managers since the president herself still has to unveil a concrete socioeconomic program. The policy statements by Ministers Ongpin, Concepcion and Mitra suggest a continuity, rather than a break, from the program of "deregulation" worked out by the World Bank during the last 3 to 5 years and incorporated in the 1984 Letter of Intent to the IMF. While Minister Ongpin claims that the IMF will give us better terms, the same parameters will be in force.

The program is consistent with the overall thrusts of the IMF-World Bank group for the Philippines, namely: postponing and even de-emphasizing industrialization, promoting the country's so-called "comparative advantage" in agriculture, liberalizing the trade regime via import and tariff deregulation, and opening up the economy to foreign capital. It is a neo-colonial arrangement pure and simple.

In agriculture, "deregulation" is aimed at spurring greater corporate involvement by removing the "barriers" to investments such as price controls on all kinds of inputs and outputs, "excessive" regulations and taxes on trading and business operations, government intervention in the market, restrictions on the free entry and exit of local and foreign capital, and supports to "local monopolies."

Such a laissez faire program is expected to lead to higher agricultural output and agri-based export earnings since the "deregulated" market will guide the investors to the most profitable areas of agricultural production based on the requirements of the domestic and global markets.

Such expectations may indeed be realized but these do not automatically mean the economic emancipation of the millions of small farmers and landless poor who probably still have not heard of the word deregulation and who cannot be expected to understand much less make the workings of the national and global markets operate to their advantage. Small farmers might even lose their lands or their independence (via the growers' contracts) to the giant agribusiness firms led by the American and Japanese transnationals.

With their vaunted global reach and decisive control on the latest technologies in agriculture (e.g., new seeds through genetic engineering), the agribusiness TNCS [transnational corporations] are in the best position to take advantage of the program of deregulation.

It must be noted that the American Chamber of Commerce had been proding the deposed Marcos regime to loosen what the Chamber perceived as a "restrictive" Philippine policy on the foreign investors' access to farm land despite the existence of the service contract provision in the 1973 Constitution which allows agribusiness TNCS to manage large tracts of land in the country.

In his effort to comply with the reforms demanded by the U.S. and the IMF. Marcos during the height of the electoral campaign decreed the Agribusiness Incentives Act, which had been pending at the defunct Batasang Pambansa for the whole year of 1985. The decree incorporated the "deregulation" thrusts of the World Bank and allowed 100 per cent foreign equity in the priority agribusiness areas. So far, the Ministry of Agriculture has not issued any clarification on the status of the decree.

Recently, the Aquino government lifted the ban on the exportation of raw copra in the hope that the world market will reward small coconut farmers with higher prices. The world market for raw commodities produced by the Third World is not only subject to violent price fluctuations but is also controlled by a few giant trading houses from the United States and Western Europe.

This policy misses a very important economic fact of life: without increased processing of the raw materials produced by our land, the country will be consigned to permanent poverty. For 150 years, the Philippines has been exporting raw copra to the benefit of the oil millers and manufacturers of coconut by-products in the United States and Europe, who profit from the greater value added derived from various types of processing of the copra material and who are less affected by the vicissitudes in the world commodity market. The small coconut farmers are as poor as their grandparents were.

What the government should have done is to continue the vertical integration of the coconut industry--but this time with a big difference, rationalizing the industry under a democratic setup and with full public accountability. But then, will such a people-oriented policy not disqualify us from receiving the anticipated aid coming from multilateral agencies and industrial countries?

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CSO: 4200/999

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY EXPECTS TO FACE RICE SUPPLY GLUT

HK050544 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Apr 86 p 7

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] Plagued by sporadic rice shortages since the early 1980's, the country is now ironically facing an expected supply glut that would pose another headache for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

A projected 11 percent production hike this year coupled with excess importations in 1985 will most likely leave Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. with too much rice stocks in his hands which, unfortunately, cannot be disposed of in the world market without incurring substantial financial losses.

Pointing to the estimated national production increase from 8.2 million metric tons in 1985 to over 9 million metric tons this year, Mitra disclosed that "the 11 percent hike is not necessarily good news."

It will certainly entail post-production difficulties, said the minister, apparently referring to the storage problems from the time the palay crops are harvested up to their eventual sale.

Surplus stocks may not be sold at all. Mitra noted that the world market rate is only P2 per kilo of rice, or at least three times below the prevailing P6 to P7 price locally. The government is even buying palay at P3.50 a kilo, which is already close to double the global price of rice.

Compounding the feared glut are 400,000 metric tons of inferior, imported rice still circulating in the local market.

In a frantic bid to stave off a projected shortage last year, the National Food Authority [NFA] imported a total of 500,000 tons, only a fifth of which has so far been consumed, he said.

Following the success of the seed-fertilizer technology adopted by the ministry through its Masagana 99 program, the country became self-sufficient in rice in the late 1970's and even managed to export several thousand tons to neighboring Asian countries.

But the NFA started to import rice anew in the early 1980's in the wake of production shortfalls largely blamed on super typhoons which devastated vast tracts of ricelands.

"Our thrust now is less on production than on increasing the farmers' income through government measures such as the promotion of crop diversification and price rollbacks on expensive fertilizers and other imported farm inputs," the minister stressed.

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CSO: 4200/999

PNA ON LIFTING OF IMPORT CONTROLS ON 143 ITEMS

BK010849 Manila PNA in English 0827 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 1 (PNA)--The government lifted Thursday import controls on 143 items in line with its import liberalization program designed to spur local industries to be more competitive.

In a circular, the Central Bank [CB] said the 143 items, which were delisted from the scheduled of regulated commodities, may now be imported without prior approval of the Board of Investments and other government agencies.

The items liberalized are basic raw materials such as basic iron and steel products, hydrogen peroxide, paper and paperboard and products of such materials, among others.

The removal of the import controls on the 143 items was approved by the Monetary Board, the policy making body of the CB, last Tuesday.

The CB said the list was finalized in consulation with industry sectoral task forces and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

It took into account the essentiality of the items, the operation of local producers, the level of utilization of domestic peroduction capacities and the availability of safeguards for the protection of domestic industries, including adequacy of existing tariff rates.

The CB said authorized agent banks are required to transmit directly to the CB a weekly report of letters of credit opened and documents against acceptance-open account availments [as received] covering importations of the 143 items.

The report is to be submitted every Tuesday following the transaction week to the current imports and commodity classification office of the Central Bank.

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CSO: 4200/999

PHILIPPINES

MONEY SUPPLY SHOWS SMALL FEBRUARY INCREASE

HK021555 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 May 86 p 2

[Text] The M3 money supply, which consists of cash plus all forms of bank deposits, increased by only P160 million in February despite the P4.6 billion surge in cash in circulation (the M1 money supply) due to election spendings, data released by the Central Bank [CB] showed.

According to the CB data, money supply stood at P40,696 million as of end-February, while M3 amounted to P129,573 million.

The CB data show that the new money released to the public as a net result of government borrowings from the CB in the first 2 weeks of February would have less inflationary impact as had been originally feared. The CB data indicate that monetary authorities may be able to avoid the 1984 phenomenon when a surge in government borrowings that was nearly entirely reflected in the M3 money supply pushed inflation to record levels.

Although the CB did not explain the reasons why the broad money supply level was virtually unchanged from one January level, bank economists said two major factors would account for this. First, election spendings, most of which were directed to the lower classes, ended up in consumer spendings rather than in bank deposits, which would have multiplier effects. Furthermore, the political uncertainty during most of February, combined with the boycott call against the so-called crony banks, led to consumer withdrawals of their deposits in banks. A second reason was the CB's quick move to siphon off the excess liquidity in February by offering higher yields on the Treasury and CB bills.

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CSO: 4200/999

BANKERS QUESTION GOVERNMENT'S GROWTH FORECASTS

HK021543 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 May 86 p 16

[Text] Bankers have expressed doubts over the government's rosy projection that the economy will post a positive 2 percent growth this year after suffering from a 10 percent drop in gross national product in the past 2 years.

A zero growth is a more realistic projection considering that the level of economic activities today has not really perked up yet and is not expected to vastly improve in the coming months, bankers said the other day.

Many businessmen, according to bankers, still sport a wait-and-see stance because they are still awaiting the government to get its act together and spell out its economic policies in clear and explicit terms.

Certain members of the Aquino government, for instance, do not seem to agree fully on how foreign investments will be treated and whether they are really welcome to come into the country, bankers said.

A high official of the Central Bank [CB], however, said the government is still aiming for a positive GNP growth this year. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and CB Governor Jose Fernandez Jr earlier said the government projects a 1.5 to 2 percent GNP growth this year.

The CB official said projections of a positive GNP growth for this year are enhanced by the elbow room that the International Monetary Fund has agreed to give to the Philippines so it will have flexibility for growth in the new economic adjustment program that is being drawn up.

He said this elbow room means the government will be allowed to have a higher budgetary deficit level and the relaxation of other previously imposed stringent economic criteria which restricted the economy from growing last year.

Bankers, however, said that it will [be] difficult for the economy to post a positive GNP growth for the whole year considering that the level of activities towards the middle of this year have not really picked up yet.

The CB official admitted that business activities are still down and have contributed to a relatively low utilization of the $3 billion trade facility used for financing imports of raw materials.

Bankers also expressed doubts that any positive growth during the last quarter of the year will offset the negative GNP growths that will likely be suffered during the first two or three quarters.

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CSO: 4200/999

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESSMEN FEAR AQUINO CONCESSIONS TO LABOR

HK060427 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 May 86 p 2

[By Ma. Victoria A. Gochoco-Perez]

[Text] President Aquino's granting of a package of concessions to labor last May 1 is seen as a move to ensure political stability to ensure, in turn, economic recovery. At the same time, however, the move may frighten away all the more local and foreign investors who, since the change of government, have been reluctant to expose themselves financially due to the lack of clear-cut government policies.

Last May 1, Aquino told labor that strikers defying return-to-work orders may not be replaced, that a simple majority vote instead of the previous [words indistinct] to call a strike, and that workers may strike without waiting for the mandatory 15-day cooling-off period if their union officers are fired or if the union's existence is threatened.

An official of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) recently warned that labor unrest must be licked as this is a stumbling block to economic recovery. However, it is now said that the business community hardly expected solutions such as those Aquino just announced.

Already, due to the previous "radical" pronouncements of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez on profit sharing to benefit labor, businessmen have taken a wait-and-see attitude. Because of the Labor Day concessions, it is believed by some in the business community that the wait-and-see attitude will all the more be stuck to.

A European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines official in the past said a strike which would paralyze delivery of basic goods and services to a community--no matter how legitimate the strikers' demands may be--must not be called. Aquino's Labor Day pronouncements do not appear to be consistent with this view.

Some in the business sector believe that with the "goodwill" enjoyed by the country in the international scene, the government would gain more by instilling discipline in the ranks of labor to raise productivity and translate into more goods and services exported to more foreign markets this "goodwill" it is now enjoying.

But with more strike actions now threatening business, investors would all the more be wary of risking capital in the still ailing economy of the country, they said.

"Are we for rehabilitating the economy as a whole or are we for merely making the poor just that little less poor? We must remember that without capital from investors, there won't be any place for labor in the first instance, let alone demands that may be made which investors can't meet," a businessman pointed out.

Another businessman, a Filipino-Chinese, noted that for the first time in his firm's 16 years of operation, his company is now being threatened by a strike. He said the cause is only one employee who is demanding as much as P10,000 in separation pay when legally, the employee is entitled to only P2,500.

The employee is boasting he will have the support of a lawyer provided by a "radically inclined" labor union in pressing his demand.

The businessman, however, is now thinking of just closing shop and transferring his business to China. He forsees that if an employee like this gets his way (the Filipino-Chinese have a special abhorrence of litigation), it will set a precedent which other employees can follow.

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CSO: 4200/999

CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PUT AT 12 PERCENT

HK060329 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 May 86 p 12

[Text] The unemployment rate for the Philippines based on a past week reference period last January is 12 percent or 2.61 million unemployed persons.

These figures, released by the National Census and Statistics Office, show an increase of .9 percentage points from the rate in October 1985 but a decrease of 1.6 percentage points in the same period last year.

Metro Manila recorded the highest unemployment rate among all regions at 24.1 percent or 673,000 unemployed persons.

Compared to a past quarter reference period, unemployment rates during the past quarter are much lower.

The substantial differences can be partly explained by the "instability, irregularity and seasonality" of some jobs which could not be accounted for by a short reference period as the "past week."

A "special release" in consonance with a statistical advisory board resolution of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) also presented unemployment levels in 1985 based on a past quarter reference period.

The estimates are based on the results of five rounds of the Integrated Survey of Households which have been conducted in January, April, July and October 1985 and January 1986.

Unemployed persons include all those who, during the reference period, were 15 years old and over and are reported looking for jobs.

"The desire to work must be sincere and the person must be serious about working," the release said.

Also included are persons wanting full-time/part-time work but not looking for work because of the belief that no work is available or because of temporary illness, bad weather or other valid reasons.

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CSO: 4200/999

'ECONOMIC INDICATOR' COMMENTS ON NET FOREIGN DEFICIT

HK070327 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 May 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Net Foreign Deficit Up 37 Percent in January"]

[Text] The net foreign assets of the monetary system--foreign assets less the foreign liabilities of the Central Bank [CB] and deposit money banks--showed a deficit of P125,184.8 million last January, data from the CB showed.

The deficit, which represented a 37.37 percent increase from the previous year's shortfall of P91,126.5 million, is so far the highest ever recorded. The monetary system's net foreign assets have been in deficit since February 1978.

The hefty increase in the CB's foreign liabilities was the main reason behind the rise in the overall deficit last January. These liabilities, which included foreign loans payable, currency deposits of foreign currency deposit units (FCDUS) and offshore bank units (OBUS), and CB certificates of indebtedness (CBCIS), grew 65.72 percent from P65,333.6 million to P108,268.9 million.

This negated the growth in the CB's foreign assets from P16,887 million to P18,390.6 million. The result was a bigger deficit of P89,878.3 million, 85.52 percent more than the P48,446.6 million shortfall in the same month the previous year.

With the bigger gap between its foreign liabilities and foreign assets, the CB accounted for 71.7 percent of the total deficit. Last year, it accounted for only 53.2 percent of the total. In contrast, the share of deposit money banks in the deficit declined from 46.8 percent to 28.3 percent.

Last January, the net foreign assets position of deposit money banks continued to improve. Although assets declined 4.73 percent from P42,848.0 million to P40,821.0 million, the deficit went down to P35,306.5 million from P42,679.9 million. This was due to the 10.99 percent drop in the banks' foreign liabilities from P85,527.9 million to P76,128.4 million.

Net Foreign Assets of the Monetary System

January 1985 to January 1986

(in million pesos)

			Central	
	Total	Net	Bank Assets	Liabilities
1986	125,184.8	89,878.3	18,390.6	108,268.9
1985				
January	91,126.5	48,446.6	16,887.0	65,333.6
February	92,723.4	51,563.4	12,457.6	64,021.0
March	98,034.6	54,705.7	10,985.9	65,691.6
April	99,008.2	50,217.4	15,348.0	65,565.4
May	96,866.4	48,467.5	17,698.1	66,165.6
June	96,078.2	46,500.2	19,151.6	65,651.8
July	97,317.0	50,725.5	19,164.9	69,890.4
August	102,909.9	59,230.4	28,816.3	88,046.7
September	110,690.1	66,391.7	26,885.4	93,277.1
October	116,648.0	78,337.2	23,039.9	101,377.1
November	120,176.4	80,568.5	21,262.2	101,830.7
December	121,663.9	84,416.1	20,163.5	104,579.6

		Deposit Money	
		Banks	
	Net	Assets	Liabilities
1986	35,306.5	40,821.9	76,128.4
1985			
January	42,679.9	42,848.0	85,527.9
February	41,160.0	44,603.8	85,763.8
March	43,328.9	44,841.6	88,170.5
April	48,790.8	39,090.8	87,881.6
May	48,398.9	38,351.9	86,750.8
June	49,578.0	39,549.6	89,127.6
July	46,591.5	41,914.6	88,506.1
August	43,679.5	40,180.9	83,860.4
September	44,298.4	37,521.3	81,819.7

October	38,310.8	38,780.7	77,091.5
November	39,607.9	37,842.2	77,450.1
December	37,247.8	41,819.2	79,067.0

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/999

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

'CODDLING' OF COMMUNISTS CRITICIZED--The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] accused the Aquino government of coddling communists who are actually undermining efforts to attain peace and progress. The accusation was made by TUCP President Renato Mendoza and TUCP Secretary General Ernesto Herrera. They warned that unless President Aquino takes decisive action, there may be a sudden reversal of the massive popular support her administration is presently enjoying. They said the communist in the Aquino government are utilizing workers' groups to profess support for her administration, while undermining her efforts by continuing to disrupt peace in pursuit of the endless class conflict. Mendoza and Herrera said their goal is to erode faith in democracy and freedom by discrediting noncommunists in the government. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 May 86 HK] /8918

ANTIHOODLUM TEAMS REACTIVATED--The western police district is set to reactivate antihoodlum teams to combat criminality in Manila. Newly-named superintendent Brigadier General Alfredo Lim recalled that the teams were very much effective during the pre-martial law days. Lim said there was a time when the police department earned the name Manila's finest. He said the teams will make the rounds of the city every day to try to flush out hoodlums and other criminal elements. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 5 May 86 HK] /8918

COMMERCIAL BANKS' ASSETS--The aggregate assets of the country's 30 commercial banks stood at P276.7 billion as of last March, their combined deposits reached P132.9 billion, the Central Bank [CB] said yesterday. The CB said that all sectors of the industry, which included government, private and local branches of foreign banks, showed expansion in their assets. The bank's investment accounts, mainly in trading securities, rose by P5.5 billion, as loan portfolio dipped by P2.4 billion, indicating a shift in fund placement from lending to investment. All components of loan portfolio, except interbank call loans, contracted in March, with traditional loans and discounts declining by a substantial P3.4 billion. Operations for the month, which were concentrated principally in building up investments and paying off maturing obligations, were financed by additional deposits, loan collections, liquification of other assets and available stock of cash assets. Additional deposits, largely in the form of domestic savings and time accounts, accounted for 43.1 percent of total funds inflow. Collections from loans provided another 36.9 percent. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 May 86 p 12 HK] /8918

AGAINST RELAXING IMPORT PROGRAM FULLY--Businessmen and consumers are against an IMF move to have the country relax its import program fully. Reports said they would prefer a staggered implementation of the liberalization program. Businessmen said the immediate implementation of the program would only subject local products to stiff competition from foreign goods. They said the government should first adopt adequate safety measures to protect local products. Some 1,000 items will face competition once the import liberalization scheme is implemented. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 6 May 86 HK] /8918

EMPLOYERS WARY OF NEW LABOR POLICIES--Employers will meet tomorrow to discuss the labor policy as announced by President Aquino on Labor Day. The employers, members of the Employers' Confederation of the Philippines, said that they were disturbed by some of the policies. These include allowing a (simple) majority of workers to vote for a strike. The employers said they fear that the policies giving labor more clout can further destabilize labor-management relations. Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez however allayed management fears, clarifying President Aquino's intent. He also said the policies will require guidelines that will now have to be formulated. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 2 May 86 HK] /8918

CSO: 4200/999

MALAYSIAN ARMY COMMANDER CALLS ON PREM

BK111448 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] At 1000 at Government House today, Army Chief of Staff General Chawalit Yongchaiyut accompanied Malaysian Army Commander General Datuk Mohamed Hashim Mohamed Ali and party, who are paying an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Army, to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. During the cordial and friendly call, the prime minister and the Malaysian Army commander exchanged views on Thai-Malaysian military cooperation, particularly along the common border, ASEAN cooperation, and the Southeast Asian situation in general.

In his position as Thai defense minister, General Prem presented the Malaysian Army commander with the Thai decoration Knight Grand Cross (First Class) of the Most Noble Order of the Thai Crown, which the king had given on 7 April in recognition of the Malaysian officer's contributions to the Thai Armed Forces and the strengthening of Thai-Malaysian relations.

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CSO: 4207/213

MILITARY SAYS SRV USING 'POISONOUS SUBSTANCE'

BK121022 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet--Thai authorities have recovered 1,300 Soviet-made booby traps, believed to have been planted by Vietnamese troops, along the Thai-Kampuchean border during a 3-day campaign, a senior police officer said yesterday.

Police Lieutenant Colonel Chairot Humprakan, chief of a border patrol police unit in this key Thai border town, said one police officer and two villagers were wounded while trying to recover the traps, planted in a corn field about 200 metres inside Thai territory. The campaign ended yesterday, he added.

Most of the booby traps are wooden 4X8-inch (10x20 cm) rectangular types, which are difficult to detect, the officer said. He said trained dogs were used in searching for the traps.

Thai authorities have estimated that tens of thousands of traps have been planted by Vietnamese troops in attempts to prevent Kampucheans from fleeing to Thailand and to harass Thai soldiers.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Command yesterday reported that Hanoi's troops in January used a poisonous substance against resistance guerrillas in northwestern Kampuchea, killing one civilian and wounding three others.

The report said the Vietnamese gunners fired "poisonous smoke" shells at (KCHA) area in Siem Reap Province in an attempt to destroy guerrillas of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS).

It said 300 Vietnamese soldiers from the 330th Division have been trained in chemical warfare at the Vietnamese headquarters of Front 479 in Siem Reap while chemical warfare experts have also been sent to several Vietnamese units.

It also reported heavy fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and the Vietnamese in Pailin District of Battambang Province in western Kampuchea during last week. The Vietnamese casualties were 640 killed and 663 wounded, according to the report.

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CSO: 4200/968

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS

BK150738 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot has appealed to groups planning to organize anti-U.S. demonstrations to observe the limits of the law. He said past demonstrations, such as by delivery of protest notes, were orderly. He suggested that regarding the impact of the U.S. Farm Act, farmers should try to cut production costs such as by using more compost fertilizer and less machinery, while rice traders should work toward coexistence with others. Regarding the suggestion that Thailand stop narcotics suppression in retaliation against the United States, the interior minister said such retaliation is wrong because narcotics endangers everyone and suppression must continue in the interest of mankind as a whole.

Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, commenting on a suggestion that Thailand use the war reserve stockpile project as a bargaining chip with the United States, said the project and U.S. trade protectionism are not related and therefore cannot be used as a bargaining tool. In the war reserve stockpile, we will have to buy weapons from the United States and store them for use when necessary. However, he assured that he will try to bring up U.S. trade protectionism when he negotiates with U.S. representatives on the war reserve stockpile project.

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CSO: 4207/213

MINISTERS AGREE TO SEEK COMPENSATION FROM U.S. ON FARM ACT

BK220049 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The economic ministers yesterday agreed to ask the United States to compensate Thailand for damage caused by the Farm Act and to appeal to GATT members to influence the U.S. Congress to scrap the provisions which will be felt here.

Compensation, if agreed by Washington, would be used to finance a "rice bank" to be set up to buy rice and boost local paddy prices.

Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukho said the Foreign Ministry would be responsible in pushing for compensation talks with the United States.

The chief of the Foreign Ministry's Economics Department, Danai Dulalampha, said the compensation must at least equal the value of exports Thailand would lose to the United States.

The moves, aimed at easing the impact of the Farm Act, were recommended in a Commerce Ministry report to the economic ministers yesterday.

The ministers felt that any compensation would be added to funds from domestic sources to set up the rice fund.

The Commerce Ministry suggested the government buy rice through the fund for distribution to poor people or to victims of natural disasters here and abroad.

It said the unfair U.S. competition against Thailand, coupled with the Farm Act, could be used as a reason to back the compensation call. The ministry said the United States had set a precedent by agreeing to pay about $2 million compensation to Thailand for damage caused by its recent decision to cut the Thai export quota by the same figure.

The compensation demand would probably be heard in congress and would help Thai moves to persuade congressmen and senators in the 47 non-rice growing states to back the call for a Farm Act amendment, the ministry said.

The ministers also approved a Commerce Ministry proposal that Thailand appeal to General Agreement on Tarriffs and Trade members to pressure the congress to scrap or amend the harmful provisions of the Farm Act.

The Foreign Ministry was told to use political and diplomatic tactics to bring about the change in the U.S. legislation.

GATT members from 96 countries, as well as U.S. congressmen and senators, must be told that Thai rice exports did not receive state subsidies.

The Commerce Ministry felt the most effective way to ease the impact of the Farm Act would be to amend the legislation and GATT members as well as the U.S. Congress must be made to realise that Thailand was unfairly treated.

Mr Surat said the economic ministers also agreed the Commerce Ministry should find new rice markets. The ministry asked the Finance Ministry to arrange a 1-year credit for rice exporters sending rice to China. Beijing has agreed to buy 100,000 tons of low-grade rice for Third Countries.

Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun said it was possible his ministry could arrange such credits for rice exporters.

However, he was sceptical about the rice bank project, saying it would be difficult to raise enough funds to finance operations.

"It would not be easy because the project would need a sizable budget," he said.

Mr Sommai dismissed suggestions his opposition to the rice bank could put him directly against the Social Action Party which is in control of the Commerce Ministry.

"The Finance Ministry is the only place which cannot be bought by anybody, he said.

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CSO: 4200/968

EDITORIAL VIEWS GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO FARM ACT

BK210802 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 17 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The Thai Characteristic of Not Wanting to Offend Others"]

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon recently appealed that demonstration by students and workers against the U.S. Farm Act be nonviolent and nonaggressive. Some people feel that this appeal reflects the prime minister's tactic of "using calmness to quell aggressiveness and using silence to suppress undesirable activities," which the prime minister has used with some success in many past events. Basically, however, this tactic is not based on the Tao Doctrine or the (Sun Wu) War Manual but is probably an outgrowth of a belief that Thailand should not offend a great ally like the United States.

Government Spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri related the prime minister's words quite well, saying that the U.S. Government should be excluded from criticism over the Farm Act and that U.S. emblems, such as the U.S. flag, should not be the object of scorn. He said although the Farm Act has had a strong negative impact on Thai rice and farmers, our response should be of the type that is done to a friend in order to preserve long standing Thai-U.S. relations.

While the prime minister appealed for a calm and gentlemanly nature in protest to the United States, Social Action Party's Deputy Commerce Minister Amnuai Yotsuk likened Thai-U.S. relations concerning the Farm Act to the relationship between a lamb and a coyote. What the Thai Government and the prime minister in particular have to answer is who is the lamb and who is the coyote.

The coyote and the lamb have traded with each other under the label of free trade, with the coyote always having the upper strength, but basically the result of its ability to break the lamb's neck at anytime with its teeth. In normal trade practice, the coyote already enjoys advantages over the lamb; but with the aid of the Farm Act, the lamb could only die a pitiful death.

The sad thing is that while the lamb is being bitten cruelly, fellow lambs appeal to each other to ask tamely for the coyote to spare their lives. They prohibit themselves from joining together to fight against the coyote for fear of offending it.

It may appear that by avoiding offending the United States which has trampled Thailand underfoot by imposing various protectionist measures ranging from the Jenkins Bill, actions against Thai tuna exports, and finally the Farm Act without asking any question, Thailand is applying a tactic vis a vis the United States. But in fact such Thai action is based largely on the characteristic of not wanting to offend others. This is the characteristic of defeatism associated with people who have served for so long as lackeys of a superpower of the free world like the United States. This defeatist characteristic is what makes the United States regard Thailand without value.

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CSO: 4207/213

DEMOCRAT PARTY SUGGESTS WAYS TO SOLVE RICE ISSUE

BK201411 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Apr 86 p 16

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, in his capacity as leader of the Democrat Party, said that the U.S. rice price announcement on 12 April has had an adverse effect on Thai rice exports as well as on the economic and political stability of Thailand. The Democrat Party has monitored the situation closely, summarized the facts of the problems, and raised the issue for discussion at the meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers. The party, therefore, would like to suggest the following measures to help solve the problem:

1. Agencies of both the public and private sectors should join hands to explain to every American organization the economic and political effects the Farm Act will have on Thailand.

2. A public relations campaign should be launched to make the Americans aware of the burden they will have to shoulder because of their government's attempt to use their taxes to support only a few U.S. farmers while it will affect Thai farmers who make up the largest and the poorest group in Thailand.

3. Thailand should join with other agricultural exporting countries to fight against the Farm Act and, if necessary, come up with joint measures to boycott U.S. products.

4. Bring the U.S. Farm Act before the GATT meeting, in which it should be shown clearly that the Farm Act contravenes the GATT regulations because it provides direct subsidies and is a protectionist act.

5. Negotiate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to allow Thailand to take part in the formulation of the U.S. rice price to the benefit of both sides.

6. Try to expand the market for Thai rice exports, regardless of differences in administrative ideology.

7. Improve our production efficiency to reduce production costs and diversify crop cultivation in order to meet with changes in the marketing structure. If necessary, make direct subsidies available to help boost the price paid to farmers for their paddy.

8. The government should promote cooperation between the private sector and farmers in the areas of production and marketing as a means to reduce risks and boost farmers' morale. In the long run, the government should promote the use of new technology in helping improve the quality of Thai agricultural products by granting tax privileges to those private sector businesses which have cooperated in this area.

Phichai said that under such circumstance, all parties concerned should make it their duty to join hands to help our country survive the crisis on the grounds that it is the right and duty of every Thai citizen to help solve the problems of our country, and not solely the duty of any particular organization or group.

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CSO: 4207/213

PRICE DISADVANTAGE IN RICE TRADE WITH PRC

BK220055 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 April 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The government, fearing that Thailand may have more problems in rice exports amidst the threat by the U.S. Farm Act, yesterday approved 1-year credit for half a million tons of rice to be sold to China, as the trade reported low price quotations. The credit is a surprise to traders as Thailand has always been selling the crop on cash terms.

Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukho, speaking after the meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers, said that the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Thailand had no objection to the 360-day credit sought by the Chinese for a new deal of 500,000 tons of 25 percent white rice. He said that exporters would be urged to participate in the deal.

Trade sources, however, warn that a deal of this nature can be a mixed blessing. In January, Thailand sold 100,000 tons to China under a bilateral protocol, with 180-day credit. At that time Thailand was expecting rice prices to fall, but in February they rose slightly, and China used 40,000 tons of the rice as part of a counter-trade deal with Peru, in exchange for mineral ore. In this way, the sources suggest, the sale to China deprived Thailand of a better deal with Peru.

A number of exporters asked yesterday why Thailand has to help China. China should be helping Thailand, they said.

Yesterday Surat also chaired a meeting of the Rice Policy Committee. He said the meeting approved a request from millers submitted last Friday for a temporary lifting of the 1.5 percent business tax. The proposal will be submitted to economic ministers next Monday.

Asked to comment on Thailand's ability to capitalize on U.S. problems in the Middle East, Surat said the Economic Cabinet urged that Thailand should sell rice in that region as quickly as possible. Last week, ministers approved the purchase of Iranian oil as part of a rice countertrade deal, he said, and he added that Brazil is negotiating the purchase of 400,000 tons from Thailand.

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CSO: 4200/968

THAILAND

PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT MEETS UK GROUP ON CAMBODIA

BK211447 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the UK House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, and his party, who are currently on a visit to Thailand and Southeast Asia, paid a courtesy call on Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonawin in a bid to strengthen the friendship of the parliaments of the two countries and to study the problems of the refugees and the Cambodian problem, gathering facts to be used in formulating British policy on this region. Here is the president of Parliament reporting on his conversation with the UK delegation on the Cambodian problem.

[Begin Ukrit recording] Chairman of the UK House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs Sir Anthony Kershaw and his party met with me today. The group will also meet with the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs. Today, we focused our discussion on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the problems of "Cambodian refugees, and illegal immigrants." The UK House of Commons delegation also visited Vietnam. They told us that Vietnam itself wished to see peace in Cambodia and in the region. We told the UK delegation that we wished that Vietnam would match its words with deeds. It is useless for Vietnam to say that it wants to see peace but to do nothing about withdrawing its soldiers from Cambodia and to leave Thailand to bar the burden of the refugees, amounting to as many as 200,000 at present. I assured the group that Thailand is always ready to cooperate to achieve peace and calm in the region through peaceful means. [end recording]

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CSO: 4207/213

UN ENVOY COMMENTS ON VOTE ON TERRORISM

BK260355 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand and the United States should work to minimize any possible damage resulting from the vote against the United States in the UN Security Council last week, according to the Thai Ambassador to the United Nations.

M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi said he hoped Thailand's vote condemning the U.S. air attack on Libya would not undermine the friendship between Bangkok and Washington.

The vote was not linked to the Farm Act, said the envoy, but he would not be surprised if some people thought otherwise.

While the Thai vote might have hurt the feelings of many Americans, he said, it came to nothing because the resolution was beaten by a three-nation veto.

The Farm Act, however, not only hurt Thai feelings but also the economic livelihood of the whole country, including 35 million farmers.

Had the Thai vote gone the other way, he said, there could have been problems among Thailand's 5 million Muslims and among ASEAN Muslim partners.

Thai credibility was at stake in casting the vote, he said. "We believe that if we are able to create our credibility, we will be in a much better position to help our friends, including in particular, the United States. Moreover, U.S. personnel and facilities in Thailand would also be better protected," M.L. Phiraphong said.

Asked if the vote was influenced by the presence of 30,000 Thai workers in Libya, the ambassador said it was the duty of governments to protect their citizens no matter where. But he doubted the workers would be harmed because they were law-abiding and peaceful people.

In a report to the Foreign Ministry, M.L. Phiraphong said he emphasised that Thailand condemned terrorism. The United Nations was actively occupied with the issue of terrorism and had gained some consensus. Although the road to further international cooperation may be long and arduous, it was more constructive and productive in the long-run. Thailand's action was a multilateral effort in line with the UN Charter and a unilateral action.

The envoy said Thailand supported in principle the right of self-defence. Although he did not state clearly that the [U.S.] action did not come really under self-defence, M.L. Phiraphong implied the attack was pre-emptive or punitive rather than defensive.

He said self-defence could also be distinguished from the right to protect nationals, which the United States has historically used on many occasions, especially in Latin America.

Moreover, he said, the Security Council had been shown no evidence of Libyan involvement in terrorism. Thailand had also never been shown any evidence or been consulted by the United States.

"As a small country, we have to base our position on principles and norms of international conduct," he said.

Thailand, he said, regarded the U.S. action in the Gulf of Sidra as self-defence. Thailand separated [the] most recent U.S. attack in Libya on 15 April from the Gulf of Sidra incident, although Libya and the Non-aligned Movement tried to blur the distinction.

"That was why we insisted on putting "armed attack by the United States" in singular form in operative paragraph one of draft resolution. We also helped in amending the same paragraph of the draft resolution by deleting the word 'strongly.' We also tried but failed in getting the reference to the United States deleted from the text," M.L. Phiraphong said.

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CSO: 4200/968

PRASONG SUNSIRI ON FUTURE OF KHAO-I-DANG REFUGEES

BK200220 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] National Security Council [NSC] Chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri yesterday hinted that the Khao-I-Dang holding centre may be closed within the next 5 months if there was no improvement in the refugee resettlement rate.

In a telephone interview with the BANGKOK POST the NSC chief said that he raised Thailand's concern over Khao-I-Dang's low resettlement rate during a meeting with representatives of the U.S. Embassy and the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) on Friday.

He told the officials that the United States and other Third Countries had lowered their intake of refugees from the centre in recent years and Thailand was now concerned about the number of refugees who would eventually be left behind.

Squadron Leader Prasong said he has already sent a letter to the UNHCR urging the organisation to call a meeting of members to discuss the problem.

If no action was taken, the Thai Government would, within the next 4 to 5 months, conduct a survey of Khao-I-Dang to determine how many refugees did meet resettlement requirements.

Once the survey was complete, "they would be returned to their own people and we will pull out our forces" in Khao-I-Dang, Squadron Leader Prasong told the POST, adding that the refugees could be moved to Site Two.

The NSC chief noted that there were about 24,000 refugees in the holding centre and in areas around the camp.

There were indications that Third Countries would accept more than 2,000 this year, said squadron Leader Prasong, adding that he could see a declining trend in the number of refugees being resettled abroad.

"The Thai Government cannot allow them to stay here indefinitely" and efforts must be made to solve the problem, he said.

UNHCR officials could not be contacted for comment last night.

Asked to comment on press reports from Washington that a panel, led by former Iowa Governor Robert Day, has proposed that the United States make a fresh international approach to find solutions to longstaying Indochinese refugees, he said.

"If the United States acts according to the proposal, this could be one way of solving the problem."

The panel report, handed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, suggested that the United States begin processing for resettlement refugees without family ties in the United States using length of stay as a primary criterion.

It also suggested that Washington lead other countries in "sharing" the remaining refugee populations, offering, in appropriate cases, more Third Country resettlement in exchange for local settlement.

Refugee sources told the POST Yesterday that the report submitted to Mr Shultz was not a "radical change" from the U.S. Government's present policy.

The report was "an endorsement" of what has already been carried out over the past several years, they said.

The sources admitted that there were "some modifications," namely the suggestion that longstaying refugees without family ties be resettled in the United States.

"But there is no change in the overall commitment in solving the refugee problem, which is a result of Vietnamese policy," the sources said.

The panel was set up in September to review the U.S.-Indochinese refugee programme and its report does carry some weight.

The U.S. State Department still has to consider the report and make a decision on the suggestions.

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CSO: 4200/968

GOVERNOR ON NEW PATTANI MUSLIM SEPARATIST FACTION

BK210145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Pattani—A newly-formed Muslim separatist movement in the five southernmost provinces has about 170 insurgents who have been trained in foreign countries, the provincial governor said.

Wirot Ratchalak told THE NATION recently the newly-established BMPP [Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Patani—Pattani National Liberation Front] movement emerged from two major Muslim separatist movements, the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) and the Barrisan Nasional Rakyat (BRN), early this year because of internal conflicts.

He said two groups of about 170 new BMPP recruits had earlier been sent abroad to be trained in guerrilla tactics and subversion.

Many of the BMPP members were recruited from military reservists, said Wirot. However, the BMPP leadership has never been revealed, he added.

Wirot said the new movement announced its establishment in leaflets, which were distributed in several rubber plantations and mines in the South.

He also reported a clash between insurgents of the BMPP and the PULO in Bannang Sata District of Yala early this month. He said the clash stemmed from conflicts over their interests in the area.

He said the BMPP was trying to persuade members of the PULO and the BRN to join the new movement which has not been accepted by the two major Muslim terrorist movements in the South.

Wirot said the BMPP has declared that Pattani is the centre of the southern Muslim separatist movements, and its insurgents have been operating frequently in Waeng and Sukhirin Districts of Narathiwat.

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CSO: 4200/968

THAILAND

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TELEVISION ASSISTANCE--Thailand has signed a memorandum of understanding on preliminary financial support with the Japanese Government for a $100 million grant to set up a television broadcasting station for the Public Relations Department Channel 11. The memorandum was signed in Bangkok between the Public Relations Department authorities and the delegation of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency. The grant will cover construction cost, transmission facilities, master control, production, news and dubbing studios, and the mobile broadcasting unit. Construction will be supervised by Japanese technicians, and the facilities should be completed within 1 year. The station will enable Channel 11 to broadcast directly to 50 provinces and nationwide via Public Relations Department relay stations. Channel 11 will mainly broadcast government news, education program, and only 10 percent of its broadcast will be devoted to entertainment. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Apr 86 BK] /12232

ACADEMIC EXCHANGE WITH SRV--Thailand and Vietnam have agreed to an academic exchange, government sources said. The sources said the agreement came during a recent meeting between Nguyen Dinh Thu, Vietnam's university affairs minister, and his Thai counterpart Dr Prida Phatthanathabut. Thu also invited Dr Pride to visit Hanoi, which he accepted. He plans to visit Hanoi at the middle of next year. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Apr 86 p 5 BK] /12232

MILITARY OFFICIALS DISCUSS BORDER--Thai and Malaysian military officials met yesterday to assess the last joint military operation against communist guerrillas along the Thai-Malaysian border. The meeting was held in Ipoh, in Malaysia. Leading the Thai delegation to the meeting was Commander of the Fourth Army Region Leiutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong. He said plans for the two countries' military cooperation in suppressing communist insurgents in the next 6 months were also included in yesterday's meeting. Lt Gen Wanchi also said apart from the joint military operations, the two neighboring countries also discussed measures in crushing terrorists and smugglers operating along the 600-km border forests. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

RETAIL OIL PRICES CUT--Domestic prices of all categories of oil, with exception of liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene, will be reduced effective from 29 April. Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Suli Mahasanthana, who is in charge of the government's energy policy, said retail prices for super and regular benzine will be dropped to 9.50 baht and 8.80 baht per liter respectively. High speed diesel will come down to 6.50 baht per liter, while low speed diesel will cost 6.30 baht. He said the price for the 1,500-grade bunker oil will be 3.30 baht per liter. Mr Suli said these oil price reductions will take place only in Bangkok. As for the provinces the Commerce Ministry has been assigned to work out the (?effective) prices, which will include transportation cost. He added that the oil price cut can be made because the old oil stock bought when the prices were higher would soon run out. The government's last oil price cuts were made in late February. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PULO OFFICE IN DAMASCUS--The Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO) has set up its head office in the Syrian capital of Damascus to pursue its political goal in south Thailand, the Supreme Command headquarters said yesterday. However, according to Group Captain Charan Patthamasang the separatist movement was expected to set priorities for their activities in settling internal problems. Militarily, the organisation was expected to continue expanding its influence into areas formerly dominated by the Communist Party of Malaya, he quoted a report by the Malaysian Border Security Office as saying. It is understood that some of the terrorists belonging to separatist movements in the south have been trained in Libya, Group Capt Charan said. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 1 BK] /12232

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--On 10 April his majesty the king separately received credentials from Carlos Reparaz, the Spanish ambassador; Wolfgang Seyfarth, the GDR ambassador with residence in Kuala Lumpur; Jesus Coronado Garcia, the Venezuelan ambassador with residence in Jakarta; and Count de Saris), the ambassador of Malta with residence in Verona, Italy. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86 BK] [illegible]

OUTGOING NEPALESE AMBASSADOR--On 10 April his majesty the king received Gyanendra Prasad Pandey and his wife, who took leave of the king on completion of the ambassador's assignment in Thailand. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86 BK] /12712

KING'S GREETINGS TO DK--Today, 17 April, is the national day of Democratic Kampuchea. His majesty the king has sent the following telegram of greetings to the president of Democratic Kampuchea: On the occasion of the national day of Cambodia, I convey greetings and good wishes for your good health and the happiness and prosperity of the Cambodian people. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12712

ARMS CACHE SEIZED--The Zone 3 border patrol police seized a number of military weapons and explosives along the Thai-Cambodian border in Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province on 22 April. The arms cache, believed to belong to foreign forces, includes 8 AK and SKS submachine guns, RPG rockets, 296 60-mm mortar shells, 6 antitank mines, 39 sets of M-24 antipersonnel mines a large quantity of AK 47 ammunition, and various kinds of explosives. The arms cache was discovered at an area south of Ban Sai Tho, Tambon Sai Taku, Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province. [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12712

BOMB HOAX AT PRC EMBASSY--It is reported that on 18 April there was also a bomb threat at the PRC Embassy in Thailand. According to the Special Branch Division, the PRC Embassy confirmed that it had received a bomb threat phone call, but the embassy staff did not report it to the police because they believed that it was the work of some mentally ill persons. It also reported that the three Libyans who had arrived here the night of 17 April were still staying at a hotel on Sukhumwit Road. However, intelligence authorities have kept a close watch on them. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Apr 86 p 16 BK] /12712

CSO: 4207/213

BRIEFS

4TH PRECINCT EDUCATES DELINQUENT YOUTH--After 5 months of controlling and educating delinquent youths in 17 subprecincts, the Delinquent Youth Guidance, Control and Education Committee in the 4th Precinct summarized the work. There are 2,385 undiscilipined youths in the 4th Precinct. The most prevalent manifestations are swearing and playing bourgeois music. Of these, 378 are delinquents who frequently engage in evil activities such as theft, robbery, drinking and smoking. In most cases, the parents are busy working and have little time to look after or educate their children. There are 87 families that beat their children cruelly. Such behavior pushes children into delinquency and crime. The neighborhood team control committee, the street public security forces, the Youth Union and the families are monitoring, controlling and helping the youths. Besides organizing evening classes and recreational activities at the assembly points, the local authorities in the 1st, 4th and 8th subprecincts have created suitable jobs or organized vocationally oriented labor for the youths. The educational activities carried on in the 8th Subprecinct have spread to all 17 subprecincts. Many parents and youths have made good changes. Some youths have been recruited into the Union and Unit, and some have registered to join the Assault Youth. Many youths have given up their vices and are attending the evening classes and participating in the activities at the youth centers. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Jan 86 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209/437

HO CHI MINH CITY STIPULATES ECONOMIC MEASURES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee Stipulates Urgent Measures To Implement the Resolution of the 8th Plenum Correctly"]

[Text] Eight measures to ensure that industrial production expands rapidly and steadily. Strengthen socialist commerce so it has the capacity to maintain wholesale and retail sale of necessities. Continue to improve public-private industry and commerce and market management and punish the professional speculators and smugglers. Gradually stabilize price controls to support production and daily life. Guarantee the real wages of the cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces. Actively mobilize the people's spare capital.

During the first week of March, the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee met to discuss urgent measures to implement the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee in the city's specific socio-economic conditions.

In industrial production, providing enough materials and raw materials to enable the state enterprises to produce consumer and export goods is the most important task today. The materials in the storehouses must be controlled, mobilized and used effectively. The enterprises must examine matters and carefully calculate production capabilities in order to make the most effective use of the equipment. The machinery and equipment that is not used must be sold to the small industry and handicrafts sector. Materials, raw materials and parts in short supply will be imported immediately. The installations that produce export goods have been given permission to import raw materials in order to increase the volume of production. The machine tool and equipment manufacturing sector has been given production targets to support the consumer and export goods production sectors in the state and small industry and handicrafts sectors. Plans have been made to reorgainze the materials sector based on having the state deal in materials by signing economic contracts directly with the production installations. A spirit of collective responsibility must be manifested in balancing materials at the echelons. An effort must be made to utilize 70 percent of the equipment capacity in the consumer and export goods production sectors.

In order to strengthen the materials and equipment elements (there are specific lists), the city is conducting pilot projects to mobilize capital from Vietnamese living abroad. This is being done using various forms.

The central and local industrial sectors must implement unified control procedures based on the economic-technical sector, actively expand joint business activities with the aim of exploiting production capabilities as much as possible, study the experiences in controlling and organizing production, and quickly make preparations to implement the program of making clothes, hats and shoes on contract and to implement a number of other programs.

There must be correct and suitable measures and policies for the small industry and handicrafts sectors in order to mobilize capital from the people to expand the production of consumer and export goods. A number of specific policies must be supplemented to ensure the successful implementation of the resolution of the Municipal People's Committee on expanding cottage industries and handicrafts production and production in secondary family occupations.

Decentralization must be carried on, and the wards and districts must be given help and guidance in expanding the industrial repair services and the production of parts for machinery to support agriculture and agro-forestry-fishing processing and means of transportation. Tests must be conducted in expanding repair and building services in the wards and districts.

In communications and transportation, guidance must continue to be given in setting correct rates and reducing transportation charges. The production and repair of various means of transportation must be organized quickly in a satisfactory way. The capacity of the various means of transportation must be exploited. There must be two-way transportation, and the transport of commodities and materials from the center to the cities and from the cities to the center must be kept on schedule.

With a spirit of the center and the localities working together to restore the generators at the production installations, the Cho Quan power plant must be put into operation to support production.

On the distribution and circulation front, the immediate task is to strengthen socialist commerce so that it is able to maintain wholesale and retail sales of necessities. The concept of providing support must be improved. Running after profits and taking advantage of price differences must be eliminated. Favorable conditions must be created for expanding cooperative commerce. The state's measures to unify control over a number of goods necessary to support life and first-rate electrical machinery and to prevent private individuals from trading in the goods must be implemented. The commerce sector must establish commodity funds to support life to facilitate circulation and have reserves. An effort must be made to import a number of raw materials to support the production of consumer goods and a number of staple commodities to contribute to balancing capital-commodities in the city and to provide jobs for laborers and accumulate money for the budget.

As for improving and managing the markets, preliminary summaries of transitional economic forms in industry and commerce must be made, and examples from the grain sector must be disseminated to the other sectors, from the wholesale to the retail sectors. Markets and other places with the necessary conditions must be converted into market corporations (like the Binh Tay integrated commercial corporation). The open-air markets must be limited gradually, and the used goods marketing network must be expanded. Professional speculators and smugglers must be classified and punished. The business activities of agencies and mass organizations without commercial functions must be curtailed.

There is disordor concerning prices in buying and selling and shipping and receiving among the state-operated and industrial production units and the commercial units. This must be overcome. In the small industry and handicrafts production sector, goods must be purchased at the prices agreed on based on production costs and a rational profit. The price of agricultural products must be based on the guided price if there are convection goods. If there are no convection goods, prices can be flexible if they are in accord with the prices agreed on. An effort must be made to sell goods at prices that will ensure sufficient business. Prices must be based on flexible commercial business prices. Setting and controlling prices must be decentralized. The Municipal People's Committee will give guidance on approved prices for goods for which the city is responsible for setting prices. For example, price guidelines will be stipulated for a number of agricultural and marine products, export foodstuffs and domestic consumer goods. Enterprise wholesale prices will be set for essential materials balanced by the center and the city. For small industry and handicrafts goods managed by the production installations, the city will stipulate approved prices for a number of important goods. It will also set wholesale prices on materials imported by the city, retail prices on essential imports and prices on goods produced by the city for level 2 and 3. The city will concretize the guided prices of the central echelon in order to set import-export prices based on the commodity group.

In order to implement correctly the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau, the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee is giving much attention to measures aimed at maintaining the real wages of workers, civil servants and armed forces. Subsidy and assistance measures must be implemented, and attention must be given to the standard of living of teachers. Price compensation must be provided in a timely manner. Staffs must be cut back. The administrative organizations in charge of production work must be encouraged to become self-sufficient, and the production enterprises must be encouraged to help the administrative organizations by doing work on contract or guiding secondary production. Raising livestock and doing work on contract must continue to be organized in the families of the cadres and workers. The wage fund contracts of the administrative organizations must be fulfilled, and unreasonable salaries must be adjusted. The corporations and enterprises must be classified quickly in order to have appropriate salary levels. All the production and business enterprises and units must pay the contract and piecework wages and give bonuses based on work results.

As for financial and monetary affairs, the spare capital of the people must be mobilized, and the value of the dong must be maintained. Business enterprise rice must be used as a guaranteed commodity. The production and business units will be given permission to mobilize capital among the cadres, workers, civil servants and cooperative members based on stipulated interest rates (there is a specific policy on this). The use of various types of checks must be expanded, and an effort must be made to balance budget revenues and expenditures, with revenues determining expenditures. Capital construction expenditures paid for from the budget must be reduced. All the money owed must be collected based on the procedures. This money must be collected actively with respect to private businessmen who sell goods at excessively high prices. Guidance must be given in reducing production and circulation costs. Unreasonable costs, costs not in accord with regulations and indirect costs must be eliminated immediately. Units with revenues must use economic accounting. During the first phase, which runs from now until the end of June1986, an effort must be made to reduce staffs and switch a suitable percentage of the indirect staff members to the production, business and service sectors.

The Municipal People's Committee will promulgate a number of specific positions and policies.

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EDITORIAL DISCUSSES NEED TO ECONOMIZE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Practice Frugality"]

[Text] During the initial stage of the transitional period, we must resolve correctly the relationship between accumulation and consumption. We must maintain the standard of living, strengthen national defense and security and build the material and technical base of socialism. In order to satisfy these requirements, the basic path is to step up production, increase labor productivity continuously and practice frugality.

Economizing is not a temporary policy that is to be implemented when social life encounters difficulties. This is an important and long-term policy of every country that is building socialism. President Ho Chi Minh always taught the party and people to be "frugal and honest." The resolution of the 5th Party Congress clearly states: "Economize in all spheres: capital construction, production, life, national defense, security and administration. Economize in every aspect: capital, materials, energy, raw materials, equipment and machinery, consumer goods, time and labor forces. Economize in social and individual consumption and in state, collective and individual expenditures."

Today, the people's standard of living is still low and many aspects of the country's economy are still unbalanced. But waste is still widespread. Excessive consumption, or consumption that exceeds the limits permitted by production, is still a problem. We must understand this situation clearly and implement effective measures to overcome this. We cannot remain indifferent to waste or excessive spending in the national budget or by the laboring people.

Our financial control principle is: based on expanding production and improving control, strive to reduce production costs and waste in circulation, maintain and mobilize income sources for the state budget, keep spending within the limits of revenues, actively increase revenues in order to provide money for spending, estimate revenues available for spending and spend only when there are revenues. The great Lenin said that "if our financial policy fails, all of our other reforms will fail, too."

Facing great financial and monetary difficulties, such as the difficulties in implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau, we must implement special, urgent and resolute measures in order to strive to balance the budget, stabilize national finances and maintain the value of the dong. The resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee clearly states that "drastic cuts must be made in expenditures, and expenditure measures in accord with the country's financial capabilities must be implemented."

Along with active measures to generate revenues quickly and increase revenues for the central and local budgets in the national economy and the collective and individual economies, very strict measures must be implemented in order to reduce budget expenditures. The various stipulations of the financial organizations have been proven to be less effective than economic accounting and socialist business enterprise based on the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum. It is more effective to revise and supplement the system of financial decentralization, ensure the autonomy of the installations in production and business and elevate the concept of responsibility and spirit of self-reliance of the localities in order to encourage them to reduce production expenses, improve quality, achieve greater results and earn greater revenues for the state budget.

Capital construction accounts for a major share of state budget expenditures. This sphere has many possibilities for actively opposing waste. Non-essential projects can be eliminated or postponed, and notable reductions in capital construction investments can be made at the central and local echelons. But we must continue to invest actively in important projects or in small projects that can quickly begin producing essential goods. Every problem depends on the economic results.

Our production and administrative control apparatus is too cumbersome. There are too many echelons, elements and middlemen, labor productivity is low and the apparatus is ineffective. But it still accounts for a major share of budget expenditures. Urgent steps must be taken to rearrange and simplify the control organizations of the state, party and mass organizations from the central echelon to the localities and reduce administrative staffs in order to turn them into essential production, business and service sectors with suitable policies. This is a difficult and complex task that has been put forth many times but that has never been carried out well. This time, this must be carried out actively, and practical results must be achieved.

The foreign currency expense items must be checked carefully. Expenses incurred in welcoming visitors from elsewhere in the country and from abroad must be reduced greatly, and expenditures of an ostentatious and wasteful nature must be eliminated. The people do not approve of and the laws do not permit actions that violate the financial measures of the state, expenditures that violate the principles and procedures, the establishment of illegal funds, the arbitrary implementation of a system of excessive bonuses and rewards or the use of illegal sources of revenues. Social opinion has condemned a number of echelons, sectors, units and agencies that have used foreign currency to import many luxury consumer goods for "internal distribution," or for sale to a few people at low prices. People have taken advantage of their position and used social property for their own objectives and profited from the labor of other people, not their own labor.

We must economize in all spheres and in all places. We must endure the difficulties in order to build and defend our socialist fatherland and fulfill our international obligations. The party and mass organizations must control economizing in production and consumption, create a new understanding, a new social psychology and a new labor productivity emulation movement, practice frugality, contribute to stabilizing the socio-economic situation and implement the resolution of the 8th Plenum correctly.

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BRIEFS

PEAT IN CU CHI--Cu Chi District has found many sources of peat. Reserves are estimated at approximately 1.4 million tons. Cu Chi is now coordinating things with the Southern Integrated Survey Group to exploit a 23-hectare peat source in Tan An Hoi Village, which is near Thay Cai. More than 20 tons of good-quality peat has been extracted from this site. It can be used in cooking after it is washed and dried. Cu Chi plans to join with the Municipal Fuel Corporation in establishing a peat processing installation in order to satisfy the fuel needs of the people in the district and city. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jan 86 p 1] 11943

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PROGRESS ON CONSTRUCTION OF LANDLINE FROM THU DUC TO CAN THO

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 21 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Pham Nghi: "Another Important Project for the Electrical Network in the South"]

[Excerpt] Many people say that the 230-kilovolt landline from Thu Duc to Can Tho will be the "backbone of the southern electrical network." That is not an exaggeration. When it is completed, this landline will bring electricity from the east (Da Nhim, Tri An, Thu Duc) to the Mekong Delta. At the end of this landline is the 100 megavolt-ampere 230/115/66 kilovolt Tra Noc transformer station, with 110 kilovolt landlines to Soc Trang, Minh Hai, Long Xuyen, Chau Doc, My Thuan and Hong Ngu.

The landline, which is 181 km long, runs through Hau Giang, Dong Thap, Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Long An provinces and Ho Chi Minh City. It runs through many different types of terrain, running mainly through swamplands and fruit orchards. It is far from the communications and transportation routes. In particular, this landline crosses four large rivers: the Vam Co Dong, Vam Co Tay, Tien and Hau rivers. Where it crosses the Tien River, pillars 88 meters tall have had to be built in order to carry six lines across the river. At the Hau River, which is more than 1,000 meters wide, the pillars are more than 135 meters tall.

In building this landline, 370 steel-plated pillars have been used, including 2,000 tons of equipment and more than 200,000 parts. Twelve-thousand cubic meters of concrete have been poured to form the foundations for the pillars. More than 4,000 cubic meters of cement and 2,500 tons of iron and steel have been used. More than 1,400 tons of carrier line and lightning arresters and up to 100 tons of porcelain fixtures have been used. About 70,000 tons of earth have been excavated to dig the foundations, and tens of thousands of cubic meters of earth and rock have been used to build the road surfaces and temporary roads. The area cleared totals tens of millions of square meters.

The landline has been constructed in three phases: from Tan Hiep in Tien Giang Province to Vinh Long (completed on 2 Spetember 1982); from Thu Duc to Tan Hiep (completed on 22 December 1984); and from Vinh Long to Can Tho. Construction has taken 7 years. Almost all the electrical network construction and installation units of the Landline Construction and Installation

Corporation and Station 2, Ministry of Power, have worked very hard both mentally and physically. Since 1983, just these two units have been responsible for construction. They have resolutely overcome the difficulties and completed their tasks. In building this project, the cadres and workers have made many major innovations and made tens of millions of dong for the state. The most noteworthy were the suggestions to modify the foundation structure in the original design and drive poles using existing means (instead of having to import special equipment) in narrow areas. Dry season construction operations were organized in order to make preparations to carry on construction during the rainy season. Polls were erected using "pich" cranes. It was not necessary to use pontoon bridges to carry the lines across the Hau River. Instead, the lines were carried by machine.

During construction, higher echelons made proposals to the corporation, and the Council of State awarded the corporation the Labor Order third class and second class. Besides that, Electrical Network Construction and Installation Unit 2 matured and scored outstanding achievements and was awarded the Labor Order third class.

At the end of 1985, when the final section of the 230-kilovolt Thu Duc-Can Tho landline was completed, many people happily made preparations for the day that Da Nhim electricity would flow straight to Tra Noc in Can Tho. However, in order to put this new landline into operation, the electrical construction sector must first complete and test operate the Tra Noc transformer station, whose task is to transform 230 kilovolt electricity into 115 and 66 kilovolt electricity. At the same time, construction on a secondary landline, referred to as the "exit path," must be completed at the Thu Duc station.

The units responsible for constructing and installing the stations and landline are now working hard to complete the work. The wonderful memory of the operation to extend the landline across the Tien River is still fresh in their minds: 66 steel poles with a diameter of 500 mm were driven 24 meters into the ground depending on the slope. Two pillars, each 88 meters tall and weighing almost 50 tons were erected to carry six power lines across the river to a point near the bustling My Thuan ferry landing. Tens of thousands of cubic meters of sand were poured and the pillars were set in 500 cubic meters of concrete. The operation to "cross the Hau River" was filled with excitement and ingenuity and bore the heroic character of a brave people. Three large lines, 135 meters high, were extended arcoss the river, which is 1,000 meters wide. In just 7 days, using simple techniques and lacking special equipment, the electrical construction workers completed the operation successfully.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE VIETNAM

TEACHER NONCOMPLIANCE WITH BIRTH CONTROL DECRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Phuong Oanh, teacher, Ngo Quyen Ward, Haiphong: "Uncontrolled Births"]

[Text] Our school has nearly 100 teachers--more than 70 percent of whom are women--in charge of 35 classes. Birth control proselytization has been given too much rope. The subward public health station only supplies contraceptive devices for subsequent distribution by the school trade union unit. Once in a while, the station organized a brief campaign to place IUD's, without paying attention to individual situations and health conditions, scaring women away in the process. Many female teachers have complied with the family planning policy by prolonging the period between two pregnancies and giving birth to only one or two children, but their effort has received no encouragement from school and public health officials. Multiparous women are ignored; worse yet, some continue to be named emulation combatants and frontrank laborers. In the past few years, while the Haiphong educational sector and other sectors were striving to reduce the birth rate to below 1.65 percent, many women at our school have given birth to their third, or fourth child. It is hard for the board of directors to find substitutes since a 6-month maternity leave in the educational sector may spoil an entire academic year. Following the Tet festival, when students of more than 10 terminal classes were preparing to cram for their graduation exams, nearly 10 female teachers had to stay home for child deliveries, curettage, and sick babies. Failure to fill these vacancies has forced the school to trim many courses.

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HUONG DIEN'S EXPERIENCE IN NEZ BUILDING DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Anh Trang: "How Do Huong Dien People Build New Economic Zones?"]

[Text] Like other districts in Binh Tri Thien Province, Huong Dien has little land but many inhabitants, with an irrational distribution pattern. The hilly region, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of provincial land, has only 5.3 percent of people, 94.7 percent of whom, by contrast, crowd into the delta, which occupies just over one-third of the province. Population density averages 720 inhabitants per square km in the delta--tens of times greater than that in the hilly region, where many kinds of soil are suitable to afforestation, cash-crop and grain cultivation and animal husbandry.

Huong Dien has vigorously stimulated the people to build NEZ's under different forms--state-run (with laborers joining state farms with their families); collective (as production collectives and cooperatives); and individual (with departing families picking up the entire tab, minus state-supplied transportation facilities). As a result, in the past 10 years Huong Dien has sent 11,471 households of 51,310 persons—equal to the population of 9 villages--including 23,513 laborers, to NEZ's in the province and local districts, and in other provinces. The O O and Hoa My NEZ's and 10 new economic centers in the district hilly region have attracted more than 2,500 laborers. Three new economic villages in the province have given shelter to 2,721 households of 12,521 persons, including 5,615 laborers. Huong Dien's NEZ's in Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kontum, Thuan Hai and Song Be, and its state farms on the Central Highlands have drawn 6,250 households of 26,469 persons, including 12,808 laborers. Departees from Huong Dien have erected six new villages, mixed up with local inhabitants in seven villages and supplied manpower to five state farms. In general, in all Huong Dien NEZ's living standards are moderately good. That explains why in the last 5 years, the number of Huong Dien people volunteering for NEZ building has steadily gone up, averaging 4,276 per year--almost equal to the population of a village. By observing birth control and stimulating people to go to NEZ's, Huong Dien has successfully reduced its population from over 197,000 persons (1977) to 193,000 (1983) and 192,000 (1985). Huong Dien is the leader in Binh Tri Thien Province in transferring laborers and people to NEZ's.

Nguyen Du Dao, district people's committee chairman, cited four main experiences, as follows:

First, preparatory work is important. During the initial years of the NEZ movement, due to a lack of careful exploration, people were sent to unsuitable new land--just forestland, devoid of water sources and roads for commodity transportation, causing migrants to leave for other places, or for home. In recent years, however, Huong Dien has paid attention to preparatory work. Its leading officials went up to host districts to strengthen brotherhood ties, hold tangible discussions, conduct surveys, and make plans for future NEZ's; and, ever since, virtually no migrants have quit. For Huong Dien, good preparatory work with favorable effects on production, livelihood, and communications, is tantamount to a half-success.

Second, laborers were the first to go. When a site was ready, Huong Dien sent there an advance contingent of laborers to build initial material-technical bases, erecting houses, arranging gardens, digging wells, building roads, schools, infirmaries, and stores, and opening virgin land, thus creating conditions for future arrivals to promptly take up production in keeping with schedules. Huong Dien has set up a laborer battalion specializing in building material-technical bases for NEZ's.

Guided by independent economic accounting, the laborer battalion signed contracts with NEZ construction committees to build material-technical bases. In 1985, with more than 200 laborers it built at the E-alu NEZ, in Krong A-na District (Dac Lac), a 10-bed public health station, 4 classrooms, 298 square meters of houses for teachers and the capital construction committee, and 184 houses for migrants; created 8 hectares of garden; dug 9 wells; built 8 bridges, 25 km of roads, and 2 water conservancy projects; and reclaimed more than 70 hectares of land for cultivation. The battalion also raised 16 pigs and 180 ducks; sowed and transplanted tens of hectares of rice; and planted 32 hectares of peanuts and beans. This has enabled the battalion, not only to fill its own needs, but also to make temporary grain loans to newcomers.

Third, the "spreading oil spot" motto was put into practice. During the initial years, Huong Dien sent migrants to tens of NEZ's scattered throughout Bing Tri Thien and other provinces. A lack of district cadres for leadership and guidance confronted migrants with many difficulties. Recently, the district switched to the "spreading oil spot" tactic, sending resettlers to existing NEZ's only. New arrivals were assisted by those preceding them in promptly stabilizing production and livelihood. To the Tam Giang new economic center in Krong Buc District (Dac Lac) two new centers were added--Tam Giang II and Tam Giang III. Initially, the Eahu new economic center (Dac Lac) had 28 households of 125 persons, including 68 laborers. Reinforced by five waves of migrants, it has now grown into the new En Hu village with 531 households of 2,618 persons, including 1,406 laborers.

Fourth, the district and basic installations have worked together. Creating favorable conditions for migrants, Huong Dien has set in motion the motto of "both district and basic installations caring for NEZ migrants," in addition to properly implementing state policies and procedures. Even before a transfer took place, everything was in working order--NEZ site, party apparatus, NEZ administration and cooperatives. The district has also supplied migrants with grain, preventive and curative drugs (for 1 month's use), blankets, antimosquito nets, and mats.

Cooperatives have written off debts, paid for unfinished production orders, and purchased tools and equipment for resettlers. They have also stimulated people to donate money, grain, small plants and seeds. In 1985, the entire district donated 25 tons of grain (an average 10 kg for each person), 5 tons of meat, small plants, seeds, and tens of thousands of dong. Except for 5 mountain villages, all the remaining 28 in the district have made plans for sending people to NEZ's. In Huong Dien, there has been a steady increase in the number of party, women's and youth union members, key village and cooperative cadres, teachers, physicians, nurses and well-to-do families volunteering for NEZ's.

To help the campaign to transfer laborers and populations move forward, Huong Dien has submitted the following suggestions to the provincial and central governments:

--The state should promptly adjust and upgrade its policies and procedures toward resettlers, clearly spelling out what places of origin should do and what places receiving settlers should prepare. The latter should perhaps take care of the sites, complete with housing facilities and a grain supply lasting from 9 to 11 months. Places of origin should receive some money to buy a 1-month supply of grain, a 1-month supply of preventive and curative drugs, and equipment for departees, including at least blankets, antimosquito nets, mats, and production tools. Meal expenses during trips to NEZ's should be raised to meet current conditions. Supplies, seeds, breeds, and personal property which families are allowed to bring along should be raised to 500, or 600 kg, from the previous ceiling of 300 kg. The state should provide transportation for trips within the district, authorizing families to send all their belongings to the new land.

--The Department of Laborer and Population Transfer (Ministry of Labor) should speed up the effort to repair and reequip receiving stations, especially the Binh Dinh (Nghia Binh) and Hoa Quynh (Phu Khanh) centers.

--The state should promptly issue regulations on obligatory labor and should devise appropriate policies aimed at encouraging teachers, and public health, scientific and technical cadres to depart for NEZ's.

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Southeast Asia Report

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INDONESIA

MUSLIM MILITANT SENTENCED TO LIFE FOR SUBVERSION

BK081635 Jakarta Antara in English 1626 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Malang, Indonesia, May 8 (AFP)--A Moslem militant charged with trying to recruit revolutionary cadre and help carry out bombing attacks in Central Java last year was sentenced to life imprisonment on subversion charges here Thursday.

The accused, Mohammad Akhwan, 37, who was facing the death sentence, was accused by the state prosecutor of trying to discredit and overthrow the legal government through meetings with various "extremist" groups between 1981 and 1985.

The prosecutor also said Mr Akhwan had attended meetings with a group surrounding Mr Mohammad Sanusi, 65, a former industries minister now on trial in Jakarta on charges of trying to assassinate President Suharto.

Specific charges against him were that he had been the go-between in the purchase of explosives used in a series of bombings in Central Java last year, and that he had recruited 93 cadres dedicated to establishing a Moslem state through violence in Indonesia.

The bombings damaged nine stupas on the Buddhist temple of Borobudur, damaged a church and a Christian seminary in 1984 and killed seven people in a bus explosion early last year.

Three co-defendants being tried separately on related charges were all handed sentences of eight years imprisonment.

Indonesia's population is more than 80 percent Moslem, but by law advocating the setting up of an Islamic state is considered an act of treason.

Mr Akhwan last week accused the court of trying to apply "justice as interpreted by the rulers" and said the government rigidly controlled Islamic activities.

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CSO: 4200/1010

THAI VOTE AGAINST U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA VIEWED

BK071548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 4 May 86

["Talk": "Genuine Inventions of Peace-Loving Thai People"]

[Text] Respected listeners, according to news reports, the bombing of Tripoli by U.S. planes on 15 April has concerned people throughout the world. This U.S. action has also been opposed by the people of both neighboring and friendly countries, in particular Thailand, which voted against it in the UN Security Council, agreeing with the Nonaligned Movement, which had passed a resolution denouncing the U.S. act as a violation of international law and a danger to international security. Actually, Thailand was put under pressure before the voting. But, the pressure could not stop Thailand from voting against that U.S. action. THE WASHINGTON POST commented that it is clear that the White House did not expect Thailand to oppose Washington's operation against Libya. The paper noted that following that opposition by Thailand, it is necessary to explain to the American people why a U.S. ally behaved in such a way. In fact, the United States has not tried to give the American people any explanation in this regard. It has only continued to carry out slanderous propaganda against Libya and has threatened to carry out further aggression against this country.

Western observers think that Thailand's vote against the United States in connection with this issue does not mean that Thailand is well disposed toward the Libyan people and that the vote might be in retaliation against the United States for the Jenkins bill and Farm Act aimed at limiting the volume of Thai goods and fixing new tax rates on Thai rice imported into the United States, as a result of which Thai-U.S. relations have deteriorated as never before. Regardint this, Western economic specialists believed that Thai rice producers have lost as much as one-fourth of their rice market while losing as much as $1 billion in profits. In addition, many Thai textile factories have closed while the number of unemployed in Thailand has increased. Regarding this, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that it has also stirred up doubt in Thailand about the sincerity of its so-called great friend.

Thai leaders have, on many occasions, expressed their dissatisfaction over the U.S. Farm Act. This could be seen through the diplomatic message sent to the U.S. Government and through recent U.S.-Thai meetings at various levels. This is why Thailand made such a decision at the UN Security Council about the piratic U.S. act overseas. Thai paper MATICHON also denounced Reagan's aggressive act against Libya as the act of a mad dog while another Thai paper, NAEO NA, criticized Reagan's brutal act as that of a hooligan, a cowboy-style adventure, and so forth.

All these have run counter to the aspiration of the United States, which is making every effort to cement further its relations with Thailand. Recently, the United States has supplied Thailand with weapons worth $100 million per year. The Thai Army has received and put into service the latest models of weapons from the United States. The United States and Thailand have also often held combined military exercises, such as the annual "Cobra Gold" exercise. The U.S. Pentagon is also planning to reactivate its military bases in Thailand. During the recent visit to Thailand by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the two sides have agreed to set up a U.S. war reserve stockpile on Thai territory. It is natural that the Thai people cannot stay idle in light of an increase in the already dangerous situation resulting from the Washington-Bangkok military cooperation.

The United States has regarded Thailand as its battlefront in the resistance against the three Indochinese countries. However, the world's and the Thai people know well from history that during the Indochina war, the U.S. planes that bombed various towns of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries took off from U.S. airfields in Takhli and U-Taphao, Thailand. But, it is apparent that the U.S. war of aggression in this region could not help solve problems and that it has led to even more difficulties, which have resulted in consequences remaining until today. Many Thai papers also commented that it is not appropriate to let history be repeated. The Thai representative's vote in the UN Security Council in opposition to U.S. aggression against Libya, together with the bomb explosion at the Erawan Hotel to welcome Weinberger and another recent bomb explosion at the U.S. diplomat's resistance in Songkhla Province, Thailand, can reflect the genuine intentions of the Thai people who do not want war or the U.S. war reserve stockpile but want to sell as many agricultural products as possible to solve the economic problem now facing the Thai farmers, who are the majority of the Thai citizens.

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CSO: 4206/96

LAOS

PASASON COMMENTARY RAPS 7-NATION TOKYO SUMMIT

BK070355 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 May 86

[PASASON 6 May commentary: "There Is No Change in the True Nature of Capitalism--Making Profit"]

[Text] As everyone knows, the seven major capitalist countries are convening the 12th summit conference in Tokyo, capital of Japan. The seven countries are the United States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Japan, and Italy. These countries have held several such meetings in recent years, and the first priority they always discuss is economic cooperation among Western countries. At this conference, one of the important topics on the agenda is, naturally, economic cooperation. Observers note that economic issues are one of the permanent objectives for these nations. It is expected that the United States will step up pressure on its allies to try to reduce their trade advantages over the United States itself, thereby resulting in considerable losses to Washington's allies. At the same time, it will impose its will on these nations to import more goods from the United States to some $15 billion. Economic experts believe that the Tokyo summit will produce no substantive outcome with regard to economic coordination.

In recent years, the summit conferences of the big seven capitalist countries have more increasingly encompassed the political and military spheres. For example, it has been reported that the United States plans to apply pressure to its allies by cajoling them to join it in the struggle against the so-called terrorism in Washington's style, aimed at dragging them to participate in its neoglobalist scheme. The Reagan Administration clearly displayed the true nature of this scheme by launching aggression against Libya. That incident was undeniable proof that Washington is trying to press the other capitalist countries to support the White House policy of using force against developing countries.

Observers also believe that the United States will use the Tokyo forum to compel its allies to support its policy of stepping up the nuclear arms race and the militarization of space. Britain and West Germany have already made official announcements on thei participation in the U.S. Star Wars program and President Reagan has been trying to persuade many other countries to participate in this extremely dangerous scheme.

Another significant point is that it has long been known that relations between these countries and the developing countries are never based on the principle of equality. The capitalist countries are pursuing a policy of protectionism against goods from developing countries. While the prices of goods produced in the developing countries are gradually declining, those of goods imported from the capitalist countries are rising markedly. In the meantime, the financial institutions in the Western countries and Japan have ridiculously increased the interest rates on credits for their raw materials, resulting in the drain of some $20 billion of capital each year from the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America despite the fact the developing countries are greatly in need of such large amounts of money for carrying out social and economic development programs to do away with poverty, hunger, backwardness, illness, and illiteracy. The foreign debts shouldered by the developing countries with a total populaton of some 500 million who barely have anything to eat have gradually increased. Thus, it is not surprising that the developing countries have tried in vain to call on the world community to adcpt a new international economic order based on the principle of justice. This aim can be fulfilled only when the preparations of materials for waging a new world war have come to a stop.

At the Tokyo summit, the leaders of the seven capitalist nations have tried to create an impression among the world's people that they stand ready to render assistance to the developing countries while, in fact, their basic policy has never changed a bit, that is, they still continue to promote and preserve the status quo so as to allow the capitalist monopoly companies to make more profits in exploiting the people in the developing countries. At the Tokyo summit, Washington has also tried to press its allies to support its political strategy in dealing with and controlling the developing countries in all fields, including in political and economic spheres.

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KHAMPHAI BOUPHA INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MEETING

BK291119 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] You are invited to hear the interview with Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, granted to a PASASON correspondent on 26 April after his participation in the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries and his meeting with a Libyan leader after the U.S. aggression against Libya on 15 April.

Asked what was the outcome of the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalinged countries in New Delhi, he said [read by announcer:] The Lao delegation, which I led, attended the ministerial conference of the nonaligned coordinating office in New Delhi. The primary objective of the conference was to make preparations for the summit of the movement in Harare, Zimbabwe. The meeting was divided into two levels. On 14 and 15 April, the ambassadors or high-ranking officials held a session to prepare for convening the second stage of the meeting--the ministerial conference.

On the first day, 14 April, the ambassadorial-level meeting was conducted in a cordial atmosphere. On 15 April, the morning session was abruptly adjourned due to the serious incident in Libya. The Indian external affairs minister, in the capacity of representative of the chairman of the movement, found it necessary to convene an urgent plenary ministerial meeting at noon on 15 April after receiving reports of the barbarous U.S. attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi. The atmosphere at the meeting was extremely tense. Delegates from nearly 100 countries were very indignant at the U.S. Administration for committing such an aggression. At the meeting, the Lao delegation expressed its sympathy to Libya for the aggression and solemnly condemned the United States. We expressed full support to Libya and demanded that the United States cease its acts of state terrorism in the same manner as a large number of delegations from many countries, such as the DPRK, Uganda, Malta, Yugoslavia, Iran, Afghanistan, Ghana, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Benin, Indonesia, and (Mandiu). In a statement, the meeting unanimously agreed to send a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in the capacity of chairman of the movement, to the United Nations and the UN Security Council, condemning the United States and demanding that it cease such acts of aggression and pay full compensation to Libya.

All in all, the Nonaligned Movement fully supports Libya and condemns the United States. Only a handful of countries chose to abstain from voting.

Our correspondent asked him about his opinion about the U.S. crime against the Libyan people. He said: The U.S. act against Libya was not only aimed at destroying Libya. The imperialists and reactionaries in general, and the United States in particular, always want to destroy the peace movement and the nonaligned countries. They do not want this movement to consolidate unity. Libya is also in this movement. This U.S. act of aggression against Libya took place only 1 day before the opening of the nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi on 16 April. Such an act was construed as a challenge to and an undermining of the movement in accordance with the intentions of the perpetrators of state terrorism. That was why they chose to stage this act on 15 April. It is well known that the fundamental objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement are to fight against imperialism, neocolonialism, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, explansionism, and zionism; for peace and security; against the arms race--especially the nuclear arms race both on the ground and in outer space--and against the Star Wars concept. The implementation of these policies by the movement as well as the consolidation of solidarity and cohesion within the movement run counter to the warmongering policy of the imperialists and their henchmen. Nevertheless, they have failed in their bid to undermine the movement. On the contrary, their warmongering nature has been more explicitly exposed and they have been more isooalted. The meeting solemnly condemned the United States. Some of the U.S. allies also joined in the condemnation. Moreover, in addition to its allies in the movement, some of its allies in the UN Security Council did not approve of its acts, for example, Thailand, Denmark, and Australia. Generally speaking, people everywhere accused the United States of committing state terrorism.

In connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya, the meeting accepted a proposal of the Cuban delegation to send a delegation comprising the foreign ministers of six countries led by the Indian external affairs minister to Libya to present the statement of the ministerial conference ot the Libyan leadership, expressing full support of the movement to the Libyan people, and subsequently to submit the statement to the president of the UN Security Council in New York and the UN secretary general, requesting their support for the just struggle of the Libyan people.

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PASASON EDITORIAL MARKS MAY DAY ANNIVERSARY

BK060600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 May 86

[1 May PASASON editorial: "Let Lao Working Class and Laboring People of Various Tribes March Forward"]

[Text] Today--1 May--marks the centenary of the international labor day. In a brilliant joyous atmosphere, our Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes are proud and jubilant to celebrate the occasion--the festival day of international solidarity of the working class and laboring people in the struggle against imperialism for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

A century ago, on 1 May 1886, more than 180,000 workers in Chicago, the United States, rose up and fought to demand the 8-hour work day and wage increases. The struggle movement had good effects as a result of which the workers' struggle expanded throughout the world. The trade union conference of various nations in Paris, France, on 18 July 1889 agreed to fix 1 May as international labor day. Since then, 1 May has been regarded as the grand festival day for the working class and laboring people throughout the world.

For the Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes, their celebration of international labor day this year is very significant. The celebration of the occasion is being held in an atmosphere in which the Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes are translating into reality the ninth resolution of the third party Central Committee in the first year of the implementation of the second 5-year state plan, and in which they are enthusiastically striving to compete in scoring achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress. In the past year, despite tension in the international situation as a result of the warlike policy of Reagan and the collusion among the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in opposing the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples, in particular their opposition to the revival of the Cambodian people, thanks to the correct and clear-sighted leadership and guidance of the party, the Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes have closely united and strengthened their special solidarity with the working classes and laboring peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia in systematically smashing all dangerous schemes of the enemies, and have successfully scored great, all-round, and firm achievements in implementing the two strategic tasks of national defense and socialist construction. We have securely defended our country and no reactionary can obstruct the advance of our young republic.

In the industrial production field, production increased by 55 percent in 1985 as compared with 1984. Timber exploitation increased by 60 percent while trade increased by 20 percent and material supply increased by 11 percent in 1985 compared with 1984. In agriculture, in 1985 a total of 1.5 million metric tons of foodstuffs were produced throughout the country, including 1.35 million metric tons of rice. A total of 1.55 million buffaloes or oxen, 1.42 million pigs, and 7.83 million poultry were also raised. Successful achievements have been also scored in educational, public health, and construction work as well as in the production of other crops.

With these achievements, the Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes are very proud and elated to celebrate the 1 May international labor day today. As the ones who have maintained the decisive roles and taken the initiative in carrying out the tasks of transforming and building socialism in our country, the Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes have always maintained high vigilance and been prepared to crush all schemes and acts of sabotage and subversion of the enemies. They have struggle to enhance internal and international solidarity, in particular the special solidarity with the working class and laboring peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, promoting and expanding all potential abilities, carrying out socialist emulation campaigns in fulfilling production tasks and practicing thrift, developing agriculture, endeavoring to achieve the target of producing 1.6 million metric tons of foodstuffs, including 1.5 million metric tons of rice, and other targets in accordance with the 1986 plan. Simultaneously, we have positively educated and trained the contingent of our workers to be aware of the roles, responsibility, ideals, and revolutionary traditions of the working class, to maintain a profound sense of the collective mastery, and to maintain the revolutionary qualifications and virtues of the working class.

On this joyous occasion of the celebration of the great festival day of the working class, 1 May, let our Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes be determined to march forward to score new, ever greater achievements in the implementation of the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism, in particular in translating into reality the ninth resolution of the third party Central Committee and the plan for 1986--the first year of the implementation of the second 5-year state plan--as well as in the implementation of the resolutions of the first national trade union congress. Let our Lao working class and laboring people of various tribes march forward and endeavor to promote and expand the 1 May tradition and the spirit of collective mastery, maintain initiatives, regulations and discipline, and high skills and efficiency, and strive to compete in gloriously fulfilling the targets for 1986 to score achievements to welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress. Long live the 1 May spirit!

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CSO: 4206/96

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. FOR KOREA EXERCISE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] The American imperialists deploy a military force of 40,000 men in South Korea every year under the pretext of preserving peace on the Korean peninsula and in disregard of the opposition of the People's Republic of Korea and peace loving peoples around the world. This is in line with their bellicose policy of operating in different parts of the world. American and Korean soldiers have engaged in major military exercises; the present one is called "Team Spirit '86," and started on 10 February this year.

For what purpose is Washington conducting this military exercise with the most modern combat means for more than 200,000 American and Korean soldiers? Its purpose is to create regional tensions and to aid plans for improving and spreading its aggressive forces in this region, in addition to threatening and challenging the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and its democratic movement for Korea. It has distributed its forces in every corner of the world. Actual developments confirm clearly that in addition to improving and deploying forces in every locale, Washington has ordered these aggressor troops to carry out military exercises continuously in order to increase its murderous operations, to prepare to engage in aggression and to threaten the patriotism of the peoples of all nations in every region. At present, in addition to military exercises on the Korean peninsula, the 6th Fleet of the United States is conducting military exercises in the Mediterranean to threaten and prepare for an invasion of Libya. The United States is holding joint military exercises with Honduras to threaten and challenge Nicaragua. And it also is planning to hold joint military exercises with Thailand very soon near the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Clearly the United States always carries out a policy of creating tensions and threatening world peace and the well being of the peoples of all nations.

The "Team Spirit '86" military exercise is a direct challenge to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and also is an insult to the requests and needs of the people of Korea and the peoples of all nations in this region and the world's peoples who support peaceful struggles for national unity.

The Lao people and the peoples of all peace- and justice-loving nations support every just action of the people of Korea and remind the imperialists and their South Korean henchmen to stop all bellicose actions against the strong wishes of the people of Korea and to end their threatening actions towards the peace and stability of this region and the world.

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LAOS

EDITORIAL FAULTS CONTINUING DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Rice farming is a traditional and primary occupation of hill tribe peoples in the mountainous areas in the north and along Lao-Vietnamese mountain chains. Because of inadequate land for growing rice, these hill tribe peoples practice unorganized slash and burn farming, which causes a lot of forest fires, damage and tremendous destruction to our forest resources every year. This destruction of our forests has had a great impact on our environment, such as droughts, floods and other natural disasters.

The party and the state have a detailed definite policy about the preservation of our forests for our next generation because of the obvious danger from such destruction of our forests and to eliminate the cause of natural disasters that threaten our country and our people. These policies are appropriate and reasonable for the hill tribe peoples who farm highland areas. Specifically, the party and the state have urged them to eliminate gradually slash and burn farming and turn gradually to farming by rotation, farming by tilling the soil and terrace farming. For areas without these conditions, these hill tribe peoples are being encouraged to go down and farm in the plains or else they are encouraged to change their occupations to whatever they wish and are capable of doing. The party and state have given necessary assistance to farmers. Essentially, the party and state have taken every approach to eliminate the destruction of our forests, step by step. Along with that, there are serious methods to preserve the forest through tree cultivation campaigns and planned forestry.

With the implementation of that policy over the past 10 years, we can see that our peoples are supporting us quite well. That is shown by the decrease in the forested area that is being destroyed every year and the amount of abandoned highland rice fields; farming by tilling the soil and farming by rotation have become more popular among farmers. In some locales, farmers are gradually turning to growing industrial trees, trees for export and other plantation crops that generate higher revenues than rice. Along with that, certain areas have started improving the control and the preservation of forests. But at the same time, certain areas are not practicing our party policies about this issue that well; people farm without thinking about the advantages and disadvantages. In particular, disorderly slash and burn farming is still practiced and forest fires still occur. These show that our farmers cannot see the dangers of the destruction of the forest; they still consider slash and burn farming normal. More so, farmers still are not aware of preserving and nurturing forests, which are precious resources and a strength of our national economy.

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CSO: 4206/86

LAOS

POLICE DESCRIBE REGISTRATION, IDENTIFICATION, CENSUS WORK

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Police Command Headquarters of Vientiane Municipality gave its official annual summary report about census registration in the seven districts around Vientiane Municipality on the morning of 25 February at its clubhouse. Fifty police personnel from the seven districts attended.

Dr Siho Bannavong, vice chairman of Vientiane Municipality Administration, Major Bouaphone Phommasane, deputy chief of the PSS of Vientiane Municipality, the chairman of each district administration, the chief of district police, and the military from the seven districts, along with a large number of guests, were invited to this ceremony.

On this occasion, Major Khamphan Keoduangdy, chief of the Census Bureau Police and the Vientiane Municipality Population Control Division, read the report about census registration in the seven districts around Vientiane Municipality. He stated that the census around Vientiane Municipality. He stated that the census around Vientiane Municipality showed a population of 409 villages with 59,098 households and 4,824 units, with 7,285 chiefs and deputy chiefs of units. There are 7,658 foreigners, of which 2,985 are females, representing 12 nationalities. As of midnight on 1 March 1985, the total population for all Vientiane Municipality was 377,409, of which 184,273 were female. A total of 8,492 identifications have been issued to Vientiane Municipality Administration personnel, of which 3,215 are for women; 7,897 identifications have been completed, of which 2,895 are for women; 54,225 identifications have been issued to the general public, of which 31,329 are for females; and 31,329 identifications have been completed, of which 15,741 are for females. The annual summary report ceremony ended successfully.

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VIENTIANE PARTY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EXPANSION, BAD ELEMENTS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Feb 86 pp 2, 4

[Some opinions of Comrade Charn Nong Inthavong, permanent member of the Vientiane Municipality Administration Party Committee, concerning its role in the reform and development tasks for Vientiane Capital during the last 10 years]

[Excerpt] Since the proclamation of the LPDR, Vientiane Municipality has become the center of politics, economics, culture and society for the entire country. It has been the front line of the socialist task in our country.

From our special perspective over the past decade of reform and socialist development and of struggle between socialism and capitalism, we see which one would win. The American Imperialist and Beijing reactionary enemies have been conspiring with rightist reactionaries in Thai power circles to try to destroy the Lao revolution with all kinds of schemes to stop the growth and expansion of socialist development in Vientiane Capital.

The Vientiane Municipality Administration Party Committee has seized victory in many areas, namely in Vientiane Capital, through all periods of the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan. Prior to the liberation, it was a nonproductive city, the people were poor and starving, and entirely dependent on foreign countries. Now Vientiane has become a capital that produces and is self-reliant in many areas. The standards of living of the peoples of all ethnic groups have been improved, especially in the supply of foods like rice. The financial condition of Vientiane Municipality, which has been closely controlled by the Central Party, has been higher than expected. Agricultural cooperatives ad cooperative stores have improved and expanded, step by step.

Industries, handicrafts, goods distribution, communications, transportation and the post office and the development of the grassroots have been improved and expanded. Education, public health, and culture have been reformed and improved into new and deeper versions. The party has been able to eliminate illiteracy. The traces of the old decadent culture and society left behind by neocolonialism have been destroyed, step by step. The education network and public health have expanded into the basic production areas and guarantee the good health of the working class.

National defense and security have constantly grown and strengthened. We have been able to destroy all enemy schemes promptly.

Building up party membership has been carried out under the measures of the third general congress of the Central Party and Order 53 of the Central Party Secretariat. The Vientiane Municipality Administration Party Committee has gone to the grassroots to improve and form the party organization and a dictatorship of the proletariat to guarantee its role in organizing, guiding and controlling society and successfully performing its two strategic duties.

Party units have been formed and inspected, and party members have been able to guide those who are qualified and enthusiastic to be party members. These persons have been trained and placed in the party organization as members.

Party units have paid special attention not to let opportunists sneak in as party members in expanding the party, the Municipality and the district party committee. Building up the party has been related to political duties and mass movements in order to strengthen it in every area. After the preparations for the celebration of the first general congress, the Vientiane Municipality Administration Party Committee accepted 100 outstanding and progressive persons from mass organizations. Party units have held a successful general congress. Seven districts have had successful party committee general congresses for commemorating the two national historic days. Vientiane Capital contributed to the celebrations by performing the security task successfully. The major victory of Vientiane Municipality justified the correctness of the Central Party with Comrade Secretary General Kaisorn Phoumvihan as leader.

These victories confirm the role and guidance of the Vientiane Municipality Administration Party Committee, which has researched and adhered to the policy of party members and applied it and fit it to real situations in Vientiane Capital.

The Municipality's party committee, party units and members are united in ideology and action.

This confirms the people's solidarity and mutual support and promotes a combative spirit and hard work by the people. People of all classes and also foreigners in Vientiane Capital have given their full and hearty cooperation to the Vientiane Municipality Administration Party Committee.

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CSO: 4206/86

UN-AIDED HYDROPOWER REPAIR IN LUANG PRABANG DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Somlat Oulaidi: "Major Repairs on the Nam Dong Hydropower Plant Are Now Completed"]

[Excerpt] The Nam Dong hydropower plant was in disrepair for many years. The central electricity company along with the electricity company in Luang Prabang Province began major repairs in a collective repair project of the Se Labam-Nam Dong hydropower plants with aid from the United Nations and the Lao government. The repair project was divided into three stages: immediate repairs, major repairs, and repairs on cracks in the dam.

The rush repairs were to fix several ruined parts. THey began in August 1983 at a cost of 1,005,872 kip. They repaired vibrations in all three turbines, changed part of the speed control for generators No 2 and 3, changed the pump mechanism of generator No 2, repaired the oil pump, changed the oil in the speed control of the three generators, installed an automatic pressure control box for generator No 3, etc.

On 11 February 1985 the major repair project got started. It consisted of four experts in this field from the center and two from abroad, along with workers in the Nam Dong hydropower plant. It took over 10 months for the repairs valued at a total of 43,245,140 kip, which were divided into two sections. On the machinery they repaired turbines, changed a water sprayer, repaired a speed regulator, put on a new belt, installed a speed meter, and installed valves for opening and closing by hand with automatic controls.

For electricity, they installed a complete generator and an [electrical box] and changed to a new electrical system, changed and repaired five units of "s3da" boxes making them automated, installed and repaired different machines in the central control room, repaired the electrical system within the plant as well as provided electricity for emergency use, and installed a telephone line between the crest of the dam and the factory.

Repairs of the cracks in the dam cost a total of 37,081 kip. There were 16 meters of cracks in the dam that were filled in. They also surveyed the movement of the dam and gave a course on how to protect the dam crest for the workers in the plant.

The major repair project also constructed and repaired different places valued at 2,108,780 kip, including filling the retaining wall of the dam along the edge of the workers' houses; they repaired the workshop, mechanics' offices, and the water system for use within the dam so that it would not be wasted, and they also repaired the machine shop and built an engine storage area, housing for the workers, and a collective kitchen.

The major repair project also involved putting all the energy and intelligence of the workers in cooperation with the workers of Luang Prabang Province electrical company in order to complete their repair of generator No 3 prior to the plan; they repaired the places where the water was obstructed so it could flow easily to the front of the dam, maintained the voltage at 6,600 volts, and guaranteed 100 percent electricity production.

The successful repair project has now been officially handed over.

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CSO: 4206/90

SRV ROLE IN PLANT MODERNIZATION NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Ketmeuang: "Bringing Modern Technology to Production in the Phon Tong Manufacturing Coop"]

[Excerpts] In 1985 the net production of the manufacturing coop in Phon Tong exceeded the amount for 1981 by a factor of 10, from 1,400,000 kip to 14,441,000 kip. This confirms the growth of the Phon Tong coop. One of the primary and important factors which has raised the production capacity of the coop many times over what it was before was the application of new techniques in production starting in 1981-82, after the chief of the coop board of directors went on an educational trip to Hanoi in the SRV. Later there was cooperation between Vientiane Capital and Hanoi. The manufacturing coop had a chance to welcome three experts from the SRV. Having these Vietnamese experts is the first step in bringing new technology to the coop to which a number of pieces of machines and equipment have been given at no charge.

In the first stage there was assistance in installing the machines and in training technicians right at the coop. As a result, the coop has four looms, three for weaving regular material and one for silk, and one electric dryer run by the technicians who are coop members here.

In 1984-85 the Vietnamese experts helped to install to electric looms for weaving materials for handkerchiefs and one spinner. The Phon Tong manufacturing coop has two additional electric motors.

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CSO: 4206/90

UN-AIDED COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Niti Saigna: "School for Agricultural Coop Economic Management"]

[Text] Now that we are familiar with the widespread agricultural coop movement, we should also become acquainted with the school for agricultural coop economic management because it trains many cadres and technicians for agricultural coops throughout the nation.

Mr Thon Vong-Onkeo, chief of the board of directors, told us the history of the school. It was set up in 1979 with additional funding and training from the FAO and Vietnamese experts. The school is in Tha Ngon, Saithani District, Vientiane Capital. Training is divided into three systems: 1, 3 and 6 months. There are 21 lessons that are divided into 5 sections. Since it was set up, there have been over 1,000 cadres of different levels of agricultural coops from various provinces and agricultural coops throughout the nation.

What is being taught is what is most suitable and most important for setting up, managing, and expanding agricultural coops in the early period of socialist transformation and construction in our country. For example, the lessons deal with improving weak agricultural coops, production plans, labor organization, the division of income, and the significance of intensive agriculture and outstanding coop units, along with guidance, etc.

The application of what the trainees have learned has helped in the setting up and improvement of agricultural coops nationwide so they will expand in depth and revolving capital. As a result, their savings and the income of their members will increase steadily.

9884/9312
CSO: 4206/90

ARMY TRANSPORT UNIT NETWORK DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Boun Gnong Sainoi: "Army Internatioanl Transport Battalion Unit 404 Fulfills Its Duty"]

[Text] Battalion Unit 404 is oen of many transport units in Savannakhet. It was set up in the middle of the period of national transformation and socialist construction, and it is now 7 years old.

The comrade who is responsible for Battalion Unit 404 told me during the celebration of the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the LPA that in hte beginning the battalion was only a joint international unit. Its only job was to transport materials and equipment from the port of Danang in the SRV into Laos to be sent on to the General Technical Supply Department.

Because of the present work situation, and to make it consistent with the actual situation and also to make ti convenient for commanding and defending pllus organizing, carrying out, and guiding the experiences of the cadres along with the drivers in the battalion, in December 1984 the higher echelons decided to allow the joint international transport unit to become a separate unit called [the International Transport Unit 404] under the direct control of the Transport Department of the General Quartermaster of the LPA.

In order to fulfill the direction and duty assigned by the higher organization, starting from the first day, the day on which it was set up as International Transport Unit 404 the cadres and combatants along with the drivers have put theri efforts into overcoming the thousands of obstacles and difficulties. They ahve carried out the construction and improvement of their transport battalion so that it could progress and become strong in both political ideology and organizing and also to guarantee its efficiency in transporting and in protecting all publci property from getting lost and from being needlessly damaged. For these reasons, years later International Transport Unit 404 has been able to strive for satisfactory achievement in transporting over 42,000 tons of materials from the port of Danang to Laos, as follows: Danang-Seno, Danang-Vietnam, Seno-Vietnam, Vientiane-Luang Prabang, Vientiane-Sayaboury, Vientiane-Pakse, Vientiane-Thakhek, Seno-Pakse, Seno-Thakhek, Danang-Xieng Khouang, Vientiane-Khamkert, Seno-Khamekeut, Seno-Gnommalat, and Seno-Savannakhet.

9884/9312
CSO: 4206/90

LAOS

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PLANTS, MINISTRY, PACE OF REFORMS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Mar 86 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "We Should Heighten Factory Capability"]

[Text] By absorbing the significant role of industry in the national economy, which is "to carry out industrial reforms step by step with emphasis and to take socialist industry as a central duty in the period of transformation," up to now along with the revival of old factories many new factories have been built in both the center and the localities. By 1985, there was a total of 295 factories consisting of 19,000 workers. Special attention has been given to important fields such as electricity, construction materials, tree-felling, manufacturing, machinery, and light industry. The production of these primary fields all exceeded the levels for the period prior to the liberation. Vientiane Capital led in the number of industrial factories with a total of 87 factories in 1985.

If we think in terms of quantity we have made fairly good progress. However, in terms of quality we still have not yet done a good job, and in particular the capability of the factories has not yet reached full scale. This was shown by the production of the factories not being at their normal basis, which was caused by many reasons from both inside and outside, causing industrial production not to increase as it should and limiting the ability of industry to serve agriculture and the standard of living of the people.

Therefore, in the coming years, and especially from the beginning of this year, the Ninth Plenum of the Third Session of the party Central Committee stated that the production of existing factories must be expanded and must be carried out on a regular basis. To achieve this, the Ministry of Industry must become a driving force in consulting with the different sections concerned on detailed measures to solve the problems and problems in foreign currency, raw materials, equipment, spare parts, food for workers, prices, and expected figures in terms of labor, techniques and materials, the wage and welfare system, and the standard of living of the workers. In particular, the managerial machinery must be improved, enterprise accountability must be carried out, and various enterprises must be brought into the new managerial machinery. Meanwhile, the machinery bases in different localities must be improved and effectively used. There musts be a plant to set up small machinery groups where there is none now in order to produce and modify manual agricultural tools for use in agriculture and forestry,m manufacturing, vehicle repairs, and communications and transportation and must pay special attention to the rapid expansion of small hydropower plants along with small-scale irrigation. They must employ water pumps working withy water pressure in order to serve agricultural production, the manufacturing industry, and the standard of living.

These are the directions of the general duties which the industry section will break down in detail in order to make the factories operate on a regular basis. For this to happen we must deeply absorb the new directions and duties indicated for industrial work in the Ninth Plenum of the Third Session of the party Central Committee. We must carry it out properly and apply it creatively in real situations and must make a decision to wipe out the centralized power of the managerial machinery and the administrative subsidiary and move to new and complete enterprise accountability.

If we do this correctly we will be able to boost the capacity of the existing factories and increase their capability in the future. It is certain that industrial production will be increased and will reach the expected figures we are striving for in 1986 and also become a significant foundation for carrying out the government's Second 5-year Plan with great success.

9884/9312
CSO: 4206/90

LAOS

BRIEFS

CSSR FILM WEEK OPENS--Vientiane, May 5 (KPL)--The Ministry of Culture and the Laos-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association are sponsoring a film week to mark the 41st national day of Czechoslovakia (May 4). Among those present at the opening ceremony was Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Station Planning Committee along with other high-ranking officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 5 May 86 BK] /6662

COOPERATION PLAN WITH MPR--Vientiane, May (OANA-KPL)--The Lao PDR and the Mongolian People's Republic are to further strengthen their cooperation in the field of culture and science, as stipulated in a cooperation plan signed here on Wednesday by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister for foreign affairs of Laos and the Mongolian ambassador Yadmaaguine Dashnyan. This document stipulated that the two sides will further intensify the exchange in the field of culture and art troupes. The two sides pledged to better inform their respective people on the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the LPR and the 19th Congress of the MPRP which are to be held soon. The increase of scientific cooperation was also mentioned in this document. As far as the cooperation in public health are to further concretise the implementation of the agreement signed in 1982 over the exchange of experiences in the use of medicinal herbs in the treatment of patients. The cooperation plan signed on this occasion was in accordance with the Lao-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1979 which linked the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 2 May 86 BK] /6662

TRADE WITH SRV PROVINCE--Vientiane, May 5 (KPL)--Lao and Vietnamese twin provinces of Savannakhet and Binh Tri Thien are to broaden their trade exchange for the current year, this was stipulated in an agreement recently signed by the trade companies of these two provinces. Goods to be exchanged are among other things agricultural tools, household utensils and consumer goods. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 5 May 86 BK] /6662

COOPERATION WITH PRK--Vientiane, May 5 (KPL)--Several documents on the cooperation in the fields of communication, transport and post between the Lao PDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1986, were signed here on May 3d. Signing the documents for the Lao side was Phao Bounnaphon, minister of transport and post, and for the Kampuchean side was Tie Banh, minister of communication, transport and post. The documents are in accordance with the spirit of the summit meeting of the Indochinese countries which was held in Vientiane, on March 23, 1983 [month as received] and the economic, scientific, cultural and technical cooperation plan among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam for 1986 which was signed in Hanoi, on January 12, 1986. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 5 May 86 BK] /6662

HIGHWAY NO 13 REPAIRED--Vientiane, April 29 (KPL)--The road and bridge construction company of Savannakhat Province, in collaboration with over 16,000 persons from Khamthabouli, Songkhon and Champhon districts, recently repaired and upgraded a portion of 115 km of the National Highway Number [13] linking Savannakhet to Se Bang-Nouan River. Meanwhile, the similar company [in] the southern Champassak Province has mobilized members of the youth organisations of Lakhonpheng, Vapikhamthong and Khongsedon districts to repair and upgrade another portion of 126 km of this Highway Number 13 from the Se Bang-Nouan River to Champassak. These works are expected to be achieved before the end of this month to welcome the 100th anniversary of the international labour day. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 29 Apr 86 BK] /6662

UNIONS OBSERVE MAY DAY--Vientiane, May 6 (KPL)--The president of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions CC, Thit Soi Sombatdouang, met here on May 3 delegates from friendly countries' trade unions, who participated in the celebration of May Day here. These delegations included that of the Vietnamese Federation of Trade Unions headed by its executive member Tu Le, that of the Kampuchean Trade Unions led by Xuan Cheng, deputy-secretary of the Phnom Penh branch of the KTU, that of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR led by the secretary of its educational service V. Beresin, and that of the Labour Council of Thailand led by its secretary Sanen Phitsaphan. The host and the guests, on the occasion, exchanged views on the increasing of the exchange of activities among their respective organisations. They also pledged to enclose their cooperation in the struggle for the safeguard of workers interests, the world peace, and international security. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 6 May 86 BK] /6662

SOVIET, DANISH VISITORS--Vientiane, May 6 (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday a visiting delegation from the Ministry of Construction of the Soviet Union led by its first deputy-minister Losev. The vice-chairman highly evaluated the Lao-Soviet cooperation in the field of house building. Both sides exchanged views with the aim of further developing the cooperation in this particular field. The Soviet delegation arrived here on May 1 for a week-long visit. Among other projects assisted by the Soviet Union, there are the 150-bed hospital, the polytechnical schools and the 150-kw radio antenna station in Vientiane. Earlier on the same day, S. Vongkhamsao met with John Furze from the Denmark-Laos solidarity organization. They discussed ways to widen the cooperaton in the field of trade, education, and economy between the two countries. J. Furze arrived here last month and planned to stay here till May 10. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 6 May 86 BK] /6662

PAVED ROADS, TELEPHONES IN USE--There are presently 12,983 km of roads of which 2,460 km are controlled by the central government and of which 2,259 km are paved. There are 94 main telephone exchanges, 7,390 installed telephones in use and 108 telephone stations. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Feb 86 pp 2, 3] 12597/9312

SRV AID IN FILM MAKING--In line with the use of film making in the revolutionary, cultural and ideological struggle, the Lao film making section is trying to produce filmed news releases, which are shown promptly at important national events, for example, the 10th anniversary of the LPDR. The film making section is also competing to get aid from other socialist countries for the production of films that are essential and important to party and state needs. Over the past 10 years in particular, the Lao film making industry has produced a total of 30 news and documentary films with the aid of the SRV. Specifically, in 1981, the SRV assisted in making a 35 mm film named "The Sound of Guns From the Plain of Jars." In 1984, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, a long documentary film was made, entitled "10 Years on the Road to Socialism." And also in 1985, the Soviet Union assisted in the making of a film called "The Past 10 Years." The Czechoslovakian Army also has given aid for making some films. All these films were released and shown to the public on the 2 December 1985 National Day celebration. This shows that the evolution, organization, performance, creativity and foreign aid for elementary film making in Laos has been developed. Film making has gathered a small group of people, such as producers, directors, editors, actors and administrative cadres for developing it in Laos, step by step. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Feb 86 p 2] 12597/9312

DISTRICT TAX COLLECTION INCREASE--From January to the end of December 1985, the cadres and workers of the Foodstuffs Corporation of Sisattanka District have actively and attentively performed their duty. Results are: 919,738 kilogrammes of ride paddy and rice grains were bought from farmers around the district, an increase of 17.97 percent over 1984's figures. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Feb 86 p 1] 12597/9312

VIENTIANE MASS ORGANIZATION GROWTH--In 1985, there were three mass organizations: the LPRYU, the Patriotic Lao Women's Association and the trade union. Every mass organization around Chanthaburi, Vientiane Municipality, has been improved and expanded. For example, the LPRYU had 1,098 members, of which 511 are female; in 1985 alone, its membership grew by 497 and there were 13 units. The Patriotic Lao Women's Association had a total 2,388 members; in 1985 alone, it grew by 673 members, with 160 units. The trade union had a total 340 members, of which 187 were female; in 1985 alone, it grew by 66 members, with 17 units. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 24 Feb 86 pp 1, 4] 12597/9312

MILITARY RECRUIT TRAINING--There was an official exercise for military training Class 4 the evening of 15 February 1986 at the Vientiane Municipality's Military Command Headquarters clubhouse. THe training session lasted 36 days. Mr Chan Lian, director of the school, reviewed the different areas of the training curriculum on this occasion. he said that the requirements had been completed as follows: military science by 82.6 percent; strategy by 84.7 percent; individual qualifications by 18.5 percent; and shooting by 58.4 percent. Gifts and commendation certificates were presented to 10 men with outstanding performances of first class, and to 15 for second Class performance. The ceremony ended successfully. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18 Feb 86 pp 1, 4] 12597/9312

VIENTIANE TAX COLLECTION--The cadres of the Finance and Taxation Section of Sisattanka District were active the entire year of 1985 in collecting a total 29,776,540 kip in income taxes and agricultural taxes in 607 basic production areas around the district. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 27 Feb 86 p 1] 12597/9312

LOUANG NAMTHA ROAD CONSTRUCTION--(KPL) From early January to early March the youth union in various localities in Louang Namtha Province successfully constructed a road from Namtha District to Na Le District, which is 12 km long. In the same period they also successfully cut a new road from Sing District to Meuang Gnom Canton, a distance of 18 km, and repaired over 100 km of broken roads from Bokeo Province to the salt evaporation plant and other places. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Mar 86 p 1] 9884/9312

CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT SECURITY, FOOD COOPS--Champassak District is 1 of 10 districts in Champassak Province. It consists of 6 cantons, 88 villages, and 41,2812 people and has a total of 12,240.58 hectares for growing rice. In the past 10 years the people in Champassak District have made many glorious achievements. For example, national defense and security work has become the people's affair. They have been able to be self-sufficient in terms of the food supply every year. Yearly production is over 750 kg of paddy rice per capita. There was improvement and expansion of agricultural coop units after the passage of the plenum of the party central Committee Politburo on "turning farmers to organizing collective-style production by means of agricultural coops." The district thus organized authorities to mobilize farmers to earn their living actively and voluntarily by collective living according to the principle of the three benefits--for the government, the collective group, and the individual agricultural coop member. The conversion of people in Champassak District to agricultural coops is growing every year. In 1985 throughout the district there were 94 agricultural coop units, which covered 11,759.76 hectares of ricefields and 75 percent of the total number of families, and production was as much as 858 kg of paddy rice per capita. In late November 1985 Mr Bounmi Sisavat, a member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the district party committee in Champassak District, also pointed out the direction the district should strive for in the next 2 years (1986-87) in which they would mobilize 100 percent of the farmers to join agricultural coops and for production to yield 939 kg of paddy rice per capita. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Mar 86 p 2] 9884/9312

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP, COMBAT--There are a total of 131,705 women in Vientiane Province, and 30,149 have already become members of the Lao Women's Association of which 2 are members of the district women's association, 102 are canton party members, 1,054 are village party members, and 96 are on agricultural coop boards of directors. Besides participating in guard duty in offices and localities, outstanding are the women from Kasi District who along with the men have effectively suppressed the counterrevolutionaries. [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Feb 86 p 2] 9884/9312

IRRIGATED PADDY FIELD TOTALS--(KPL) Based on the report of the committee responsible for the irrigation department, on the morning of 12 March of this season the agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural coops along with the irrigation sections in many provinces which are the centers throughout the country have focused on improving small and medium-size irrigation system in order to guarantee the upcoming wet-rice production to be able to obtain water amounting to 8,000 tons for 10,000 hectares. [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 3] 9884/9312

CSO: 4206/90

NEW CALEDONIA

KANAKS WARN ON LOSS OF REGIONAL POWERS

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST-COURIER 2 May 86 p 6

[Text] **NOUMEA: The new Government of France announced yesterday it would transfer most regional powers in New Caledonia to its high commissioner.**

But the change was temporary.

The move brought immediate charges of provocation and colonialism from independence leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou.

Minister for Overseas Departments and Territories Bernard Pons outlined to the territory's elected congress the new plans which largely dismantle the structure set up last year by the former Socialist administration.

That divided the Pacific island into four regions, three effectively controlled by the independence-seeking Melanesian minority.

The fourth, around the capital Noumea, is dominated by pro-French European settlers.

The regions were given extensive administrative and budgetary powers in what was seen as a way of giving the Melanesians a large measure of control over their economic development.

The new conservative Government has said it will retain the idea of independence in association with France.

Some European farms and businesses in the interior of the island were destroyed by Melanesian independence militants.

The island has been generally calm for the past few months, and Pons said the Government would not allow any agitation "from whatever side" to affect the rebuilding of the island's economy.

European leader Jacques Lafleur said he was "very satisfied" with Pons' speech.

Tjibaou said he and other Melanesian leaders would fly to France next week "to tell whoever wants to listen: watch out."

"I don't think the situation tends towards calm," he said.

He described Pons as "blowing hot and cold, but the tone is very colonial."

He said no-one could have confidence in any French government. "We can only count on ourselves," Tjibaou said.

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CSO: 4200/1014

PHILIPPINES

WEEKLY FINDS SYMPATHY, SOLID SUPPORT FOR MARCOS IN ILOCOS

Manila MR. & MRS. (Special Edition) in English 11-17 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Candy Quimpo: "Solid North Still Sold on Marcos"]

[Text] THE sun still sets in all magnificence on the horizons of Ilocos beaches. In Laoag, the Laoag Cathedral's bell tower still sinks a half-millimeter a year, just as it has been sinking for the last 300 years. Vigan still sprawls in elegant decay, turn-of-the-century buildings huddled along its narrow, once-cobbled streets. The Ilocanos are still as maddeningly frugal and industrious as ever. And the Solid North, solid for Ferdinand Marcos during the Marcos years, remains just as solid.

In the last election only 880 people voted for Cory Aquino out of the Laoag population of 80,000.

A tourist bus makes a tight turn around Aurora Park in Batac. Along the park is a tall, white-washed building. "This is the Marcos Hall of Justice," the tour guide intones to oglers within the bus, "where our pre — er — the ex-President was incarcerated during the Nalundasan case."

The mistake is understandable. The guide, young Rizal Rombawa, voted for Marcos during the February elections, and still finds it hard to shrug the Marcos mystique away after a month under another president.

Along the highways of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, bougainvillae of all varieties lend color to the roadside. Neat bamboo fences of ornate designs form the boundaries of houses on the way to the Malacanang of the North. The residents have yet to uproot markers along the road painted in Bagong Lipunan red, white and blue. In Laoag, Sarrat, Batac and Vigan, Marcos posters have yet to be scraped off the walls.

"We were behind on the news," says Rizal of the rebellion days, "We did not know what reports were true or not. It was only the day after Marcos fled that we found out." Marcos' escape was not greeted with jubilation and dancing in the streets in the Ilocos. "It was like *Araw ng'Patay,*" (Day of Mourning), says

Rizal.

A pretty waitress at Fort Ilocandia blushes furiously when asked how she felt about Marcos' leaving. *"Para kaming naulila* (We felt like we were orphaned)," she finally says.

If People Power was all that was needed, says a Laoag government employee, Ilocanos were willing to rally in Manila in support of Marcos. But the distance and the cost of such an adventure were too great.

"If only Marcos went to Paoay," a Paoay resident groans, "We could have taken care of him. They drugged him and forced him to go to Hickam. He should come back and live with his people."

Should Marcos return, says another waiter from Fort Ilocandia, there would be a bloody revolution. "This time, we will fight by his side." Like the American civil war, remarked a slightly intoxicated patron at the bar.

As the tourist bus glides past two checkpoints towards the Malacanang of the North, a sleepy scout ranger toddles closer to open the doors. Yes, I voted for Marcos, he tells the guests later, his look of bewilderment betraying his shock that anyone would have done otherwise. "Didn't the scout rangers join the Ramos forces during the rebellion?" one visitor asks.

Sct. Ranger Al Corpuz shrugs, "I was sympathetic to them because we were in the same division."

"Sinasabi mo lang yan, (You're just saying that)," mocks Rizal. "Can I have my picture taken with you?" Corpuz asks a guest, ignoring the barb.

Even in Sarrat's muggy heat, the Sta. Monica Church gives one a feeling of awe. The "instant" bougainvillae planted along Sarrat's streets just before Irene Marcos' grand wedding in Sta. Monica, continue to thrive — a riot of testimony to the province's long love for the erstwhile president. But the Sta. Monica Church's facade, cleft by an earthquake in 1983 seems a lonely reminder of a glorious leader lost.

"We loved Marcos," Dr. Ofelia Pastor, an Education Ministry supervisor says, "We did not believe the exposés about him. Now we feel ashamed that many of the reports have been proven to be true." Of Corazon Aquino, she smiles, "She's a woman and I know how women work. Besides, she is a devout Catholic. She is simple, approachable and humble."

When the Bishops' Pastoral Letter was read in the Ilocos, Rizal says, the Region's magnificent churches shook with the indignation of the people. Unlike the stagey walk-outs in Manila, the walk-outs in Ilocandia were motivated by honest outrage.

The Laoag International Airport, unlike the Manila International Airport, does not sport long lines of well-wishers and voyagers. Its flight schedule boasts only of three scheduled flights: Manila to Laoag, Laoag to Basco, Laoag to Manila. Should Marcos decide to stage a comeback, the Laoag International Airport would probably be his destination. "There were no plans for Marcos to fly to Laoag from Malacanang," says security officer Col. Pedro Hufana. "There was no such message radioed here though we expected it. No, no preparations were made in case he decided to come here."

Along the darkening roads, farmers wearily making their way home; canny young men in basketball shorts; children out for last minute frolic all flash the L-sign at the homeward bound tourist bus. In Ilocos, the L-sign has added meaning. In Ilocos, L stands for Loyalist.

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CSO: 4200/1020

MR. & MRS. MEMORIALIZES FALLEN FEMINIST GUERRILLA

Manila MR. & MRS. (Special Edition) 11-17 Apr 86 pp 17, 18

[Article by Roland Pascual: "On Remembering a Hero No Matter Her Color"]

[Text]

"Look how bravely our ranks
Bloom into each gap
With the same intense
purity and fragrance
We are learning to
overcome. . ."
— **Lorie Barros**

WHILE officers of the AFP Reform Movement this early warn of Communist infiltration in the new government, while the armed rebels in the countrysides speak of "principled peace", citing "the objective conditions. . . do not (as yet) permit surrender of the people's right to bear arms in defense of revolutionary gains in the past 17 years", while everything that is "underground" was sideswept by the peculiarity of a February revolution as projected in the media and other circles, some found time to remember a *Neps* (New People's Army guerilla), with dignity and with honor.

She is but one of the butchered daughters of what she endeared as her *Inang Bayan*,(Mother Country). Maria Lorena Morelos Barros. A staunch feminist, she founded in 1969 the first Filipino militant women's group that bannered in red *Malayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan* (MAKIBAKA, Liberation Movement of the New Women). "No male chauvinist can stop me from joining the New People's Army," she once said. And being the most sought-after armed rebel of a lost Marcosian era, she was literally a prized possession for the military — she was worth ₱30,000.

March 25, 1978 came to Barrio Cagsigay 11, Mauban, Quezon province, by the foot of Mt. Banahaw. At 28, she was dead. It was five in the morning. They shot her in the head.

Who, still, is she? Alex Dacanay, in private remembrances, never has put introductions so lovingly: "She was the friend of a friend. She had long hair, a beautiful body and a pair of the most soulful eyes I have ever seen. They were capable of anything: immense depth, quick compassion, sly mischief or remorseless cruelty." Curiosities from a teen researcher-writer once struck the wits out of Dacanay: "How could this boy think to put together the facts of her life like many sticks and stones, the dead leaves of what she said and did, those mysterious objects she left behind as poems — all her passion's tombstones — and dare call the heap Lorena? . . . It was oppressively silly."

And where are Barros' fellow MAKIBAKA girls of the late 60s and early 70s? They who officially went *makibaka* at one Bb. Pilipinas beauty contest coronation night, April 18 of 1970, to flaunt placards sporting sloganeerings on the "commercialization and degradation of women and beauty"? For that novelty of action, they made good front-page copy then but where are the girls who, with Lorie, loudly sang in staccato *"tamad na burgis"* (idle bourgeoisie) during the awarding ceremonies of the 1971 Manila's Best Dressed by the front steps of then only five-star hotel, the Manila Hilton?

At least 20 of them were there, a Thursday of a March 25, to mark a decade of private remembrances too, since Lorena's demise. At one Protestant Service Center, Church of the Risen Lord at UP, they sat proud in their stirring public tribute to their martyred sis.

Weeks before the release of alleged topnotch political prisoners and the late-*piyem*-to-dusk memorial service, the MAKIBAKA girls planned only for an intimate sharing of the life and times of Lorie. But another "revolution" happened in between. Key members of the once Communist Party of the Philippines politburo, if allegations are to be believed, joined in to first-handedly give eulogies to a fallen "comrade". They too were talking of first of firsts amid a new politics simply dubbed "Cory". Once-detained men and women of the underground sat now on a "democratic space" — cadres, alternate central committee members, military and political commission heads, firebrands in their youth, strikingly red in their views, and of course Joma Sison and Kumander Dante. Some were in yellow. "A sign of goodwill," smiled one. But deeply etched in the hollowed eyes is a torturous and violent "armed struggle" of a persevering, continuing revolutionary past. A ceasefire has yet to be called.

Lorie left, upon her death, a ragtag Quezon province guerilla band which now flowered into a 16,000-strong full-time-efficiently-armed guerilla force nationwide (U.S. State Department count).

Lorie, her comrades-in-arms and at-heart intimated, was not the typical towering figure of a feminist movement in the late 60s; not the typical guy who flowered as a UP scholar-activist during the First Quarter Storm of the early 70s; not quite your dreaded guerilla amazon. She wrote poems, among others.

"A Skull Among The Flowers" was one, but rejected by Sunday Times Magazine in the mid-60s, the editors screaming . . . "Why do you write about skulls and dirt and this stuff? At your age, your world must be beautiful."

This is but one of the tidbits Ramon Bernardo gathered to write an autobiographical sketch of Lorie titled "The Immortal Legend of a Historic Decade" and soon to see print in UP's The Diliman Review. Her life spanned historical decades indeed.

She once proclaimed the new Filipina as no longer a "mindless ornament and drudge, one who has discovered the exciting realm of responsibility, fully engaged in the destruction of feudalism and imperialism and the building of a new democratic society. Not a woman-for-marriage, but more and more a woman-for-action. A comrade."

Rhetorics transformed her into something drastically un-Lorie, as her family call her. Said co-MAKIBAKA girl Rosa: "From a Bohemian type, she became all that is in a poor peasant struggling for change. Metamorphosis."

Rosa admitted Lorie often handled the defense of women's issues singlehandedly (MAKIBAKA was a splinter group from the radical youth organization *Samahan ng Demokratikong Kabataan* (SDK) — Move-Movement of Democratic Students. The open left mass movement then considered women issues to be secondary.) "The thing about being an all women's group is that we draw our strength from the uniqueness of our experience as women but we also begin to acknowledge our weaknesses as part of the struggle for self-discovery and self-renewal. We assessed our collective neurosis in a new light, but because of the political expediencies of those times and our fear to get beyond the 'official political line' — we were in some ways unable to confront the very personal concern that were barriers to our liberation."

Lorie, Rosa admitted, while being part of them, was also larger than the rest. All of them were kids back then, Rosa concedes, but now as they pay tribute to a dead colleague, all realized how their collective experiences as professional, mother, community worker, middle-class wife have emboldened them to better appreciate and more effectively take part in the "national democratic struggle". In fact, MAKIBAKA was initially launched to attract the convent-bred *colegialas* who would be hesitant to join more radical groups like the SDK and the *Kabataang Makabayan* (Nationalist Youth and now the Communist Party's underground youth organization).

That night of tribute to Lorie, the girls sang the poignant memorial hymn *"Unang Alay"* (First Offering). They each lighted their candles laced with a red ribbon from the fire burning on Nanay Alicia's, Lorie's aging mother. They remembered Lorie, the conscientious Anthropology scholar, the activist, one of the few female members of the Movement for a Democratic Philippines (then the broadest coalition of democratic forces), the tortured political detainee-turned-escapee, the community organizer, the amazon. And a scarred old heart.

She outlived the violent deaths of two boyfriends, both comrades, and suffered the political and personal betrayal of a husband. The two died in an encounter with government troops; one in 1971, the other in 1976. While she was detained at Ipil-Ipil Rehabilitation Center in Camp Bonifacio in 1974, she learned how her husband, Ramon Sanchez, a high-ranking rebel officer, "surrendered" and sang revealing tunes to the military. She condemned him. She had two sons by him; the first, Emil, now 11 years old; the second was involuntarily aborted during a military interrogation she underwent when arrested.

She was born on March 18, 1948, two years after the "liberation" of the Philippines from the Americans. Little did she know that in her 20s she'd be fighting the very country that supposedly liberated her countrymen. In the streets, she questioned the "unequal treaties" — Parity Amendment and Bell Trade Act, the continued existence of the U.S. bases, the stuff that saw loud print on the red banners. Ten years after her death, now in 1986, she was pitted alongside the Old Testament's Judith who mutilated the oppressive King Holofernes; Joan of Arc; the women of Egypt who denounced the imperial order to kill Israelite infants; and all others revolutionary, and martyred.

"Is she really newsworthy? I really don't know her," remarked one journalist as he elbowed his way into the service. He could have said Lorie is just one of those revolutionary cadre-guerilla now dead. So be it.

Anonymity of heroes is that which really stuffs all revolutions advancing the sincerest and noblest of causes.

But let Lorie's dear friend Alex continuously be enriched by his poignant private remembrances of "a bigger soul that admitted other friendships, other worlds". "Ultimately," Alex contemplates, "she (Lorie) must be remembered too, for her cause. (N)othing of the heart ever ends. They exist forever in memory." Yes.

The last of the countryside gunfire has yet to see fruition in the harvesttime of Lorie's cause. That day entails no screaming, shallow much less fake heroics.

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CSO: 4200/1020

BIG LABOR FEDERATION SPLITS INTO TWO GROUPS

HK260236 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Apr 86 p 22

[Text] The Federation of Free Workers (FFW), one of the country's biggest labor federations, has split into two groups. Both of which claim the support of the majority of some 400,000 members.

The split came about during the national convention of FFW held at the Teachers' camp, Baguio City last April 14. A group led by Efren P. Arazamendez, former FFW national vice-president, walked out of the convention. He claimed that the election of FFW officers was rigged by its president of more than three decades, Juan C. Tan.

Arazamendez's group held its own convention and elected the following as its legitimate and legal representatives: Arazamendez, president; Oscar B. Silvestre, vice-president; and Cesar F. Saligumba, treasurer.

Meanwhile, Tan's group proceeded with the convention and elected the following officers: Tan, president; Ramon J. Jabar, vice-president; and Felicisimo O. Joson, treasurer.

Each group now claims to be the "real" FFW.

"It must be emphasized that this group is still FFW," Arazamendez said. He told BUSINESS DAY that his group controls the majority of the unions in Laguna, Bataan and Metro Manila. Tan's group controls the unions in Mindanao and the Visayas, and a minority in Metro Manila, he added.

Arazamendez said many of the incumbent members of the FFW executive board are with him, numbering eight of the total 15 board members.

Tan however, claimed his group controls the majority. In his letter to labor ministry officials, Tan maintained that his group is the "real" FFW.

Reacting to Arazamendez's use of the name FFW, Tan asked the ministry that the rival faction "be enjoined and prevented from doing so since the illegal use of our Federation's name of long standing would cause confusion in the minds of employers, workers and the public at large."

Considered as a moderate labor group, FFW has about 400,000 members nationwide.

The unions supporting Arazamendez, however, come mainly from Metro Manila and the Bataan Export Processing Zone, two areas where major labor disputes emanate. On the other hand, Tan was able to maintain the support of the majority of unions in the drug industry, aside from the Visayas and Mindanao local unions.

Before the split, FFW had members in the textile, semi-conductor, drug and food industries.

The split in the federation's ranks does not necessarily mean its eventual dissolution. But inter-union battles are expected over who will act as the bargaining agent in companies where FFW has a foothold. Competition between the two will be more intense in companies where both factions have consolidated their own spheres of influence.

The labor ministry is not expected to intervene in the FFW split as a policy.

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CSO: 4200/950

TWO MNLF LEADERS, FOLLOWERS SET TO SURRENDER

HK260232 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Apr 86 p 22

[Article by Pete G. Esber]

[Text] Two top commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and their armed followers are set to surrender to the new government following secret negotiations between emissaries from the military and a civilian mediator.

In an interview with Radyong Bayan [Radio of the Nation], formerly the Voice of the Philippines (VOP), Serad Alonto, alias Commander Jerry and Commander Alex, an emissary of Serad, told the government-owned radio station "they are willing to return to the fold of the law in response to the call of President Corazon C. Aquino to pursue the policy of national reconciliation and if their demands and conditions are met."

Commanders Jerry and Alex met with a high-ranking military officer, this reporter and a well-known Bicolano religious, civic and social leader in an undisclosed place recently.

In that meeting, the duo presented their demands and conditions for their surrender and the military man and the civilian mediator promised to withhold the information until the two rebel commanders are presented to higher authorities.

Commander Jerry is acting chairman of the Bukidnon-Misamis Oriental Revolutionary Committee (BMORC), member of the original 90's (the Magnificent 21 Group) and MNLF Green Guard.

In 1968 to 1970, he and some hardcore members of the MNLF went to Middle East country where they trained in Special Tactical Combat Operations.

Sometime in 1983, he and Commander Amil Alonto returned to the country, presumably to surrender. According to him, they were intercepted by Assemblyman Jamil Lucman who persuaded them to personally give up to then President Marcos.

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CSO: 4200/950

FORMER MP STRESSES SOLUTION TO MINDANAO PROBLEM

HK270854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 27 (AFP)--A former MP who represented Mindanao Island has said that President Corazon Aquino should immediately attend to the problems on the southern islands or support for the idea of secession would spread, a Manila newspaper said Sunday.

Homobono Adaza said previous administrations had neglected the region and if such neglect continued, its separation from the Philippines "may become inevitable", the TRIBUNE reported.

"Unless the government of President Aquino attends immediately to the problems of Mindanao, the idea of secession will catch fire," Mr Adaza said.

The newspaper said Mr Adaza, whose Mindanao Alliance Party supported the presidential candidacy of Mrs Aquino, was reacting to an aborted plan by the Mindanao independence movement to establish a separate state in the south.

The group, led by defeated presidential candidate Reuben Canoy, has put off its plans indefinitely following blunt warnings by the Manila government that members would be arrested for sedition if they pushed through with a formal declaration.

Resource-rich Mindanao, the country's second largest island, has been the focus of a 14-year rebellion by the minority Moslems and lately a hotbed of activity by the communist New People's Army (NPA).

Mr Adaza, who could not be reached for comment here Sunday, was quoted as saying the island's 12 million inhabitants were not sufficiently protected from landgrabbing, cattle thieving and other crimes.

He said an earlier proposal by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra for the appointment of a deputy president for the region would be "a step in the right direction".

If this could not be done, a ministry for the region should be created to show residents the central government's concern for them, he added.

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CSO: 4200/950

BRIEFS

BACUNGAN TOWN HALL RAIDED--Manila, April 25 (AFP)--Some 200 armed men believed to be communist guerrillas stormed the Bacungan Town Hall in the southern Philippines, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Friday. They carted away mail parcels, mailbags and office equipment from the post office inside the building, PNA said. It did not say when the attack was made or if there were any casualties. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1406 GMT 25 Apr 86 HK]

PRIVATE ARMY ORGANIZATION DENIED--A retired military official has denied press reports linking him to the training of a 3,000-man private army in Lanao del Sur to topple the Aquino government. Retired Brigadier General Pedro Safra told reporters that his family is now well settled in the United States, and he has no reason to go to the mountains and organize an illegal army. Safra, a veteran of the government's antidissident campaign in Mindanao, was one of those linked by the reports to the alleged training of an antigovernment army. The others were former deputy defense minister Carlos Cahelo, former Southern Command chief Major General Delfin Castro, and retired general (Surnam Cioduque). Safra said he returned to the country last January to oversee the sale of his real estate in Ilocos Norte. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0200 GMT 26 Apr 86 HK]

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TRADING AGREEMENTS--The country is planning to negotiate with its major trading partners bilateral agreements with extended terms instead of the existing 2-year terms. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion said he plans to negotiate for a 6-year trade pact to enable local exporters to fully tap export markets. Concepcion likewise announced that he expects to hold negotiations next month with the U.S., Canada, Norway, Sweden, members of the European Community, and Japan on new bilateral trade pacts. The present agreement expires this December. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0700 GMT 27 Apr 86 HK]

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CSO: 4200/950

THAILAND

OPINION LEADERS CONTINUE CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICIES

'Crossroads' in Relations Seen

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 14 Apr 86 p 16

[Nui Bangkhunthian column: "What Can Be Done With Such a Good Friend?"]

[Excerpts] On 10 April 1950, the United States gave Thailand weapons and road construction equipment worth 200 million baht. That was the first real help it had given us. The objective was to have Thailand suppress the communists. And so the Thai government concentrated on suppressing the communists, with the result that the communists expanded their activities throughout half the country. The more we tried to suppress them, the stronger they became. This was because the United States and Thailand's leaders viewed the communists very differently than did the villagers.

In 1954 the United States took the lead in forming the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, or SEATO. The eight members countries were Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United States and England. SEATO's main task was to prevent the expansion of communism in Asia. A few years later, Thailand's leaders and the United States secretely signed the Thanat-Rusk Treaty.

Thai in that period were brainwashed into thinking that communists were devils who used people instead of buffalo to plow the fields, who killed monks and old people to make fertilizer and who forbid children from showing respect to their parents. By chance, the economy was good at that time and so the villagers were not interested in what their leaders were doing. They viewed politics as a struggle among those who were interested in rank and titles.

Thus, the United States was able to do whatever it wanted in Thailand. As a consequence of the Thanat-Rusk Treaty, Thailand became a military colony. The United States sent in troops and weapons. Thai did not have the right to enter the military bases even though they were the masters of the country.

Finally, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos were lost, and the Revolutionary Council was toppled by the people. Politicians and power groups forced the government to obtain parliament's permission before allowing anyone to establish military bases in the country.

The last time that the United States violated Thailand's sovereignty was in 1975, when, without asking permission, it sent forces to seize the merchant ship Mayaguez, which had been seized by the Khmer Rouge. It was not until after the incident was over that the United States apologized to Thailand. The day that U.S. leaders shook hands in joy, which appeared on television reports worldwide, they laughed loudly about their accomplishments even before the Thai government or the Thai people knew anything about what had happened. When I heard about this, I felt like crying. I felt sorry for the government and for myself over the fact that we had to let a great friend bully us.

The people have come to a crossroad. We should stop and think before taking another step. The peoples of the world will probably laugh at us if we allow the United States to bully us with a war reserve stockpile after all that has happened in the past.

Columnist: U.S. Would Collapse with Peace

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 Apr 86 p 16

[Nui Bangkhunthian column: "Is the United States Building or Destroying Peace?"]

[Excerpts] Mr Reagan criticized the weakness of Jimmy Carter, charging that he had compromised too much and that he had hallucinations about building peace. Reagan believes that real peace can be achieved only by having greater military strength.

Reagan has restored the cowboy spirit. The American people elected him president, and he has done everything that he said we would. When the Americans waged war against the Red Indians, the war was fought using ordinary guns and explosives. When the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan 41 years ago, war, in the view of the United States, implied the use of nuclear weapons. The United States is not a kind-hearted and wise Uncle Sam. Rather, it is a hawk that lives off the flesh and blood of others.

During the 200 years since it became a country, the United States has destroyed countless smaller countries. Many countries have been swallowed by the communists. And many countries have fought civil wars. The United States has grown powerful from the corpses and stench of blood.

The Farm Act will destroy friendly agricultural countries. War, which is another important export commodity, will make American weapons producers rich, and Americans will have jobs. The president and people will prosper. If all the countries lived together in peace, the United States would collapse.

The military strike against Libya on 15 April alarmed people throughout the world. Al-Qadhdhafi is not a pig. If this 44-year-old president really was unstable, he could not have been a thorn in the side of the United States for so long.

It is estimated that more than 10,000 of the 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world are positioned in Europe. These warheads were built in order to wage war. And now the United States has lit the fuse.

If the United States wants to end terrorism, all it has to do is open negotiations with Al-Qadhdhafi and take a friendly attitude. No one would be bothered. There are several ways to solve the problems so that everyone can live in peace. The fact that the United States has opted for war shows the true nature of this great power.

Peace comes from love and understanding and from refraining from exploiting others. Weapons are the enemy of peace.

Thongbai on Anti-U.S. Activism

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 13 Apr 86 pp 33, 34

[Article by Thongbai Thongpao: "The United States Must Stop Dropping Economic Atomic Bombs"]

[Text] On 5 April, I participated in a seminar on Thai-U.S. relations sponsored by students from Chiang Mai and Kasetsat universities. The seminar was held at Chiang Mai University on the occasion of the "love the Thai farmer, oppose the Farm Act" movement.

During the seminar, Achan Sawat Banthoengsuk said that this was the largest gathering of students in a year.

I spoke about Thai-U.S. relations and cooperation in the recent past, that is, since the end of the Second World War. Thailand has had friendly relations and cooperated closely with the United States. It has regarded the United States as a "great friend." When the United States opposed the Soviet Union, Thailand followed suit and opposed the Soviet Union, too. Even though we repealed our anti-communist law after the war, we continued to follow an anti-Soviet policy, standing shoulder to shoulder with the United States.

When the United States took the lead in establishing NATO in order to block the expansion of socialism or the influence of the Soviet Union in Europe and wanted to establish a line of containment from Europe to Asia, Thailand stood side by side with the United States in establishing SEATO. Thailand was the only country in Southeast Asia to embrace the United States. The only other countries in Asia to join this organization were Pakistan and the Philippines.

When the United Nations, with the United States in the lead, waged war in Korea, Thailand was the only country in Southeast Asia to send troops to fight side by side with U.S. forces. We joined in ostracizing China, which had a socialist government. We refused to sell them goods that the United States labeled "war materials." This included rubber. The people in the south, who grow rubber trees, cried because the price of sheet, or smoked rubber, fell to only 2-3 baht per kg. Merchants had to sell the rubber to Malaysia at a very low price. Malaysia sold the rubber to China and other countries at a high price and made a nice profit. And it sold rubber to the United States, which just stockpiled the rubber based on its policy of helping its friends.

The Thai government drafted a new anti-communist law by copying the security law of the United States. In 1950 we followed the lead of the United States very closely. During that period, travel to socialist countries was forbidden. Thai who visited a socialist country were arrested by police on their return. At the same time, the door was opened wide for Thai or Thai students who wanted to visit or study in the United States.

After the end of the Korean War, the United States became involved in the war in Indochina. Again, Thailand followed the lead of the United States. We secretely sent troops to fight in Laos and finally became involved in the war in Vietnam. We fought against the Vietnamese people side by side with the United States. We were the only country in Southeast Asia to join the United States in that dirty war.

The Thanat-Rusk joint communique affirmed Thai-American cooperation. Besides sending troops to fight alongside American soldiers, Thailand humored its great ally by allowing the United States to establish military bases in Thailand to support the fighting in Vietnam. Bases were established at at least seven places, including Utaphao, Nakhon Ratchasima, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani and Takhli in Nakhon Sawan.

We opposed the policy that the Thai monarchy had used to save the country from the colonialists, and we went against the Thai proverb that says "don't invite the enemy into the house."

We have cooperated with the United States in not trading with Vietnam. We have refrained from selling "war materials" to either China or Vietnam. We have not sold textiles to Vietnam or the other countries in Indochina. We have not sold rice to these countries even though they need food and our markets are being taken from us. We have allowed Singapore and Malaysia to buy our goods at low prices and sell them for a profit. We have done this for the sake of Thai-American friendship.

Look at how much we love the United States. Thailand produces large quantities of tobacco. The people in the northern region cannot find markets for all their tobacco. But we still import several hundred million baht worth of tobacco a year from the United States for use by the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly based on the policy of selling "American type cigarettes."

It can be seen that Thai cigarettes such as Ruang Khao, Phra Chan and even Klet Thong are gradually disappearing from the markets because of our policy of promoting "cigarettes with an American taste."

Haven't we done enough to show our love for the United States? We have become enemies with our neighbors in order to please our great friend across the ocean. We have gone against our customs while everyone else has opposed the "ugly American," or the disgusting or filthy American.

Thailand has been a loyal friend of the United States. But in return the United States showed its love for Thailand with the protectionist Jenkins Bill. This was followed by protectionist measures against steel pipe and tuna. And then it implemented the Farm Act. Now it plans to promulgate a copyright and patent law and a law known as the Omnibus Trade Bill.

What all of this means is that the United States is waging an economic war. Our great friend has dropped one economic bomb after another on us. These economic bombs that the United States has dropped on us have destroyed our stability and security. And they have destroyed Thai-American friendship. That is how the Thai people feel. The following expresses how the Thai people feel about Thai-American friendship:

"America is dangerous. Love the Thai farmer and join together in opposing the Farm Act. Be careful not to let Thailand become the slave of the United States. All Thai must join together in expelling the Americans and opposing the Farm Act. We must join together in the struggle and, with great confidence, oppose the Farm Act."

Achan Narong Phetprasoet, who is a member of the Faculty of Economics at Chulalongkorn University, participated in the seminar, too. He said that "Americans don't know the meaning of the word 'sympathy.' All they understand is an exchange of interests. People who day dream about the United States should be careful. The United States will profit from them."

This is how some Thai feel about the United States. I think that this feeling will become even more widespread unless the United States does away with its "economic bombs." The deep friendship will turn to great resentment. The words "ugly American" will be heard everywhere again. In the past, those who opposed the policy of following the United States were arrested. But I don't think that will frighten patriotic Thai.

I want to voice my support and sympathy for the Korean people who are struggling for independence. I have followed the struggle of people everywhere for freedom and justice. When Senator Aquino was killed at the Manila airport, I was the first person to condemn that political assassination. I said that President Marcos had to take responsibility. I also said that I did not understand how ASEAN leaders could associate with such an evil dictator. The details can be read in the BANGKOK POST, which printed my remarks the day after Aquino was shot.

I am very happy that the Philippine people have won freedom and justice. But dictatorship has not been eliminated completely from Asia. Ershad still controls Bangladesh. Zia continues to oppress the people of Pakistan. And the military clique of Suharto is still in firm control in Indonesia. In South Korea, where Thai shed their blood to preserve freedom, the Korean people do not have freedom or justice. The dictator Chun Doo Hwan is still in power. He has curtailed the rights and freedoms of the Korean people.

As a Thai and because Thai soldiers once shed their blood in Korea to protect freedom, I would like to say that those Thai soldiers did not fight and die to protect a dictator. They fought and died for the freedom of all Koreans.

Thus, today, because the Korean people have been robbed of their freedom, I want to be part of the struggle for freedom and justice. I wish to express my support for their just struggle. The Korean people will surely be victorious.

Editorial on 'Real Nature' of U.S.

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 16-22 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "We must Stand on Our Own"]

[Text] Finally, an economically secure country like the United States has encountered severe economic problems. The clearest sign of this is that the United States gradually began implementing trade protectionist measures against its allies. Now, those measures have greatly affected the allies of the United States. Thailand, for example, is now experiencing great problems with textiles and agricultural products.

Before the United States began experiencing economic problems, it acted as if it were very wealthy, giving aid to countries all around the world. That aid spawned a host of underlings who ruled their countries by oppressing the people. Even though problems were encountered in implementing policies, these client countries had to implement a foreign policy (and even domestic policies) acceptable to the United States.

Even after the United States began experiencing economic problems, it did not abandon its desire to rule the world, to be the leader or to get involved in everyone's affairs.

The only way that the United States can maintain its position as leader and lord is to solve the pressing economic problems. The United States has promulgated various laws that have given its allies cause to feel that the United States is trying to implement protectionist measures or promote the export of American goods to friendly countries that are weaker and poorer than the United States. These countries have concluded that the United States is not sincere or loyal and that it does not have good intentions toward its allies. In the end, these countries have begged the United States to show compassion and relax its measures so that they can survive.

We agree with trying to solve the immediate problems by asking the United States to show some sympathy. But for the long term, we must understand the real nature of the United States. We have to understand what they want and why they are acting like this.

The United States is not the only country that is like this. This is the real nature of all countries. That is, they will exploit others and pile up profits whenever they have a chance. We feel that international relations, regardless of the countries involved, allows us to draw this conclusion. Thus, the long-term problem is one of self-reliance. As for following them in the hope that they will show sympathy and compassion, it's time to abandon that idea.

Editorial on U.S. 'Behavior'

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Apr 86 p 5

[Slap in the Face column by Pleo Singoen: "War Merchants"]

[Excerpts] Because of the unfriendly reaction on the part of several countries that used to be allies of the United States and because of the present situation in the world, it is not surprising that a bomb was exploded during Mr Weinberger's visit to Thailand. Thailand is not the first country where such things have happened during visits by senior people from the United States.

Americans are not safe anywhere, even in the White House in the United States. Believe me.

Events have convinced me that neither Thailand nor the United States is sincere about bringing the war in Indochina to an end.

What has happened clearly shows that there is no hope of the Vietnamese and Cambodians living together peacefully. Vietnam will soon swallow Cambodia. And Vietnam will not stop there. It will expand the war in accord with its objectives. Thailand and the United States know this and so it is necessary to establish a war reserve stockpile. They don't want to restore peace through negotiations. Rather, they want peace through military confrontation.

Actually, I understand and sympathize with the United States. Their behavior since the end of the Second World War has shown that without war, they would not have become rich so quickly. The more countries that the United States can get to go to war, the more weapons it can sell.

As for Thailand, now that the communist terrorists have been defeated, who else is there to suppress? They have had to use the Vietnam war as a threat. Thailand exports very little to the United States. But even so, the United States has implemented protectionist measures. They have offered to establish a weapons stockpile. But why are they making us purchase the F-16 aircraft? And why are they painting such a worrisome picture about an invasion by a neighboring country? In order to sell weapons, right? Is this showing sympathy for a friend?

THAI RAT Questions 'War Reserve'

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 16 Apr 86 p 5

[Slap in the Face column by Pleo Singoen: "Down the Old Path"]

[Text] No one has yet explained to the people the real significance of the war reserve stockpile. Whatever we say may be right or wrong and may just cause arguments. It seems as if the United States is acting like a weapons company that plans to set up an office in Thailand. Thailand does not have to use the weapons. But if it does, it will have to purchase the weapons from them.

The Thai military, including both retired soldiers and soldiers on active duty, support this project. To make people feel better, they have added that "there will definitely not be any nuclear weapons in the stockpile." I don't know whether the person who made that statement was in any position to give such a guarantee. As for why it is necessary to establish a war reserve stockpile in Thailand, people have said that the purpose is to ensure that we have the same capabilities as Vietnam, which the Soviet Union is supplying with large quantities of new weapons. We have to be prepared in order to ensure "mutual fear."

None of this makes much sense. It's a pity that this is part of the policy for bringing peace to this region. If the Soviet Union puts nuclear weapons in Vietnam, for the sake of equality we will have to allow the United States to install nuclear weapons in Thailand. Then, we will be equal.

I still believe in using the "politics leads the military" policy to solve the problems. I don't believe that Thailand and Vietnam can negotiate peace. We can't get along. Our policy on this matter puts us in the position of being the shoes of the United States. Before we can do anything, we have to ask the United States first. Even in voting on UN resolutions, we have openly followed the instructions of the United States.

As for the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Thai problem, which involves the Soviet Union, too, we have constantly "blocked ourselves." We have portrayed the Soviet Union as more fearsome than it really is. This is the same as in the past when Thailand followed the American policy toward China, with the result that the people became fearful of China. But today the governments of Thailand and China are very close to each other. China is not a devil, which is what the United States once tricked Thailand into believing.

We are trying to solve the problems by creating new problems. We are trying to stop the fighting using provocation.

The question I have for all those who support establishing a war reserve stockpile here is, "How can you be sure that there won't be fighting if a war reserve stockpile is established and how sure are you that we won't lose?"

Look at the war between north and south Vietnam. Look at the wars in Cambodia and Laos. Not only did the United States set up war reserve stockpiles, but it mobilized huge amounts of weapons and large numbers of men and spent a fortune. But North Vietnam, the Khmer Rouge and the Pathet Lao were able to fight the B-52s and artillery and defeat the United States using spikes and mines.

Sattahip is a likely location for the war reserve stockpile. This is what people think. But we can't allow this. Thailand does not belong just to Prem, the military and the 43 ministers. This must be discussed in greater depth.

U.S. Called 'Thug'

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 18 Apr 86 p 5

[Robert Niap column: "The Sympathy of a Great Ally"]

[Excerpts] There is an old saying that says, "it's easy to make casual acquaintances but difficult to find loyal friends." This seems to fit Thailand's present situation very well. Our friend, or "great ally" as they refer to themselves, is not honest with us. Besides failing to help a friend in distress, this friend of ours is making things even worse for us. Our friend is destroying us.

Let's stop and think for a moment. Should we continue to associate with a great power friend such as the United States? Besides failing to help a friend who is in trouble, they are striking at us with evil intentions. Both the Farm Act and the Farm Bill are bad for us.

We are like a chick in their fist. They will kill us if they squeeze their fist. And we will die even if they don't. Have you ever noticed? The United States has always had influence over Thailand. The powerholders in every period have had to kowtow to them. We have had to follow their lead in everything.

We have never taken advantage of this friend. They have always taken advantage of us. We have constantly suffered losses. They have always given us the scraps and left-overs. They have never given us any "meat." In the case of both weapons and other matters, we have been delighted with the scraps that they have offered us. But whevever they have a chance, they rush to sell weapons and war materials. We have had to rely on them for everything from toothpicks to warships.

They are very clever. They always try to make a profit. But they share their profits with only certain groups. Senior Thai officials engage in corruption and are paid commissions for trading with them.

Now they have launched a new operation. They want to establish a war reserve stockpile here. I don't see how this will help us. But one clear disadvantage is that this will "invite the enemy into the house." People can't claim that we will be able to use the weapons immediately in time of war. They won't give us the weapons free. We will have to pay for everything we use. Thailand is not a "relative" of the United States. They won't give us anything free.

This friend just steps on us. The most recent examples are the Farm Bill and the Farm Act. But our leaders just ignore this. None of them has been affected. Our friend has constantly insulted us and then tried to mollify us, and we have just kowtowed to them. Because of what they have done in the past and because of how they are now treating their allies, particularly Thailand, should we call them a great friend or a thug?

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CSO: 4207/221

OFFICIAL, EDITORIAL REACTIONS TO FARM ACT CONTINUE

Columnist Links Farm Act, Stockpile

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 17 Apr 86 p 16

[Nui Bangkhunthian column: "The War Reserve Stockpile and the Farm Act Are Linked"]

[Text] I don't know what criteria our leaders are using to assert that the Farm Act (which will destroy Thailand's rice markets during the next 5 years) is not related to the project to establish a Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile.

Obviously, if everything is considered separately, then nothing is related to anything else regardless of whether it's rice, fertilizer, F-16 aircraft, squid, corn or tapioca. Each is a separate problem and must be solved separately. But if these problems are considered from the standpoint of the nation's interests, there is a linkage between all the problems. And the end result is a trade deficit, a budget deficit and debt. These things affect everyone in the country.

The Farm Act is an unfair trade system. The United States and Thailand have been allies for a long time. We have fought enemies side by side many times. The United States, which is the leader of the Free World, has started searching for rice markets and is trying to gain a monopoly. Thailand has the right to protest this.

What the Thai government and private organizations are protesting concerns the nation's interests. This is because the great majority of the people in Thailand are farmers. If the farmers can't make a living, the country will collapse. But the situation is different in the United States, where the Farm Act is just a minor matter. This is because there are fewer than 30,000 farmers in the United States. The United States will produce 4.2 million tons of rice this year and consume 2.4 tons domestically. It can export 1.9 tons. Revenues from rice represent only a small fraction of total export revenues.

Thailand produces 16-18 million tons of rice a year and consums 12-13 million tons domestically. It exports about 4 million tons. However, revenues from exporting rice are our lifeline. Revenues total 20 billion baht a year. In terms of revenues, rice is our leading export.

The Farm Act will result in Thailand losing rice markets to the United States. Our market loses will total about 1 million tons worth 6 billion baht, which is equal to 6.144 percent of revenues from agricultural exports. For the United States, 6 billion baht is equal to only 0.599 percent of export revenues.

Thus, this problem must be considered from Thailand's position. That is, Thailand's interests have been affected so seriously that the country faces a crisis. This should not be considered from the standpoint of the United States, which views this as a minor issue.

As a result of the Farm Act, Thailand will grow poorer and more backward. This situation, plus the fact that Thailand is still being pressured by the communist powers, may result in Thailand experiencing the same fate as Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. And before Thailand suffers that fate, the Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile will exert pressure on them to fill the gap.

In my view, the Farm Act and the war reserve stockpile are linked. They can't be considered separately. If Thailand's farmers are not poor and the United States doesn't seize our rice markets, our economy will improve. What that means is that we will grow stronger politically, economically and socially. But if we can't sell our rice, things will grow much worse. If Thailand grows weak, the communists will make advances here, and Thailand will be forced to use weapons from the war reserve stockpile and accept help from the United States, just like Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos when they were still in the Free World bloc.

The war reserve stockpile is a sign of war. No one would oppose strengthening our combat capabilities this way if Thailand had no other options. But the question is, is that the case today?

Government Spokesman on Countermeasures

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Commerce Reports to the Cabinet on the Farm Act

Mr Trairong Suwannakhiri, the spokesman for the Office of the Prime Minister, announced the results of the economic cabinet meeting on the evening of 21 April He said that at the meeting, the Ministry of Commerce made the following recommendations for mitigating the effects of the U.S. Farm Act:

1. The United States promulgated the Farm Act in order to use it as a tool to combat the unfair trade practices of competitors, particularly the EEC and other countries that support agricultural exports in order to seize markets unfairly. Thus, Thailand has been included among the countries that engage in unfair trading practices even there is no evidence of this. The problem is that most congressmen do not know the facts.

2. The way to prevent this from affecting Thailand is to have the United States repeal or revise this law.

3. To get the United States to repeal or revise this law, we must try to make the U.S. congressmen from the 47 states that do not grow rice understand that Thailand has never supported rice exports.

4. To get the United States to understand and accept the truth, the matter must be discussed within the context of GATT, or the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Ninety-six countries are members of GATT. We must point out that the action taken by the United States is contrary to the objectives and intentions of GATT and will have an adverse effect on Thailand.

5. The United States will probably not revise this law this year because of the congressional election in November. If the United States does revise the law, it will be after the election, that is, around the beginning of next year. Thus, what should be done during this period to solve the problem?

6. At the same time, in order to prop up rice prices for Thai farmers, the ministries of agriculture and commerce should purchase paddy and milled rice on the markets in order to compete with the private sector and drive rice prices higher. The rice purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Commerce can be exported when there are government-to-government rice sales.

Establish Rice Bank, Request Funds From the United States

7. However, if the government wants the domestic price of rice to increase, the government can purchase more rice based on the "rice bank" program, in which rice is stockpiled in order to help poor people or is sold at low prices to help poor people with low incomes, people who are starving and people, both here and abroad, who have suffered losses as a result of a natural disaster.

8. The problem is, where will we obtain the money to purchase rice for the rice bank program? We must ask the United States to pay us compensation for our losses concerning rice. The United States issued an unfair law that has affected Thailand's revenues and so it should pay compensation. This can be paid in cash or in kind in order to enable us to purchase rice for the rice bank. In asking the United States to pay compensation, we must cite the fact that the Unted States is engaged in trading activities that are unfair to Thailand and that have resulted in our suffering losses. Another question is whether the United States will agree to pay the compensation. That is difficult to answer because no negotiations have been held. We should open negotiations with them. The reason why we should open negotiations on this is that the United States has now agreed to compensate Thailand and several other countries for losses suffered when it cut sugar import quotas. They cut our sugar import quota by approximately $2 million. The United States has proposed compensating us by paying us in kind with goods worth $2 million. But the effect of the Farm Act on Thai rice is much greater than was the case with sugar. We should ask them to compensate us for our losses.

9. Demanding that the United States compensate us for our losses stemming from their unfair trade practices will have an effect on the U.S. Congress and administration. This will make the United States realize that its trade

activities have been unfair to Thailand. Thus, it will be easier to revise the Farm Act. Actually, to overcome the adverse effects of the Farm Act, the Farm Act itself must be revised. Otherwise, this law will continue to have an adverse effect on Thailand's rice trade.

Mr Trairong said that after the economic cabinet considered matters, it approved the following: 1. To overcome the adverse effects of the Farm Act, the Farm Act itself must be revised. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must use political and diplomatic means and appeal to GATT in order to ensure that this law is revised. 2. It approved establishing a rice bank. The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for this. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Lt Suli Mahasanthana, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, will help coordinate things in seeking funds here and abroad in order to ensure that this program is implemented as quickly as possible.

Prem Proposes Four Ways To Solve the Problems

Mr Trairong said that the prime minister discussed the rice problem at the meeting of the economic ministers. Gen Prem told them that simply trying to solve the rice problem without trying to find other crops to increase revenues will not solve our problems. The rice problem must be solved. But attention must also be given to finding other crops that can earn foreign currency for the country.

Mr Trairong said that Gen Prem suggested four ways: 1. The farmers must be encouraged to cooperate with each other as much as possible in order to create a force in maintaining the prices and quality of the goods exported. The Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Agriculture are responsible for getting the farmers to join together. 2. Thailand must produce goods for sale by ensuring that quantities and quality match world market requirements. 3. The Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are responsible for obtaining information and informing the farmers about what goods are needed where and about quality and quantities. 4. All factions must help revise the regulations in order to facilitate exporting goods quickly.

Columnist Sees Act as 'Economic War'

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Likhit Thirawekhin: "The United States, From a Political to an Economic War"]

[Excerpts] The United States has played the role of world policeman ever since the end of the Second World War. It has been the leader of the Western world ever since the decline in power of England and France. Through the Korean War, the Cold War and Vietnam War to today, the United States has expanded its military role in Asia, Latin America and elsewhere.

Whenever possible, based on its policy of opposing communism and expanding its political power, the United States has constantly tried to interfere in the internal political affairs of other countries, particularly the countries located in politically strategic areas, in order to block the expansion of communism.

Their interference in the internal political affairs of others and their support for or direct participation in wars, such as the Korean and Vietnam wars, have been clear military/political acts aimed at implementing their policy of blocking the expansion of communism.

Unfortunately, in many countries in which the United States has intervened or which it has helped, things have ended in failure and defeat. Clear examples are South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. It has almost become a truism that as the military and political role of the United States grows larger in a country supported by the United States, defeat and collapse become apparent more quickly.

As for the attempt by the United States to wage an economic war, on one hand it must be admitted that this is a reflection of the weakness of the United States. Looking at this fairly, the main target of the United States is probably other developed countries such as Japan. At the same time, a distinction must be made between executive power and legislative power. For example, the Farm Act was proposed by the legislative branch.

However, in discussing international problems, the tendency is to view the country as a whole without making a distinction between the legislative and administrative branches. This is because this is an internal matter, and the matter is too complex.

It is expected that if the United States implements the various provisions of the Farm Act fully, Thailand will experience social problems, debt, a loss of jobs, migration, loss of morale, loss of all desire, an increase in banditry and other crimes and an increase in psychological problems. And finally, there will be political problems. The development of democracy here could come to a halt because of interference by outside variables, which could destroy our political equilibrium.

The U.S. policy aimed at protecting the interests of American farmers will affect the lives of hundreds of millions of people outside the United States. Many of these countries, particularly Thailand, have been allies of the United States for decades. In effect, the United States is waging economic war against Thailand.

The strong stand that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has taken against this U.S. policy is to be expected from the country's leader. There has to be a reaction when the majority of the people in the country have been adversely affected by a country that we have considered to be a close friend and that we have relied on so closely.

The sad thing is that the United States has made one political mistake after another becuase of holding erroneous beliefs and implementing policies based on a double standard. While the United States has said that it wants to promote the development of democracy, it has implemented a policy of economic war, which is destroying democratic foundations.

Isn't it time that Uncle Sam reviewed its roles and policies, including those of both the administrative and legislative branches?

Columnist Demands Policy Changes

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 17 Apr 86 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "The Farm Act: Doesn't the Government Have Any Ability?"]

[Excerpts] The United States has cut the price of its rice by 20 percent in order to force Thai rice, which is a competitor, out of world rice markets. The value of Thai rice sales have dropped by 2.7 billion baht a year because of having to cut prices to match those of the United States. And they will have to be cut even more if the United States cuts its prices again.

Unless we do something about this, our rice, corn and cassava farmers will all go bankrupt. The government still doesn't have a plan to deal with this problem. It seems that everyone in the government, from the top on down, has been fooled by the United States, which has patted us on the back saying, "never mind, never mind, this won't affect Thailand." And so Thailand continues to dream.

During the past period, the government has begged the United States to show compassion. This has achieved nothing. Thus, we must change our tactics.

If possible, the Thai government should attack the United States in the United Nations on the issue of the United States harassing Thai rice. This is an economic offensive by a great power against a small, poor country. And what is most important, the government must break its silence on this. The government must take the lead in uniting all the forces to fight the United States in order to save Thailand's 35 million farmers. All Thais must join together and voice their opposition to the United States as loudly as possible.

The government must change its international political line. It must try to promote closer relations with Third-World countries. It must not let the United States use the war reserve stockpile program as a bribe to get Thailand to keep its mouth shut. What is more, the government must reconsider this program in order to get the United States to reconsider the Farm Act.

As for our farmers, the government must implement measures to help the farmers and keep them from going bankrupt. The farmers are now in dire straits. Fourty percent of the rice is still in the hands of the farmers, and prices are continuing to drop. Today, the price is about 1,800-2,000 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. Prices are dropping because of the great effect of the U.S. Farm Act. All that will remain of the farmers is a pile of debts.

Thus, it's time that the government made some sacrifices. It must take 2.7 billion baht from the Bank of Thailand to keep the price of rice from falling any further and save the farmers. Long-term plans can be discussed later. The government must maintain the price of rice regardless of its losses. It must stop being afraid of inflation. Otherwise, the farmers will die even sooner.

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CENTRAL BANK FEARS REBIRTH OF ILLEGAL TRUSTS

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 17 Mar 86 pp 1, 2, 16

[Article: "Shares of Link Trusts Are Popular Again After Interest Rates Drop"]

[Text] The Bank of Thailand is concerned about the return of illegal trusts after the drop in interest rates. Officials have been sent to investigate this thoroughly, and they reveal that shares of Ponzi-scheme share funds have come back into the market.

Mrs Chusari Daengpraphai, the head of the special task force of the group that controls financial institutions for the Bank of Thailand, disclosed that because of adjustments in interest rates which caused the interest rates in the financial markets within the system to decrease rather sharply, there may be an opportunity for investment companies outside the system to thrive again, which causes concern at the Bank of Thailand.

Previously the Ministry of Finance had announced a lowering of the interest rate, which was to be effective as of 5 March; the interest rate for term deposits fell from 11 to 9.5 percent, and the interest rate for savings accounts fell from 8.5 to 7.25 percent.

The decline in interest rates,it is feared, will cause the illegal trusts and investment companies to start up again since these companies offer a higher interest rate than the financial institutions within the system. They offer interest rates over 16 percent but they are not secure at all and so may cease operations and disappear, causing difficulties for their depositors as in the past.

The head of the special task force for the Bank of Thailand also said that there now appears to be more activity in the shares of these trusts, which caused the officials of the special task force to take a greater interest in illegal financial institutions.

"As far as we are concerned these trusts are not needed either in theory or practice; it is not desirable to have capital outside the system," Mrs Chusai said.

8149/9312
CSO: 4207/210

EDITORIAL: UNITED STATES BULLIES, PROVOKES LIBYA

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 26 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Irrational Methods"]

[Text] The powerful navy of the United States of America has been the last resort for carrying out U.S. foreign policy since World War II. Now even if there is no large stage on which to make a "big play" and show its full strength, it is still used as an effective threat.

It is probably for this reason that the small naval battle took place off the shore of Libya, an Arab state on the Mediterranean led by "strongman" Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhafi. The intractability of the leader of this small country was also a factor which changed the show of naval strength of the United States into a provocation followed by the largest naval battle since the Falkland's War between England and Argentina 4 years ago.

The losses of men and equipment in this naval battle are still not certain, and the same is true of the diplomatic losses which the government of President Ronald Reagan must accept as the side which started the provocations by starting maneuvers off the coast of this country 3 months ago and ordering warships into the Gulf of Sidra, which is claimed by Libya.

The loss to the United States was in the doubt aroused among U.S. allies about its policy of "confrontation" on the world stage, especially in the Middle East, which has caused the world situation to become very tense even though basically the allies understand the danger of the doctrine of state terrorism which the Libyan leader is supporting and even directing behind the scenes.

The United States should not claim that to threaten Libya is to "punish" terrorism or that the "risk" this time was taken to block the influence of the Soviet Union. The United States should not expect any applause from the world society because the "methods," meaning provocation and intimidation, which the United States used this time cannot promote a worthy goal.

These are irrational methods. Even when dealing with "one who is considered irrational," those using methods will be seen as irrational also.

8149/9312
CSO: 4207/210

UNION LEADER HEADS ANTI-MULTINATIONAL BUSINESS PROTEST

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Mar 86 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Students and Workers Protest 'Japan'"]

[Excerpt] At 1100 hours on 27 March about 600 Thai workers employed by 5 Japanese companies including Minibaer, Ltd., Thainelon, Ltd., Thai Arrow Garment, Ltd., went over to protest in front of the Japanese embassy in Thailand on Asoke-Dindaeng Road because embassy officials did not supervise these companies and allowed them to take advantage of Thai workers and ignore Thai labor laws.

Our reporter said that at the protest of workers from these companies there was something new: they lectured from the roof of a bus and attacked Japan for taking advantage of Thai labor and firing workers. Mr Phaisan Thawatachainan, the president of the Thai Congress of Worker Organizations and Labor Federation, led the lecture. In addition, the workers carried posters objecting strongly to Japanese labor practices, for example, "Thailand is poor because of the influence of foreign capitalists," "let's work together and get the oppressive foreign capitalists off the back of Thai labor," and "Prem...please extend the term of Chanthana also." In addition, an effigy of a Japanese who had taken advantage of Thai workers was burned.

Mr Phaisan stated that it was common for Japanese companies to take advantage of Thai workers and fire them with insufficient reason and that this normally happens in every country where another country makes investments. This was especially true of underdeveloped countries which were oppressed and taken advantage of by a selfish Japan. The union official insisted that they would resist this to the end.

Mr Phaisan also said that Thailand had the lowest wage rate in Asia, which was very bad for Thai workers. At the same time foreign capitalists, especially the Japanese, took advantage of Thai workers, putting them in a very bad position.

Mr Phaisan said that Japan was a small island country which was able to build a prosperous economy; it has taken unjust advantage of other countries in order to make itself an economic superpower. In addition it has immorally exploited the natural resources of other countries, especially underdeveloped countries, in order to supply itself.

Mr Phaisan said that one problem for Thai labor was that Thai individuals themselves were helping the foreign capitalists to oppress Thai workers; they have cooperated with the executives who were working for their own profit and causing difficulties for the workers.

Later at 1130 hours Mr Phaisan and eight workers' representatives who came to protest went in and gave a letter to Mr Khawanobe, a security official at the Japanese embassy, and to Mr Kamura, an embassy secretary for labor. This letter to the Japanese government stated that it should: (1) quickly clear the way for the importation of Thai goods into Japan and abolish the regulations blocking Thai goods; (2) quickly achieve a trade balance and a payments balance between Thailand and Japan; (3) force Japanese companies to act responsibly with regard to Thai labor and accept it as it is; and (4) give the Japanese embassy responsibility for solving the problem with Thai labor.

After this Mr Phaisan and all the workers' representatives who had come to protest went in to talk with officials of the Japanese embassy. At 1200 hours they came out and Mr Phaisan said of their talks that they had not achieved the desired result this time because embassy officials said that they would consider the demands before replying whether they would accept them or not. A reply is expected within a week.

In regard to this problem of Thai labor, Mr Phaisan said that during the talks embassy officials had responded that it was up to the Thai side to correct the law because the embassy had no function in this area; the problem occurred because Thai labor laws were lacking and therefore the embassy could not help. The reporter asked what they would do about this in the future. Mr Phaisan responded that if the demands of Thai workers in Point 1 went unheeded, then they would have to take further measures; they would work with other groups to boycott all Japanese goods sold in Thailand.

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CSO: 4207/210

COLUMNIST FAULTS UNITED STATES ON LIBYA MOVES

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 2 Apr 86 p 4

["Stop the World" by Chet Prithasana: "The Libyan-American Conflict and the Problem of Maritime Rights"]

[Excerpt] The principal argument used by the United States to justify its retaliatory attack on Libya was based on the U.S. refusal to accept Libya's claim that the Gulf of Sidra was Libya's territorial waters--in the U.S. view the Gulf of SIdra was international waters through which anyone could freely sail. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger compared Libya's firing of SAM missiles at U.S. planes which were conducting exercises with someone being shot at while traveling on a public road. This conflict points up some aspects of the problem of maritime rights for various countries; it is becoming the political problem of the present age.

Libya is like most countries in that it claims 12 miles of territorial waters except for the Gulf of Sidra, which juts into Libya and Libya considers to be Libyan waters. Mu'ammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, drew a line in the ocean which he called the "line of death." The line is at 32.5 degrees north latitude and is the line between Libyan territorial waters and international waters.

The United States claimed that its military maneuvers were in international waters because they were not closer than 12 miles from the coast, but Libya felt that going beyond the line of death was a violation of its sovereignty and the battle ensued.

In fact, analysts believe that the U.S. statements are merely a justification in order to appear consistent in dealing with Libya because there is no need for the United States to conduct military exercises in the waters off Libya even if they are more than 12 miles away. Libya's claim that the exercises were a provocation has some basis, and it is known that since the United States began military exercises in March, Libya has had to keep its naval and air defenses ready at all times in case the exercises turned into an invasion of Libya similar to the United States action against Grenada in 1982. For this reason during the exercises the situation in this area was tense, and the battle was the culmination of the tensions.

Another aspect of this is that Libya is not the only country with problems concerning territorial waters. If the United States claims to protect international waters it will have to deal with many countries which have proclaimed a 150-200 mile limit. But the United States chose to deal only with Libya because of the prejudices of the Reagan government.

The conflict between the United States and Libya is an example of a big country bullying a small country. Even though the United States claims in addition that Libya is supporting terrorism, nevertheless the United States does not have the duty to act as a policeman to control terrorism in the world. In addition there are other governments whose behavior is more serious than Libya's such as the racist government of South Africa. And Israel's policy is more violent than Libya's, but the United States has friendly relations with these countries and supports them.

For these reasons there is no doubt that the United States is responsible for the conflict between the United States and Libya, and it is not surprising that the United States has been opposed by most of the Third World and all Arab countries. Only England and Israel support the United States.

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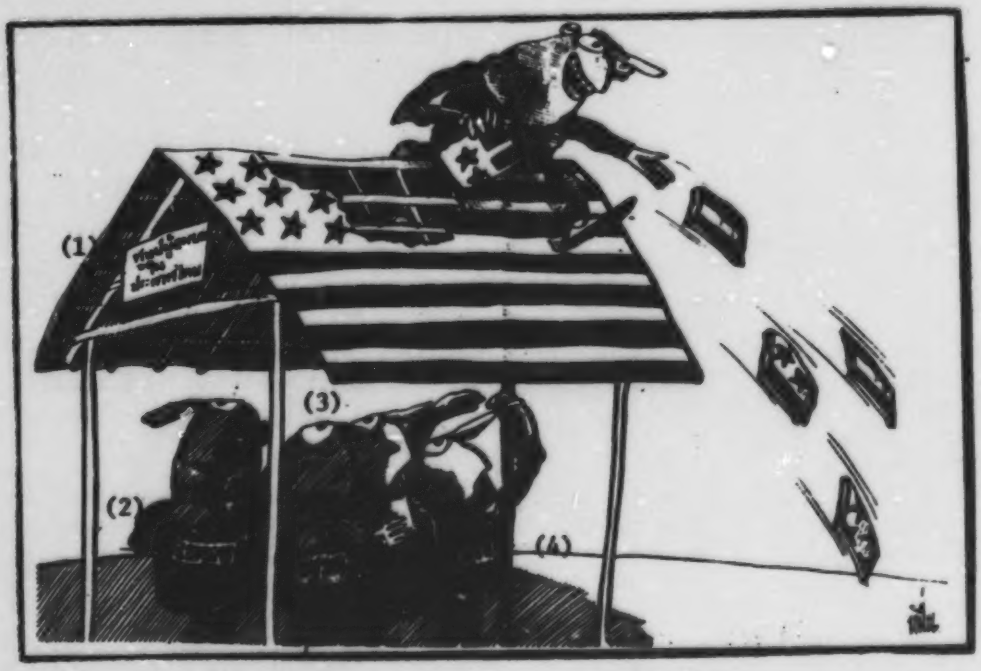
THAILAND

CARTOON LAMPOONS U.S. INTEREST IN INDOCHINA REFUGEES

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 Apr 86 p 6

[Text]



1. Refugee center in Thailand
2. Cambodian
3. Vietnamese
4. Lao

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF 17 APRIL VICTORY

BK180701 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 17--Today, the entire Kampuchean people are enthusiastically celebrating the 11th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. imperialists (April 17).

The brilliant victory, obtained with an enormous sacrifice of the Kampuchean people in their long and hard patriotic struggle will remain forever in the history of the Angkor land.

The victory of April 17 has also stemmed from the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance, particularly the direct, timely and disinterested aid of the Vietnamese Army volunteers. And now, the genuine and unshakable ties of friendship and solidarity among the three Indochinese countries which have been tempered through difficulties and trials have become a law of survival for each country's revolution.

The wing-spread of the April 17 victory is more clearly seen in the defeat of the 100,000 American soldiers and South Vietnam puppet troops' intervention in Kampuchea in 1973. And the latter's had been packed off before the iron-will of the Kampuchean people.

Unfortunately, Pol Pot, an opportunist, infiltrated in the party. Having succeeded to upsurge the power, this traitor who devoted himself to Maoism, had turned the triumphant day of the Kampuchean people into the beginning of a dark period till the victory day of the nation.

The Kampuchean people will never forget the thousands of tonnes of U.S. bombs dropped on the land of Angkor causing heavy losses in lives and properties. They will neither forget the over three million Kampucheans massacred by Pol Potists in their three years, eight months and twenty days. While celebrating this commemorative day, the Kampuchean people profoundly thank the Vietnamese volunteer Army who have made the noble sacrifices for the cause of the Kampuchean people, liberating them from the danger of extermination.

To promote the spirit of April 17, the Kampuchean people will always enhance their vigilance to foil all attempts of the U.S. imperialists, who, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces in the region, continue their support for the counter-revolutionary Khmers in their opposition to the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people and their armed forces are determined to further strengthen their solidarity with the Vietnamese Army volunteers so as to deal more telling blows to the Khmer reactionaries, and gradually take the country toward socialism.

/6662
CSO: 4200/1008

TALK IN PHNOM PENH MARKS AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY

BK291600 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 29--The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea jointly organized a talk at the Soviet Cultural Center in Phnom Penh last Sunday on the eighth anniversary of the April revolution of Afghanistan.

It was attended by Prach Sun, vice president of the commission, representatives of various ministries, public offices and youth association in Phnom Penh, and others.

On that occasion, Ung Sean, chief of the Asian-Australian Department under the Foreign Ministry highlighted the history of the struggle for liberation and independence of the Afghan people against British and U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, and hailed the victory of the April revolution of Afghanistan as a turning point in its national development.

Ung Sean also spoke of the all-round successes scored by the Afghan people during the last five years under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan despite the manoevres and sabotage of the enemy. He also praised the steady development of the Afghan-Soviet relations which has contributed to the strengthening of security, independence and territorial integrity of the two countries.

On this occasion a documentary film titled "Under the Banner of the April Revolution" was screened.

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CSO: 4200/1008

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

94 'MISLED' PERSONS RETURN--Phnom Penh SPK May 8--In April this year, 94 people misguided by the enemy propaganda, reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh. They brought along 31 guns and a quantity of other ammunition. The figure represents an increase of 23 such people over the same period last year. The returnees were welcomed by the local authorities and population who also helped them to embark on a new life. In the first quarter of this year, 47 Polpotists and 44 Sereikas reported themselves to the revolutionary authority at Mongkol Borei District, Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. The returnees brought along two rocket-launcers of B-67 and B-40, one machine run, 41 AK automatic rifles and a quantity of ammunition. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1058 GMT 8 May 86 BK] /6662

THAI TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS IN APRIL--Phnom Penh SPK May 7--In April, Thai aircraft of L-19, A-36 and F-5 types and helicopters, 107 times, or 40 times more than March's figure, violated the Kampuchean airspace over the Kampuchean-Lao-Thai border intersection, northern Preah Vihear, Don Sar, northern O Bok and Poipet. On sea, Thai armed vessels made 942 intrusions into Kampuchean waters from 13-75 kilometers off Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands, or 281 times more than the previous month. On land, in the first week of April alone, Thai troops made from 500-1,000 artillery and mortar shellings to support Khmer reactionaries' infiltrations into Kampuchean soil. In all, 233 enemy acts of sabotage were recorded in Arpil. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces duly intercepted the intruders, killing or wounding 1,780 of them, capturing 274, forcing 232 others to surrender and seizing 425 weapons and a quantity of ammunition. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 7 May 86 BK] /6662

TRADE MINISTRY MEETING--Phnom Penh SPK May 1--The Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade has just held in Phnom Penh a meeting to review its past activities and set new tasks for 1986. A report at the meeting said that in 1985, Kampuchea topped its plan for industrial and farm products by 21 percent, achieved its plan for the export of products, including rubber, wood, maize, soya beans and tobacco, by 97 percent, and surpassed its plan for goods sale to the population by 40 percent. The Council of Ministers awarded the trade service in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province with a rotary banner and the trade services of Kompong Speu, Takeo, Kandal, Pursat, Kratie, Stung Treng and Kompong Cham Provinces with certificates of merit. The provinces of Battambang, Kompong Thom and Preah Vihear received the rotary banner of the ministry. Speaking to the meeting, Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolution ary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and premier, highly appreciated the results of the trade service across the country and urged the participants to do their utmost to fulfill all tasks set by the state for this year as well as for the coming year. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1152 GMT 1 May 86 BK] /6662

USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION'S VISIT--Phnom Penh SPK April 30--A delegation of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society led by Vice President Razorenov left Phnom Penh Monday after ending its official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and general secretary of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; and D. Toursnov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy. During its stay, the delegation held talks separately with Men Chhan, vice chairman of the front; Pen Navut, candidate member of the party Central Committee and minister of education and vice president of the association; Sin Song, director of the state inspectorate and Klot Randi, deputy ministry of industry. The delegation gave many lectures on the 27th Congress of tne Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 116th birthday of great Lenin at various public offices and educational establishments. It also visited several places of interest. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /6662

INDIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL DELEGATION--Phnom Penh April 17--Hun Sen, premier and foreign minister, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday afternoon a delegation of the archeological survey of India headed by Dr M.S. Nagaraja Rao. Hun Sen welcomed the visit as a significant one. He also exchanged views with the guests on the programme for the restoration of Angkor Vat temper within seven years from 1986. He also asked his guests to convey best regards from the Kampuchean leaders to his Indian counterparts. For his part, Nagaraja Rao pledged that he would do his utmost to help restore the historical relics. He also thanked the Kampuchean officials for providing facilities to him during his stay in Kampuchea. A.K. Pandey, Indian charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, was also present. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /6662

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION--Phnom Penh SPK April 8--A delegation of the Justice Ministry of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Phnom Penh Tuesday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation led by Juan Escalona Reguera, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of justice, was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Uk Bunchhoeun, minister of justice and other Kampuchean officials. Viriato Mora Diaz, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea was also presented. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 8 Apr 86 BK] /6662

GREETINGS FROM CUBA'S MALMIERCA--Phnom Penh SPK April 16--On the occasion of his 35th birthday, Hun Sen, Kampuchean foreign minister, has received warmest greetings from his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca. In his message, Malmierca said: "Your devotion to the struggle against the genocidal Polpotists has contributed to the liberation of your heroic people to the consolidation and the promotion of the achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to the construction of the new society. On this occasion, I would like to wish you new successes in your highly responsible tasks, the best of health and happiness, and at the same time to assure you of my consideration and appreciation," the message concluded. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1146 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/1008

CU CHI DISTRICT ABANDONS ECONOMIC CHECKPOINTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by M.V.: "Cu Chi Abandon Controls Posts Within District"]

[Text] On 14 March 1986, the People's Committee of Cu Chi District decided to abandon the control posts in the district, including those on the border with other districts.

Previously, to block dishonest merchants engaged in speculating, smuggling and competing with the state to purchase agricultural products, Cu Chi established control posts on Route 22 (in Tan Phu Trung Village) and on Route 15 (in Tan Thanh Dong Village). Now, complying with the city's position of creating favorable conditions for the production and commodity circulation of farmers, Cu Chi District has abandoned these control posts.

After abandoning the control posts, to requisition and purchase many products from the farmers, Cu Chi District has applied methods of: actively encouraging farmers not to sell their agricultural products to dishonest merchants; investing capital and materials in the agricultural cooperatives to develop the production of agricultural and export products aimed at creating a stable base of supply; expanding the network of agricultural product requisition and purchase agents all the way to the marketing cooperative and agricultural cooperative; instituting methods of suitably rewarding individuals and units selling many agricultural products to the state, etc.

After abandoning the control posts, Cu Chi District suggested that localities and nearby units actively support Cu Chi in the maintenance of distribution and circulation order, assisting the district to properly manage local agricultural products and to completely halt the buying and selling competition that causes additional disruption of market prices and adversely affects production and the lives of the people.

The elimination of unecessary control posts and ending the "forbidden markets, blocked rivers" situation is in strict compliance with decisions of the Council of Ministers and the city. Public opinion applauds this action by Cu Chi. It was a necessary and decisive step aimed at creating conditions for the favorable development of production, circulation and distribution, and for avoiding agitations to the people and normal negative occurrences. To ensure the requisition and purchase of agricultural products and good market management, the principal problems posed occur in proper economic methods, in management at the source, and in reasonable prices and good organization of requisitioning and purchasing while simultaneously creating every condition for assisting the farmers to overcome difficulties in production and life, encouraging them to conscientiously sell their products to the state. On the other hand, local areas and units must maintain economic discipline and order, not through a "control fence."

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CSO: 4209/471

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAM

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER GIVES SPEECH ON FOREIGN TRADE IN 1985

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Jan 86 pp 5-9

[Summary of Speech by Minister Le Khac at a conference to recapitulate the work of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in 1985: "Continue To Bring About New Transformations in Foreign Trade"]

[Text] The old year has passed and the new year has arrived. We have just successfully fulfilled the 1985 export-import plan and attained a number of results in carrying out the Ministry's work plan set forth at the beginning of the year. In addition to being greatly inspired and motivated by the important historical events in our country and the world, and the new advantages, under the light of the resolutions of the Party and the initial transformations of the sectors and echelons with regard to foreign trade in 1985, we encountered considerable difficulties and obstacles in guiding and organizing the fulfillment of the export-import mission.

Our country's economy was still severely imbalanced in many respects: there were serious shortages of raw materials, energy, materials, and especially imported materials. One natural disaster after another caused many serious losses of people and materiel. Meanwhile, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, along with the international reactionary powers, continually waged border encroachment, sabotage, and economic isolation warfare. The struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths was fierce. Difficulties abroad. The world market situation underwent upheavals. Domestic prices were unstable. The balances in the production and state purchasing of export goods were not ensured. But under the direct leadership of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, and with the coordination of the sectors and echelons, and the efforts of all foreign trade cadres, workers, and personnel from the central level down to the local level, and in our country and abroad, the export-import plan set forth at the beginning of the year was fulfilled.

In 1985 the export index increased by about 8 percent in comparison to 1984 and was twice that of 1981, the first year of the 1981-1985 5-year plan. The indices of some products were quite high. Obligations to deliver goods to foreign countries, especially the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, were fulfilled at increasingly higher levels and new advances were made. The organization of production and the creation of sources of export goods began to undergo transformations, especially in the sphere of promoting exports produced by the local economy and in the districts. A number of localities began to be concerned with investing in the production of export goods and with creating and developing a number of new products. However, in comparison to the requirements and capabilities exports increased slowly. The quality of many products was still low. Sufficient attention was not paid to complete production and investment plans to create principal export products. The disparity between exports and imports was reduced but was still great.

Last year the import index increased 10 percent more than planned and increased 1.5 percent over 1984. A number of important goods based on import norms set by the central echelon, such as POL, fertilizer, insecticides, steel, etc., were imported in a timely manner to serve production in our country. In the case of some products, even though we encountered difficulties with regard to foreign exchange we ultimately found ways to import them and meet the needs of the economy. Progress was gradually made in importing and there were positive effects on production, life, the division of social labor, and the creation of sources of export goods. In addition to the localities which made all-out efforts to fulfill obligations to deliver goods to the central level and promote local exports, and thereby were able to import essential materials and goods and contribute to correcting the imbalances in production and life, a high ratio of the imports of a considerable number of localities were consumer goods, including many types of goods which we are capable of producing domestically, or high-level products, which wasted foreign exchange and created consumption habits which were not in accord to our present consumption policy.

Export-import management, including both organization and cadres, made a number of advances last year. But in comparison to the above-mentioned tasks, that sphere was still weak and not much was accomplished in performing the necessary tasks. After studying and drafting documents 128/HDBT and 177/HDBT on encouraging exporting and strengthening export-import management, so that they could be submitted to the Council of Ministers for promulgation, we did not concretize those decisions in the form of implementation guidance documents that were appropriate to the situation of expanding the right to engage directly in exporting. That limited the results and prevented us from attaining our goal of strengthening management: promoting exporting effectively and in correct accordance with policies. From a strict point of view, our export-import mangement, including policies, regulations and professional matters, was still beset with many deficiencies and therefore to a certain degree adversely affected the general situation, especially in the sphere of distribution and circulation. Domestic prices increased, in part because the management of the buying and selling of export goods was not good.

The accomplishments, and lack of accomplishments, during the past year cannot be separated from guidance by the Ministry and the organization of implementation by units in the sector. A considerable number of units, from the central level down to the local level, and both management organs and commercial organizations, made initial advances with regard to economic thought and the improvement of working methods. Although still heavily characterized by the bureaucratic centralism-state subsidy type of administrative management, many units made progress made new advances and dared to think and do in developing sources of goods, expanding the market, and organizing transportation. Although some were only initial advances they held much promise.

In addition to the results that were attained, and the fulfilled and unfulfilled tasks mentioned above, a number of other matters were included in the Ministry's work program. We will work together to study them and endeavor to do a good job of carrying them out in 1986.

We are beginning 1986, the first year of the 1986-1990 5-year plan, a plan of decisive significance in fulfilling the missions and attaining the economic goals in the first phase of the period of transition, which were set forth by the Fifth Party Congress.

The missions of the 1986 state plan were confirmed by the ninth plenum (fifth term) of the VCP Central Committee, with the principal guidelines of continuing to regard agriculture as the foremost front, especially the rapid increasing of food production; the strong development of the production of consumer goods and export goods; the key heavy industry sectors serving agriculture, the consumer goods industry, and communications and transportation; the promotion of export-import and foreign economic activities, especially export-import activities; the positive implementation of a new division of labor; the redeployment of labor; the rearrangement and reorganization of production; the state mastering the market and gradually stabilizing the price, financial, and monetary situations and the living standards of the people; socialist transformation and the consolidation of socialist production relations, the formation of the new management structure; the rectification of the state management apparatus; and the consolidation and strengthening of national defense.

In implementing those guidelines, missions, and goals, foreign trade plays an extremely important role. In advancing to building and developing a socialist economy on the basis of an economy in which small-scale production is prevalent, which has experienced many years of continuous warfare, and in which there are still many imbalances in production and life, objective requirements, and also an economic matters of a law-like nature in building and developing the economy in the initial phase of the period of transition, are tieing the domestic economy in with the world market and economy, especially the world socialist economic system and combining agriculture, industry, and exporting-importing to form a unified system from the very beginning, thus creating a status as solid as that of a "three-legged trivet."

That is an extremely important matter which determines the contents and working methods of foreign trade under our country's conditions. In 1982, at a national foreign trade sector, we reached conclusions based on the actual situation. They were contents which we must fully understand, at present and in the future, in order to do a better job of carrying out the following tasks:

With regard to exports, all-out efforts must be made to attain an export index at least 14 percent greater than in 1985, as approved by the National Assembly. We must fulfill our international commitments, first of all with the Soviet Union and the member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, especially with regard to such important commodities as tin, rubber, coffee, tea, peanuts, jute, coconut oil, etc., and continually improve the quality of export goods. At the same time, we must increase exports to countries outside the socialist market in order to meet some of our import needs. To fulfill those requirements it is necessary to, along with the sectors and localities, ensure the supplying of materials for production and the state purchasing of exports, as stipulated by Decision 177/HDBT of the Council of Ministers on policies and measures to promote export and strengthen export-import management. In other words, "In the state plans it is necessary to set aside 50 percent of the foreign exchange or materials resulting from exports for reproduction and the state purchasing of exports." We must, along with the relevant sectors, transform those policies into a mechanism. We must continue to perfect and supplement policies that have been promulgated regarding exporting-importing to encourage the development of production, the increasing of the sources of export goods, and the promotion of exports by the local economy, with the district serving as the sphere for organizing the production of export goods. The policy of encouraging exports has a great significance and role in increasing the sources of goods but will have a limited effect if attention is not paid to investing to bring about a new transformation in the production of export goods. Therefore, attention must be paid to investment to create additional capability or capacity to produce agricultural, aquatic, industrial, small industry, and handicraft exports. Investment must be complete and must simultaneously affect all three factors of export potential: such labor objects as land, natural resources, and the various kinds of raw materials and materials; such labor means as machinery, equipment, tools, material infrastructures, etc.; and labor, including the skills of both producers and those engaged in commerce.

During the recent period investment in exports has not been complete and the level and ratio of investment in exports in the total investment by the national economy, as well as each sector, locality, and unit, have been too low, to the extent that with regard to certain products some localities have been concerned only with developing the existing products, and never consider investing. Investing in exports is a responsibility of all producing sectors and echelons. Among them, the foreign trade sector, or more specifically, according to the products for which they are assigned responsibility, each export-import general corporations and corporations, must play a leading role. In each specific case they must be the true masters in investing in exports. Therefore, beginning now, while fulfilling the 1986 plan missions, it is necessary to prepare for future years, in which investment is very important. The planning, professional, and marketing elements of each unit must coordinate with one another in determining which goods need investment, on the basis of fully studying the world market and price tendencies, our domestic production capabilities, and export effectiveness. We must expand products, seek new products, increase the volume and improve the quality of all products, expand the market, etc. All of those tasks must be carried out immediately, beginning now, if we are to increase the export index now and in future years.

In addition to the above-mentioned tasks, it is necessary to coordinate with the sectors and localities promoting the implementation of economic cooperation programs with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal nations in the sphere of producing export goods.

Regarding imports: The needs of economic construction and development and the need to resolve imbalance in production and life have increased steadily. Like it or not, every year importing must bring into the country a large quantity of fertilizer, insecticides, POL, steel, cotton, a number of other materials and raw materials, equipment, spare parts, and completely equipped technical projects, as called for by the state plan. In addition, there are countless other needs which are at times very urgent and sudden.

On the basis of the actual situation in recent years, we have come to realize more and more clearly that in the initial phase of the period of transition, due to the very important role and position of importing with regard to the economy, and because import needs increase steadily but the sources of foreign exchange are limited, it is still necessary rely to an important extent on loans from foreign countries, so in addition to rapidly increasing exports and expanding the sources of foreign exchange income, a matter of foremost importance in importing is to, always adhering closely to the economic-social goal it is necessary to go all-out to economize on each dong of foreign exchange, and make effective use of foreign exchange. Therefore, it is necessary to manage imports very tightly, unify the management of foreign exchange, determine a rational and effective import structure, regard quality and effectiveness as the most important concerns, and tie in imports and exports in the case of the economic sectors, localities, and production bases with export capabilities. There must be all-out economizing of the foreign exchange that has been invested, forbid the importation of luxury goods and consumer goods which we are capable of producing and supplying domestically, and set aside foreign exchange primarily for importing materials and raw materials to serve production.

We must, along those lines, supplement and perfect import regulations. Along with the relevant sectors, especially the customs sector, we must improve the issuing of import permits.

With regard to export-import management and the creation of a new management mechanism. Those are extremely important matters with which our Party and state are very concerned. They are also matters which our sector is concentrating on studying. Under the conditions of an economy that is still characterized by small-scale production, the commodity ratio not yet being high, and there still being serious imbalances, at a time when we are carrying out the policy of simultaneously building up the central economy and developing the local economy and there still exist many economic components in society, many new, varied, and complicated problems have been posed for economic management in general and exporting-importing specifically. Therefore, a major, urgent requirement that is posed for our sector at present is creating a foreign trade management mechanism that is appropriate to the first phase of the period of transition. Only by creating such as mechanism can we set forth management measures and strengthen management. In creating a foreign trade management mechanism we must at the same time improve planning, review the system of economic levers in exporting-importing, and reorganizing the apparata. That mechanism must be intended to expand the right of the basic units of the basic units of the foreign trade sector to take the initiative in commerce, and change over to the implementation of economic accounting and socialist commerce in accordance with the principles of the state having a monopoly in foreign trade and the central echelon unifying the management of foreign trade and foreign exchange.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to perform the following tasks:

First, the Ministry of Foreign Trade must do a good job of fulfilling its state management function with regard to export-import activities. To carry out that task, it is necessary to immediately carry out such tasks as improving and supplementing the system of requesting approval of export-import plans and the regulations regarding plan reporting and export-import statistics; codify the import management policy; improve the regulations regarding the issuing of permits and reorganizing those working elements in order to develop the role of import permits; complete the drafting of regulations regarding the management of export-import contracts and the management of export-import prices; and draft, supplement, and perfect a number of regulations in foreign trade activities.

Second, strictly implement the current policies and regulations regarding export-import management. We must bring an end to the situation of violating the policies and regulations, lacking a sense of responsibility, lacking knowledge, and thus harming the management system.

Third, step up continuous and periodical inspections in order to promptly correct distortions and uncover matters that must be amended, and supplement the policies and regulations, as well as the regulations that have been promulgated. The Inspection Department must play the main role and coordinate with the other units in carrying out that work.

With regard to research: any task that is performed must be investigated and researched. Research must be intended to serve the immediate and long-range goals. The contents and scope of research in the sphere of foreign trade are also very great. The principal contents are still carrying out research in order to draft policies regarding exporting, importing, export-import management, and marketing, including who our trading partners will be, the goods we will trade in, and how we will trade to achieve maximum benefit with regard to each product and market, etc.

Research in order to create a system of Vietnamese foreign trade theory and to draft policies and regulations to serve the commercial and managerial requirements is very important. But the Ministry, like the other units, has not yet stressed and paid attention to that task, but has often been drawn into bureaucratic tasks. Research has always been difficult, and in addition, because of the bureaucratic centralism-state subsidy mechanism and the lack of concern by leadership, there has arisen a combined factor which has restricted research and resulted in a lack of incentive and encouragement for cadres who are capable and enthusiastic toward that work. Therefore, the problem that is posed at present is to urgently reorganize the sector's research work, intensify the training of cadres engaged in research work, and correctly evaluate the quality of the work and merit of each author with regard to those tasks.

Strengthening research is a responsibility of the organs and units, including the Institute of Foreign Trade Economics and the journal NGOAI THUONG which, in accordance with their functions, play an important role. Those organs must be strengthened so that they can do a better job of carrying out research.

With regard to organization and cadres: Whether or not the above-mentioned missions are fulfilled well or not depends to a very important degree on the organization and cadre work. It is necessary to create an export-import organizational apparatus that both ensures the principle of the state having a monopoly in foreign trade and expands and develops the dynamism and creativity of the sectors and localities in export-import activities. On the basis of inspecting and surveying the circulation of export goods, we must study the reorganization of the state purchasing of export goods and eliminate the unnecessary intermediate links. We must clarify the functions and missions of export-import activities in the sphere of the nation and each region, in order to rearrange and reorganize the foreign trade apparatus from the central level down to the localities. At present, there are many different models of the organization of foreign trade at the local level. Therefore, it is necessary to survey, study, and recapitulate them in order to have rational models, and immediately rectify the organizations which do not meet the common managerial requirements. Within each unit it is necessary to carry out studies in order to rebuild their organizations and assign cadres in a manner appropriate to the functions and missions assigned them, in order to create streamlined, effective apparata.

We must continue to create function and cadre standards, carry out the categorization and classification of the production and commercial organizations, and on that basis fulfill the cadre training plan for the 1986-1990 period. We must, in the course of the actual work and the mass revolutionary movement, uncover new talents in order to cultivate them and add them to the ranks of key cadres. The party committee echelons and such mass organizations as the Trade Union Federation and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must be concerned with and have major responsibility in creating sources of key cadres for the sector's echelons.

Those tasks cannot be carried out well if we are not concerned with the material and spiritual lives of the cadres, workers, and civil servants, and do not do a good job of carrying out the struggle to oppose negativism and protect internal political security and promote the socialist emulation movement.

If those tasks are carried out well we are confident that in 1986 the foreign trade work will undergo a new transformation and do a better job of fulfilling its glorious destiny toward building and developing the nation's economy, especially in the initial phase of the period of transition. That is a practical act which manifests our sentiment toward an confidence in the glorious Vietnam Communist Party, and will be a precious gift to present to the Sixth Party Congress.

5616
CSO: 4209/443

FULL UNDERSTANDING OF 1986 STATE PLAN URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 86 pp 2-5

[Article: "Grasp the Direction and Missions of the 1986 State Plan and Measures for Implementing It"]

[Text] In 1985, under the guidance of the Party the people all over the nation endeavored to overcome many major difficulties, achieve many results, and make new advances in fulfilling the state plan. Although all plan norms were not attained, nearly all of the principal norms increased in comparison to 1984. Despite the continual occurrence of storms, floods, and drought in many provinces, in 1985 the national grain output was 400,000 tons, and animal husbandry, the growing of industrial crops, forestry, and the raising and catching of aquatic products developed. The value of industrial output increased 7.4 percent and the value of the output of central-level industry increased 8.5 percent. The communications-transportation sector went all-out to provide transportation for the important products. The construction schedules of a number of capital construction projects were maintained and they were brought into use on schedule. Good results were attained in the state purchasing of many agricultural products, new advances were made in controlling industrial goods, and the socialist commercial network was further expanded. The export index increased 7.6 percent over 1984. Total social output increased 5.8 percent and the national income increased 3.7 percent.

The Nam Bo provinces essentially completed agricultural cooperativization and brought 85.5 percent of the land and 87.2 percent of the peasants into production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. The transformation of private industry and commerce and market management were intensified.

All-out efforts and advances were made in the scientific-technical, education, and social tasks and in cultural, artistic, physical education and sports, and information activities.

New advances were made in combining the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy in all areas, especially in the northern border provinces.

Noteworthy was the fact that many installations and districts fully understood resolutions 6, 7, and 8 of the Party Central Committee, the leadership and management methods were renovated, and guidance of production and commerce was more effective and clearly manifested an upward tendency.

However, because the was tardiness of improving management and guidance of plan implementation by all echelons and sectors, there were still many weaknesses and deficiencies: industrial and agricultural production was unstable, productivity, quality and efficiency were very low, and a number of important products did not increase, but in some instances declined. The export index increased and the quality of export goods failed to meet the commitments made in contracts and did not keep up with the requirements of the world market. The socialist transformation of private industry and commerce was still weak. There were still many difficulties in circulation and distribution.

In general, at the end of the 1981-1985 5-year plan, in addition to the new advances and the new elements which had to be affirmed and developed, our nation's economy was still faced with severe difficulties. The major balances of the national economy were still very tense. Production and construction had not yet been reorganized. Although the new production relations had taken form they were still at a low level and the socialist economy has not yet been solidly consolidated. The existing labor, land, machinery, and equipment had not yet been well utilized. The transformation in the quality of culture and education has was slow. The socialist legal norms had not been strictly enforced.

The above-mentioned difficulties, weaknesses, and deficiencies must be resolutely overcome by all echelons and sectors, in order to solidly advance the economic-social advances in 1986.

The year 1986 is the first year of the 1986-1990 5-year plan, a plan of very important significance in the fulfillment of the economic-social missions nd goals in the initial phase of the period of transition set forth by the Fifth Party Congress. The year 1986 must be a year in which the collective mastership right of the working people is brought into play, the mass revolutionary movement is seething throughout the nation, and the leadership of the Party and the management of the state are markedly improved, in order to create a new transformation in attaining the results that were set forth.

As we begin the 1986 plan, the implementation of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth resolutions, with the transformation of the new management mechanism, will have a great effect on all activities of the economy. The movement to compete in production and economize to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress will strongly promote a labor spirit throughout the nation. The completion of construction projects begun in past years and in 1985 will create additional new production capacity. The great undertaking of transforming socialist production relations will be further perfected, market and price management will make new advances, and dynamic, effective working methods will be increasingly expanded in the sectors, localities, and bases. Cooperative economic and scientific-technical relations between our country and the member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, especially the Soviet Union, as well as cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, have many new capabilities and will be increasingly strengthened. Those are new advantages and factors which will exert a great effect on the 1986 economic-social plans.

But on the other hand it is necessary to realize clearly that our country's economy is still beset with severe difficulties and the economic-social situation is not yet stable. The major balances, such as grain, foreign exchange, and strategic materials are still very tense. Compared to 1985, the importation of materials may increase notably, but will still be far below the needs of production and life. During the past several years the production rate has increased slowly, the national income has not kept up with consumption, the population has continued to increase rapidly, the unemployment rate is still high, the new management mechanism is still undergoing transformation and does not yet operate smoothly, etc. Furthermore, the imperialist powers and international reactionaries are continuing to surround us and are plotting to sabotage our country's economy.

In view of that situation and those conditions, on the basis of the common economic-social goals and missions of the next 5-years, the 1986 state plan must concentrate on the key goals and the key products of the economy, while at the same time strongly stimulating the sectors, localities, and bases to show initiative and creativity in seeking ways to exploit the strengths with regard to foreign exchange, materials, raw materials, etc., in order to endeavor to attain the plan norms beginning in the first months of the year.

In organizing and guiding the fulfillment of the 1986 state plan, the echelons and sectors must firmly grasp the following principal plan directions and missions:

Continuing to regard agriculture as the foremost front, especially rapidly increasing food production, strongly developing the production of consumer goods, export goods, and key heavy industry products to serve agriculture, the consumer goods industry,nd communications and transportation. Promoting export-import and foreign economic activities.

Promoting the division and redeployment of labor; rearranging and reorganizing production on a nationwide scale, especially in 400 districts, in the municipalities and large industrial zones, and at the basic level; and making good use of the existing land, labor, and material-technical bases in order to strongly develop production and commerce.

Doing a good job of resolving distribution-circulation problems and ensuring that the state masters the market and gradually stabilizes prices, finance, currency, and the people's living conditions.

Continuing to promote the socialist transformation and consolidation of production relations nationwide, with appropriate forms and paths of advance. Raising the level and quality of agricultural cooperatives in Nam Bo, promoting the transformation of private industry and commerce, transforming and reorganizing small merchants, strengthening the socialist economic sector, and promoting the strong development of production.

Forming a new production mechanism, especially to ensure the right of the basic level to take the initiative in production and commerce, and heighten the authority and responsibility of the districts in economic organization and management.

Rectifying the organization of the state management apparatus, distinguishing between the administrative management function and the production-commercial management function, reduce overhead, rearrange the production-commercial organization system, and redeploy cadres in order to fulfill the requirement of building a new economic structure and renovating the management mechanism.

Consolidating and strengthening national defense and security, and fulfilling the requirements of combat and combat readiness, in order to defeat the enemy's border encroachment activities and multifaceted war of destruction.

Those missions must be fulfilled in order to further stabilize the economic-social situation, promote production, stabilize the people's living conditions, create sources of capital accumulation, and create favorable conditions for even stronger development in future years.

To victoriously fulfill the missions of the 1986 economic-social plan, our entire population and army must strengthen their spirit of self-reliance, overcome difficulties in each basic unit, participate in production labor and practice absolute economy, and oppose waste in consumption, in order to accumulate capital for socialist industrialization. It is necessary to pay all-out attention to improving management and applying scientific-technical accomplishments, in order to increase labor productivity, lower production costs, improve product quality, and increase the effectiveness of investment capital. We must resolutely rearrange production, reorganize and redeploy cadres, amend working methods, strengthen the responsibility system, organization, and discipline, and strengthen the ideological-cultural work. First of all, it is necessary to carry out simultaneously and well the following urgent tasks:

1. Make progress in renovating planning, tied in with the renovation of the economic management mechanism, begin to form a dynamic and effective planning mechanism, eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidizing, correctly implement the principle of democratic centralism, and implement socialist economic and social accounting.

The 1986 plan norms that have been set in fact do not fully encompass the latent and actual capabilities of the sectors, localities, and basic units, and do not clearly manifest the results of the application of technical advances to production. Therefore, the sectors, localilties, and basic units must review and supplement their plans, and reflect more fully the new capabilities of the enterprises and districts, in order to attain levels higher than those presently calculated.

The Council of Ministers will redraft the list of key products and key state construction projects in order to concentrate on balancing the plan more fully, completely, and tightly. It will amend and supplement the planning regulations with regard to a numbers of important spheres in which many problems are being encountered, such as investment in capital construction, the supplying of materials and goods, exporting and importing, labor, salaries, finance, etc. It will amend the system of legal norms along the lines of expanding the right of the sectors and echelons, especially the basic units and the districts, to take the initiative, on the basis of ensuring that the principal norms, which will have a decisive significance on the national economy.

That spirit must be manifested in preparations to draft the 1987 plans of the sectors and localities. It is essential to ensure that plans are truly drafted at the basic and district levels. The plans of all provinces and municipalities must encompass both elements: the synthesizing of district plans and the synthesizing of sector plans.

2. In 1986 a new management mechanism must be formed in two regards: ensuring the right of the basic units to take the initiative in production and commerce, and determining and strengthening the administrative management-economic functions of the state apparata at all levels, in order to create favorable conditions for the production and commercial bases to implement economic and commercial accounting. That is one of the most important measures to ensure the victorious fulfillment of the 1986 state plan and the economic-social missions in future years.

3. Strengthen the guidance and management of plan fulfillment. Guidance and management must be according to plan and concentrate on all principal missions and goals of the plans, and end management that is not in accordance with plans. Management must be unified and concentrated in a single entity to avoid conflicts, duplication, or contradicting one another in making decisions.

There must be close guidance of the rearrangement and reorganization of production and consumption, combined with the transformation and consolidation of socialist production relations and a division of labor and decentralization in all economic-technical spheres and in all areas. That is an important policy and measure at present. It is necessary to concentrate on rearranging production and construction, give priority to the important goals, and promptly reorient the unprofitable, inefficient production bases. We must make progress in overcoming the situation of dispersed, fragmented production and construction. The materials and goods supplying system must be rearranged so that it is appropriate to the new commercial mode, and to ensure that the process of circulating materials and goods is rational and follows the shortest path from the producers to the consumers, and furthers the formation of direct relations by means of economic contracts between the producing units and the consumers of materials and goods. The transportation system must be rearranged along the lines of specialized routes, specialized areas, a division of labor, and the organization of rational coordination between central and local transportation and between public and state transportation. On the basis of the economic development plans, and the specific production programs, attention must be paid to more rationally organizing production and commerce in all basic economic units. There must be truly strong transformations in using and redistributing social labor in the sphere of each locality and nationally. The distribution and maximum utilization of labor must be be tied in with the mobilization of land, the full utilization of the existing material-technical bases, and the development of sectors and trades.

We must organize the study and urgent promulgation of the policies, especially the those toward encouraging the use of the existing labor, land, and material-technical bases and developing the new economic zones, the policies regarding exporting, importing, and the management of foreign exchange, the financial and banking policies, and policies to encourage economizing in production and construction.

We must step up inspections of the implementation of the resolutions and directives of the Party and state, and stress party discipline, the socialist legal system, and fair and timely rewards and punishments.

We must perfect the system of economic information in order to reflect the production and commercial activities promptly, fully, and accurately to serve as a basis on which to draft and manage plans.

4. Strengthen the ideological and mass proselytizing tasks and launch an extensive revolutionary movement of the working people and of the management echelons, in order to develop a spirit of collective mastership and a self-reliant will, participation in production labor, and economizing in production and life. Specifically, the production enterprises must economize in the use of materials by 5 to 10 percent, especially in the use of steel, POL, and other imported materials. Those norms must be included in plans to supply materials and be reflected in plans to reduce production costs and increase budgetary income in 1986. In efforts must be made to reduce construction expenses by 10 percent. In the administrative and professional organs there mt be an immediate reduction of 15 to 20 percent in overhead and administrative expenses. We must positively reorganize and rationally use labor forces, especially in the state sector. With regard to the production sector, it is necessary to review the setting of labor norms, and on that basis provide work for redundant workers by means of positive measures to create on-the-spot sources of raw materials, by using waste materials or by forming alliances with the localities.

We must promptly uncover, recapitulate, and utilize the good experiences of the basic units and districts in organizing and managing production and commerce, and mobilize the combined strength of the state and the people under the leadership of the Party, in order to exploit as well as possible the actual capabillities regarding labor, land, and trades, take the initiative in locating materials, raw materials, capital, etc., in order to increase production and contribute to resolving the imbalances of the economy.

The role and responsibility of the mass organizations must be brought to play in drafting and implementing plans, and the activities of the state organs and the mass organizations must be closely coordinated in order to promote, from the beginning of the year, the emulation movement to victoriously implement the 1986 state plan.

5. Perfect organization, rationally deploy cadres, and amend working methods. In 1986 it is necessary to implement the party resolutions on perfecting the

organizational apparatus, rationally deploying cadres, and amending working methods.

On the basis of correctly determining functions and missions and rationally reorganizing the managerial apparata, we must immediately streamline the administrative and professional organs from the central level down to the local level, reduce the intermediate personnel of the production and commercial organs, carry out a division of labor that is appropriate to the requirement of renovating the management apparatus,nd immediately eliminate the intermediate echelons and irrational organization, in order to ensure that the managerial apparata are strengthened and are effective.

We must correctly evaluate the abilities and innovations of the cadres of all sectors and echelons in order to deploy them in accordance with the requirements of the new management mechanism, and have policy to encourage scientific-technical cadres and management cadres to go to supplement the districts and basic units, especially in places which are experiencing difficulties, the mountain region, the Central Highlands, and the new economic zones.

We must improve the working methods of the echelons and sectors, ensure the principle of democratic centralism, remain close to the basic level, and resolutely overcome bureaucratic working methods, commandism, and localistic, partialistic, and narrow thinking. We must pay attention to trial runs, preliminary recapitulations, and final recapitulations, and heighten responsibility and discipline in fulfilling plan norms.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

CONTINUING PRICE INCREASES TERMED SERIOUS PROBLEM

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 20 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by Thieu Mai: "Prices--a Concern of Workers and Civil Servants"]

[Text] Prices are now a hot topic. Everywhere people get together that matter is discussed, and in the thought of workers and civil servants they are a concern and a threat to the real salaries of workers.

At present, market prices, having risen continually and at a rapid rate, are causing a serious imbalance between prices and salaries. According to an investigation by the Hanoi Trade Union Federation, beginning in October, after the application of the new salaries in Hanoi, the prices of essential goods on the organized market have not been in accord with the stable prices calculated in the salary structure, but have clearly increased. In October the cost of living index in comparison to the minimum wage was no longer 25 percent, but increased to between 41 and 55 percent. In December it increased to 70 percent and is now about 80 percent. Thus the real wages of workers and civil servants have also declined at a corresponding rate. In addition, goods not calculated in the salary structure have also increased without limit. Spontaneous changes in prices have occurred daily and an unusual situation is appearing: workers cannot buy the most essential goods necessary for ordinary living and working, and that is not to mention the other needs of life, which are also very important. Furthermore, they have created discontent on the part of everyone. When one has money one must quickly purchase goods, and even if goods are not needed they must be purchased and stockpiled, otherwise money will lose value and family budget will be upset. Thus there are artificial scarcities of social goods.

Unstable prices not only make the lives of workers and civil servants more difficult but also adversely affect production. during a meeting at the Thong Nhat Electrical Machinery Factory to discuss economic accounting there were many opinions that "The present price situation is a major impediment. As long as the price problem is not correctly resolved we cannot speak of truly changing over to economic accounting, for prices are the basis of economic accounting.

Another source of concern is that the situation of imbalances between prices and salaries causes the standard of living to decline and prevent the reproduction of social labor or the increasing of labor productivity. A number of workers have abandoned their jobs to become merchants or have additional jobs on the outside. Usually, "the outside leg is longer than the inside leg."

It may be said that the recent changes in prices have benefitted the "merchants" more than the workers, especially the state workers and civil servants, and have caused the market to undergo bad changes. The "thieves" are merchants, speculators, and blackmarketers inside and outside the state apparatus. They "fish in troubled waters" to become rich without limit. At the beginning of January 1986 the Hanoi Trade Union Federation held discussions with representatives of the workers and civil servants of all sectors on the matter of salaries. Many people were of the opinion that in order to deal with the present price situation production is still the decisive factor. Only by promoting production with high productivity, quality, and effectiveness can there be many goods in order to reduce the tenseness in prices caused by an imbalance between supply and demand. if that is to be accomplished, it is necessary first of all to reorganize and rearrange production and implement the new management structure, based on socialist economic and commercial accounting. In addition, stiffer measures must be applied in market management, ties between merchants on the outside with those within the state economy must be cut, and market prices must be guided into the orbit of state regulation and control. With the condition of setting prices on a definite basis, all merchants on the free market must be forced to observe prices set by the state. The representatives also spoke of the role of the trade union organizations in educating and motivating the workers and civil servants to bring into play the vanguard nature of the working class and, along with the state, do a good job of coping with the present situation to rapidly stabilize market prices. During the talks, nearly all workers and civil servants recommended that in accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers regarding the improvement of the salary system vis-a-vis workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, Article 5 (Chapter 2) states that supplementary allowances to compensate for disparities in the cost of living in the various areas are based on the disparity between the price levels calculated to determine salaries (with the minimum wage serving as the standard) and the actual prices in each locality. The supplementary allowance ratios are recalculated every 3 months and are stipulated by the Council of Ministers. In Hanoi, the disparity between the prices used to calculate wages and the actual prices is no longer 25 percent, but has has risen to about 80 percent (according to Trade Union calculations). Therefore, the supplementary allowance ratio must also be recalculated in order to ensure the real wages and ordinary living conditions of workers and civil servants.

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HO CHI MINH CITY REASSURES PRIVATE, FAMILY PRODUCERS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dinh Chi: "Centering On Decision 34/QD-UB: Hopes and Concerns Requiring Prompt Answers"]

[Text] The city's small industry and handicraft production, with strengths in labor, technology, capital, equipment, machinery and market sensitivity, has strongly developed during the past 10 years, accounting for more than 50 percent of the total output value of the entire industrial-small industry and handicraft sector within the city.

Therefore, immediately after the Municipal People's Committee promulgated Decision 34/QD-UB on organization, management and encouragement of small industry and handicraft, individual, family, and household subsidiary industry production, the laborers with skills and capital, especially workers, civil servants and cooperative members, unanimously desired to fully utilize unoccupied labor to increase their legitimate income. Elder craftsman Nguyen Van Manh, 79 years old this year and producing ornamental lamps in a Vietnam Art and Handicraft facility (in the 4th Precinct) stated movingly, "I welcome it warmly. It is an extremely good policy." Producer Nguyen Ba Nghe, well known in the industrial circles of old Saigon and presently a member of the Municipal Industrial and Commercial Liaison Committee, asserted, "Decision 34 answers the hopes of the producer wishing to contribute capital and skills to produce many products for society." Vuong Nhieu, previously the chief of a facility producing bicycle spokes, looked toward the future, "My family is requesting permission to reopen the facility in accordance with Decision 34 in order to make products under state arrangement."

Nguyen Thai Bai, member of the Municipal Party Committee, Acting Director of the Industrial Service, and concurrently President of the Municipal Federation of Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives, stated, "Individual and family production are a part of the five economic components still existing during the period of transition and must have state support to develop production and to serve society. In many other socialist nations, this component is still considered as an element making an important contribution to commodity production for the national economy." Nevertheless, this is not the end of the problems causing concern.

Long-Term Investment and Production Development with Peace of Mind

The problem of foremost concern to the individual and family small industry and handicraft producers at the present time is that of legality. A great many craftsmen wishing to invest in production development in the 11th Precinct still anxiously think, "For a long time, activity in the individual and family production areas have been very difficult. We still have the complex of an individual who is outside the socialist orbit and sooner or later will be eliminated. Many difficulties also exist because wherever we go, our means of making a living is suspect. State support is little, almost nonexistent. Thus, a portion of the individual and family producers constantly have a deeply concerned state of mind and operate in a style of attack swiftly and retreat rapidly or neatly round things up here or there. It is impossible under these conditions to avoid the production of poor quality, artificial and counterfeit goods. We do not worry about transformation and collectivization of the trades for which the state has project unification. Only one fact is suggested; the facilities, trades and production natures distinctly and clearly defined by the state as permitted to exist in the form of an economic component will continue to exist during the transitional period. Decision 34 states clearly: the state provides unlimited protection of investment capital in the encouraged trades and this has given us peace of mind. In order for production to have a clear and stable foundation following the plans and projects of the state and to have the conditions for the best investment of capital, labor, equipment, machinery and new technology, the state must quickly formulate a specific set of regulations on the extent of the legality and existence of this area."

Many also have such concerns because the individual and family producers must calculate production effectiveness, principal repayment and even conditions for the future. Some also present specific cases: "For those with relatives in foreign countries sending (free or as a loan) foreign exchange capital, supplies, raw materials and modern machinery and equipment, what is the policy on capital and interest repayment? If that equipment is able to produce goods of high and exportable quality but within the purview of the 17 trades delineated by the state, how will this be resolved? Or, if thanks to that machinery, high efficiency and good quality are attained and naturally much profit is earned, will the production facility consider that within the individual area or not, or will the business income be limited for a third-class license and up?"

Some of the apprehensions above were answered by Tran Thien Tu, Vice President of the Municipal Federation of Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives, at a meeting with about 200 producers at the Industrial and Commercial Liaison Committee: "Production delineation and reorganization of 17 trades in the city were aimed at ensuring the greatest labor, equipment, machinery, supply and raw material effectiveness of the state-operated and collective areas and even the satellite facilities (which presently have surplus equipment capacity). Consequently, the development of new facilities to produce products within these delineated 17 trades is unnecessary and wasteful. However, if the individual and family producers have modern equipment, high productivity and good (exportable) product quality, they have state encouragement.

In cases where the goods produced duplicate those delineated by the state, the Municipal Federation of Cooperatives will examine specific solutions (for example, serving as a satellite for state-operation).

Moreover, for merchants wishing to shift to production but without technical labor, the city will examine and possibly hire out a technical laborer.

Production-Business Rights with Fifth Economic Component Status

The thoughts of the individual and family producers have long been that their existence was extremely temporary, they would sooner or later be eliminated, and daily they must confront the apathy, coolness, contempt and interrogation of the banking, financial, tax, commodity price, material supply, electric power, market management, etc. agencies. And as a result, production in this area is extremely unsettled and unstable. Foreman Phan Thanh Nhut, an expert shuttle repairman in the Bay Hien Intersection area who annually saves much foreign exchange for the enterprises and mills, stated, "This is a new trade and we must aggressively find ways to succeed because of our love for the work and our desire to contribute to society. Conversely however, the sectors have no sympathy for the craftsman and create difficulties that easily prevent us from daring to develop production. Moreover, nearly every quarter, the taxes increase in an unreasonable manner and we don't know where to complain." Elder craftsman Nguyen Van Manh confided, "Research on a new product takes a great deal of effort. I work because I treasure the traditional trade and because of my craftsman honor. However, when I request a cost approval, I am thoroughly interrogated; the commodity price agency does not understand a great deal about the trade or traditional products and constantly asks 'why something keeps me so busy.' Finally recognizing the complexity, an old model is permitted just to get it over with." There are also a great many reflections from the people on other agencies.

Producers within the purview of Decision 34 have presented unified opinions and suggestions to the city to enlighten responsible agencies in order for these locations to more strongly support the individual, family and household subsidiary small industry and handicraft area. In the precincts and wards with major small industry and handicraft production such as the 11th, 6th and 5th Precincts and Tan Binh Ward, individual and family producers have proposed that the city promulgate specific stipulations on electric power supply (by norms and prices), material supply or self-concern for materials and production consumption, and prices (how to legalize buying and selling). Do those engaged in household subsidiary industry (not required to register their business) rely on the subward, village or responsible agency to guarantee the legal status of contract signing, purchasing supplies, borrowing from the bank, and the transportation and distribution of products?

And, shouldn't the business registration procedures be simplified (the essential procedures should be complete but the time required to issue a permit must be reduced, not like now where 3 months are lost)?

After the Municipal People's Committee promulgated Decision 34, the Municipal Federation of Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives drafted a specific development plan and supplemented the ideas contributed by the producers for presentation to upper echelons to approve during the last 10 days of March. The responsive enthusiasm and idea contribution of production laborers is an important contribution toward the successful achievement of Decision 34 in stimulating developed production with high quality in support of domestic and export consumption and production.

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PRINCIPAL NORMS OF 1986 PLAN LISTED

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 86 p 32

[Economic-Planning Data column: "Principal Norms of the 1986 Economic-Social Plan"]

[Text] The seventh term of the 10th National Assembly has approved the economic-social plan for 1986, the first year of the 1986-1990 5-year plan. It includes the following principal norms:

Total social output will increase 7.9 percent over 1985.

The total value of industrial production will increase 8.8 percent over 1985.

The total value of agricultural production will increase 8.9 percent over 1985.

Total capital invested by the state in concentrated capital construction will amount to a maximum of 20 billion dong.

The total volume of cargo transported within our country will increase 6 percent with regard to tonnage and 5.4 percent with regard to tons/kilometers.

The value of goods exported will increase 14 percent in comparison to 1985.

Grain output (in paddy equivalent) with amount to 20 million tons.

Grain mobilized by the state will increase 9 percent over 1985.

The area devoted to industrial crops will increase 12 percent over 1985.

The number of hogs will increase 11.7 percent over 1985.

The number of water buffaloes and cattle will increase 7.2 percent over 1985.

The area of cleared wasteland will amount to 200,000 hectares.

The concentrated afforestation area will amount to 120,000 hectares.

The number of people going to new economic zones will total 650,000.

The amount of electricity generated will increase by 12 percent over 1985.

The output of washed coal will increase by 11 percent over 1985.

The phosphate fertilizer output will increase by 6 percent over 1985.

Cement production will increase 25 percent over 1985.

The output of cloth and textile goods will amount to 375 million meters (equivalent).

Paper production will increase 9 percent over 1985.

Sugar production will increase 5.5 percent over 1985.

The numbers of new students recruited for training:

College and higher school enrollment will increase 6 percent over 1985.
Technical worker students will increase 19 percent over 1985.

The number of general school students in attendance at the beginning of the school year will be 12.3 million.

The number of books published will increase 5 percent over 1985.

The rate of population increase will be 1.9 percent.

5616
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GREATER ATTENTION TO CROP PROTECTION TASK URGED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 25 Feb 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Bui Van Ich, M.A., head of the Crop Protection Department: " Matter Requiring Attention in the Crop Protection Work at Present"]

[Text] During the recent period the crop protection organizations and cadres from the central level down to the basic level have made many all-out efforts in preventing and fighting insects and diseases which harm crops, and have contributed to increasing agricultural yields and output.

The policies of the party and state, and the directives of the Ministry of Agriculture, regarding crop protection have been clearly manifested in the specialized professional work and in developing the sector.

First of all, with regard to the specialized professional work, the crop protection system from the central level down to the basic level has grasped relatively firmly the composition of crop-damaging insects and diseases, the developments of the primary objectives, and the basic characteristics of a number of dangerous insects and diseases, in order to recommend effective measures to prevent and eliminate them. Therefore, during the past several seasons there have occurred no major epidemics which have inflicted serious rice damage. Every year and every season supplementary experience has been gained and specific stipulations have been made for each task, from grasping the insects-and-diseases situation to specific prevention and elimination measures. With regard to equipment and materials, during the war of destruction waged by the US Air Force practically all equipment was ruined. The sector was reequipped with working quarters and the necessary equipment to do its specialized work. Although there are still many shortages, especially at the district and basic levels, in general the entire sector has clearly made all-out efforts in this regard. Chemicals and pumps are still seriously lacking in comparison to the requirements of production, and at times and in places distribution has been irrational. But during the past several years there have been added tens of thousands of hand pumps and tens of thousands of tons of chemicals of all kinds. Since the end of 1985 the state has assigned all imports, contracted out the production of, and distributed chemicals and pumps to the crop protection system. The central echelon, and many provinces and districts, have done a good job of carrying out that decision and have thus closely combined techniques with materials, distributed materials more rationally, and used them more effectively.

In developing the sector and operating in accordance with the new mode, the sector has provided training in and study of crop protection to tens of thousands of peasants, so understanding of that work has clearly been enhanced. Nearly all districts and many cooperatives and production collectives have crop protection technicians. During the past 2 years the sector, implementing Resolution 6 and the directives of the Party, the sector has reoriented its activity mode from administration to tying together income, subsidies, expenditures, and economic accounting in order to make crop protection cadres responsible for final output and gradually eliminate state subsidies. Many provinces have set up branches and many districts have set up crop protection corporations. Those organizations are responsible for both state management and service activities, so they have not only done their professional work well but have reduced the state's annual expenditures.

During the past several years cooperation with other countries and international organizations has clearly been intensified. Participation in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance organization of the socialist countries, bilateral cooperation with such fraternal nations as Laos, Cambodia, and the German Democratic Republic, and assistance by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Sweden, France, Belgium, etc., have provided us with much valuable experience in preventing and eliminating insects and diseases, trained a number of cadres for us, and supplied our crop protection sector with a quantity of good equipment.

In view of the great missions that have been posed for the agricultural sector during the fourth 5-year plan (1986-1990), the crop protection sector must continue to make all-out efforts to do a better job of fulfilling the requirements of production, contribute to rapidly increasing the yields and output of food crops and agricultural products for export, and serve the national economy and the lives of the people. In the immediate future it is necessary to do a good job of carrying out the following tasks:

In grasping the insects-and-diseases situation and in forecasting it is necessary to improve the investigation work by such measures as carrying out continuous inspections in correct accordance with regulations. It is essential that there be supplementary inspections during the key periods. The stipulated methods must be strictly implemented. In addition, it is necessary to do a good job of recapitulating developments vis-a-vis insects and diseases in past years, grasp the changes in cultivation, from varieties and the seasonal schedule to tending, and grasp the weather situation. There must be continuous supplementation and experimentation in order to improve estimating and forecasting methods. On that basis, there can be accurate forecasting of the insects-and-diseases situation so that the basic units can have plans and measures to prevent and eliminate them at the right time.

It is necessary to continue to gain experience and experiment with a number of new measures to prevent and eliminate insects and diseases. The full utilization of manual methods and the use of varieties which are resistant to insects and diseases and the cultivation measures (the seasonal schedule, fertilizer, and irrigation and drainage) must be the primary prevention and elimination measures. If insects and diseases appear they must be extinguished while the pockets of infestation are still small. Combined prevention and elimination measures must be perfected and well implemented in such a way as to conform to the slogan of being effective, wasting less time, and reducing expenses. In researching, testing, and introducing technical advances to production, attention must be paid first of all to the current production problems, and to promptly recapitulating the topics that have been tested and introducing those results to production. There must be a continuous exchanging of experiences within the sector by means of seminars, sector newsletters, etc.

In developing the sector and operating in accordance with the new mode, the crop protection sector must continue to train additional cadres and set up organizations to do crop protection work at the basic production unit levels. The crop protection organizations at the district or higher levels operate in accordance with two functions: state management and services. Service activities are carried out in accordance with contracts between the crop protection sector and the production bases in order to tie the responsibility of the crop protection organizations and cadres in with final output.

With regard to crop protection materials, in addition to continuing to provide the necessary equipment for the sector and doing a good job of maintaining the existing equipment, at present chemicals and pumps are still the greatest problems. We will gradually improve our organization and working methods, but because of a shortage of funds the chemicals and pumps imported and produced will be very limited, so the principal concern is to use them very economically, and correctly, to maintain them well, and to distribute them rationally. Only by resisting the tendency to rely on chemicals and pumps and neglect the other measures can we ensure harmony between supply and demands.

5616
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HA BAC FERTILIZER PLANT REPLACES HEAT EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT

Hanoi CONG NGHIEP HOA CHAT in Vietnamese Dec 85 p 35

[Article by P.V.: "Ha Bac Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant Successful in Using Equipment of the An Hoa Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant in Place of 'Three Combines' Equipment"]

[Text] On 5 July 1985 the "Three Combines" heat exchange equipment in the ammonia synthesizing system of the Ha Bac nitrogen fertilizer plant was seriously cracked and the entire ammonia synthesizing system had to shut down. Due to the strict technical requirements of high-pressure equipment, the equipment could not be repaired by welding because there was no automatic welding machine, there was no equipment to inspect the weld seam, and there was no experience in the heat treatment of high-pressure equipment, so the safety of the equipment after it was repaired could not be assured.

Buying miscellaneous equipment from foreign countries or hiring foreign technicians and bringing them in to repair the equipment would cost a rather large amount of foreign exchange and require a long waiting period.

Because of the urgent production requirements, in order to fulfill the 1985 plan the leadership committee of the Ha Bac nitrogen fertilizer plant quickly guided the plant's technical workers in concentrating on studying the resolution of technical problems in order to use some equipment of the An Hoa nitrogen fertilizer plan to replace the "Three Combines" equipment group.

Because of the plant's close guidance and the assistance of the departments and institutes of the General Department, within only 2 weeks (after the damage occurred), the General Department approved the plan to use equipment of the An Hoa nitrogen fertilizer plant.

With the all-out assistance of the transportation materials corporation of the Chemical General Corporation and the railroad sector of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, on 13 August the equipment group was brought in from the An Hoa nitrogenous fertilizer plant and a large number of complicated technical problems were posed which the plant had to urgently resolve.

Under the guidance of the director, the repair command committee dismantled the equipment, which cools by using ammonia, in order to inspect, repair, and improve it, corrected damage done to the machinery by leaving it outdoors for a long time, which caused it to rust, prepared the foundation, and installed the equipment.

All cadres, workers, and personnel of the machine shop lifted the heavy equipment, weighing tens of tons, into place by using unique methods. After 44 days and nights the installation of the equipment system to replace the "Three Combines" heat exchange tower was completed. On 1 October 1985 the ammonia synthesizing system officially began to produce ammonia, with an average capacity of 72 to 76 tons of ammonia a day.

Those results prove that the technical solutions that were selected were appropriate. It was a major success of the plant's scientific-technical cadres and skilled workers, and proved the capabilities of the cadres of our country's nitrogen fertilizer production sector, while at the same time making rational use of the An Hoa nitrogen fertilizer plant equipment.

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ACHIEVEMENTS OF GEOLOGY TEAM DURING PAST 10 YEARS NOTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Truong Van Tien: "Ten Years of Searching for Mineral Resources"]

[Text] Ten years ago, on 2 December 1975, the Geology General Department issued a decision establishing Geology Union 6 and entrusted it with the task of searching for mineral products in the area to the south of the 13th parallel, which includes former Nam Bo and Dac Lac, Lam dong and Thuan Hai provinces.

After more than 3,500 days of conducting difficult and arduous searches for resources for the country, looking back to when the unit was first formed, the cadres and workers in Geology Union 6 cannot help remembering Geology Group B2, the unit's forerunner. Established at the end of 1973, Group B2 consisted of 50 cadres and geologists. The unit was sent from Hanoi to Loc Ninh with 20 tons of equipment, machinery and tools to search for mineral products and underground water in the B2 liberated zone. Doan Ngoc Chuc had overall charge of the group. Truong Van Tam was responsible for technical matters.

When Saigon was liberated on 30 April 1975, Geology Group B2 promptly left its base at Loc Ninh and, following the footsteps of the military liberators, advanced on Saigon to take control of the puppet regime's Petroleum and Minerals General Department, which was then located at 2 Nguyen Binh Khiem Street. Group B2 inherited very little as far as materials and equipment and technical documents were concerned.

A short time later, the central echelon provided Group B2 with additional men and equpiment and a few cadres on the spot to form Geology Union 6, which was headed by Mai Xuan Thao.

During the past 10 years, overcoming many difficulties and hardships, the workers of Geology Union 6 have carried on activities in many places in the area assigned them. They have gone to many places, from the imposing mountains of the Central Highlands to the lowlands along the central coast and from islands scattered throughout the Gulf of Thailand to the Spratly Islands in the vast South China Sea. Neither malaria nor attacks by reactionary bandits during the initial period slowed down these men. Nong Van Nguong, to take one example, bravely sacrificed his life in 1977 in Lam Dong while conducting a geological survey.

To date, Geology Union 6 has completed 35 geology tasks and maintained reserves to conduct surveys for limestone, additives for making cement, kaoline and crystal. It has estimated and confirmed the prospects of the inmenite, rare earth element, bentonite, lignite and peat mines and discovered many signs of rare and valuable types of metals and common metals. In particular, in recent years, with the active cooperation of specialists from the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Geology Union 6 has conducted surveys and estimated that bauxite reserves total 7 billion tons. It has selected important mineral product objectives and conducted surveys in Dac Lac and Lam Dong. During the past period, bauxite has been one of the raw materials used by the Tan Binh Chemical Plant to produce aluminum sulfate, which is used to filter water for the city. The Ha Tien and My Tuong cement plants in Thuan Hai, the brick and tile enterprises in Dong Nai and Song Be and the lime plant in Tay Ninh have been supplied with adequate raw materials as a result of the surveys conducted by Geology Union 6.

As for Ho Chi Minh City, the union has finished making seven geological charts on a scale of 1:50,000 (the large scale can provide specific support) and is now conducting a survey for building materials, such as clay for making bricks and tiles, stone, sand, pebbles, gravel, laterite and kaoline in Long binh and Cu Chi. These geological charts have been of great value to the Municipal Economic Zoning Board in formulating plans to expand the local economy.

Guided by the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum, Geology Union 6 is studying ways to improve organization and management, strengthen economic cooperation and implement the contracts signed with the central and local units and countries that are members of the SEV. In the 1986-1990 five-year plan, the union will focus on conducting surveys for bauxite in Dac Nong and Bao Loc. It will also survey, extract and process bentonite in Di Linh in order to support oil and gas drilling operations on the continential shelf; conduct surveys for clay, rock, sand, pebble, gravel, lignite and peat; and select targets to conduct surveys for molybdenum, tin, gold and common metals.

Established during the first year of liberation, after more than 10 years of working in many areas south of the 13th parallel, Geology Union 6 has made notable contributions to finding mineral resources to enrich the fatherland. It would be a mistake not to mention the following people: Nguyen Xuan Bao, the union leader and a labor hero; Mai Xuan Thai, the party organization secretary; and geology specialists Nguyen Tuong Tri, Dang Quynh Dao, Bui Phu My, Bui Van Kien, Nguyen Dinh Te, Truong Quang Thu, Truong Van Tam and Ta Anh Nguyet, all of whom have a wealth of experience.

On the 10th anniversary of the founding of Geology Union 6, I urge geologists to score many more achievements.

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SUBSIDIZED, PRIVATE CAR USE CRITICIZED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Binh Nguyen: "Subsidized Car Use, Waste Needing Restraint"]

[Text] Each morning on the main thoroughfares of the city, streams of bicycles flow toward the agencies and enterprises. Tens of thousands of cadres, workers and employees, including many cadres who are specialists, intellectuals, skilled craftsmen, artists, writers, etc., attentively pedal along to reach their places of work on time.

However, there are also a fairly large number of cadres, the directors and deputy directors of many agencies and enterprises of the city and central government located here, who each leisurely operate their own passenger vehicle to swiftly or slowly glide toward their places of work.

Cars and gasoline must both be imported with foreign exchange. Everyone knows that countless export goods must be traded for foreign exchange to import a fine passenger vehicle and the gasoline and oil. There are also many cars taken over from the old regime. However, the gasoline and oil naturally are imported foreign materials.

There are also methods of meeting and delivering cadres to their places of work which is more efficient and economical than the one person, one car style.

The state stipulates that only a number of high ranking cadres may use a car to be chauffeured from home to the agency and return.

In our city however, there is waste in the use of chauffeur-driven cars with four trips a day back and forth between home and the agency, and anyone can see and everybody knows that this method of chauffeuring wastes driver efforts and the cars, gasoline and oil of the state.

Several years have passed and the situation of considering state vehicles as personal property by a number of cadres continues to regularly occur without abatement. This obviously creates an unwholesome way of life concerning both the economy and deportment, and easily leads to a situation of separation from reality and failing to understand the difficulties in life of the classes and masses that the cadre is serving.

At one conference, there were passenger vehicles parked next to each other in a circle around the meeting area, from the edge of the street to up on the sidewalk. Passing there on my way to work, I thought that a group of high level international visitors of the state were making a formal call!

However, there are also individuals in our city who are supplied private cars by the state for their work but who regularly travel by bicycle.

Several years ago, I went to a provincial party committee agency in the Mekong River Delta where I saw a large number of parked cars crowding the yard. However, I recently saw a change. That provincial party committee agency is still operating but outside in the yard can be seen only a large number of bicycles and motorbikes. Several individuals working with me were surprised. Surprised over the good and pleasant aspects. Naturally, when necessary in work, the use of a helicopter or jet aircraft is better and perfectly alright.

There are many other illustrations of cars used for personal matters: visiting one's home village, going drinking, transporting "pals," visiting relatives, traveling to submit marriage proposals for one's son, etc.

The party constantly appeals to the party members and cadres to live in a conservative and upright manner. In implementing Resolution 8 to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidization and shift to economic accounting and socialist business practices, expenses for cars, gasoline and oil are all figured in product costs.

How can directors and deputy directors (often with wage levels much lower than that stipulated by the state for car use) force their agencies and enterprises to shoulder this waste in product costs that society must pay?

How can administrative and vocational agencies force society to bear this continually wasteful subsidized method of car use?

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